

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kon 刊週期星林華)

Vol. CLXXI. No. 3217.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1929.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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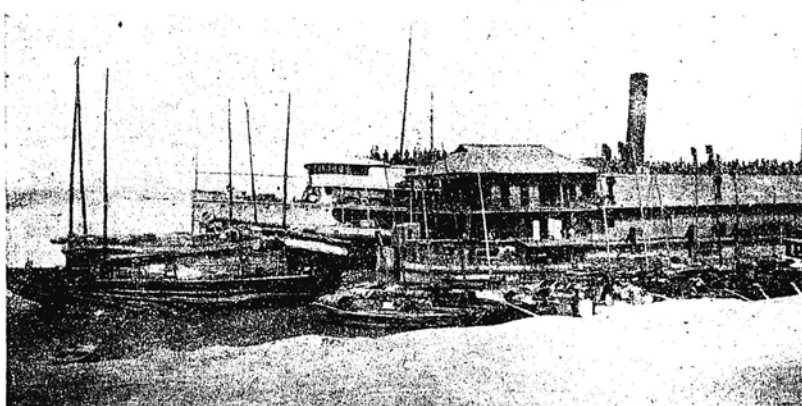
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TROOP MOVEMENTS AT KIUKIANG



A China Merchants steamer at Kiukiang landing troops of the Fourth Division, who bivouac on the foreshore in front of the Special Administration District.



Troops are marched off to the change. The troops in the photograph comprise one regiment of approximately 1,500 men. There are nine regiments to a division.

NANKING REPORTS SUCCESS ON THE ROAD TO HANKOW

Feng Yu-hsiang Supporting Chiang Kai-shek: Triple Advance into Hunan and Hupeh: Hankow Fearful of Looting: Li Chi-sen Invisible but Death Denied

Nanking claims successes along the north bank of the Yangtze. Chiang Kai-shek is commanding operations at Kiukiang. His adviser Col. Bauer is said to have mapped out for him a triple line of advance.

Feng Yu-hsiang is stated to be definitely on Chiang's side and to have been promised Hankow.

Li Chi-sen's death is officially denied by Nanking, but he remains invisible to all callers, and is said to have been seen by nobody since Tuesday.

Hankow is said to be in a state of much excitement. There are fears of looting and extra French and Japanese guards have been put in the Concessions.

There is much commandeering of ships on both sides. British sailors had to go to the rescue at Hankow and Kiukiang.

It is understood that Colonel Max Bauer was associated in the preparation of the Nanking plan of campaign although his position as military adviser has not been regularized.

Nanking has announced the capture of Wusueh and there seems to be an assumption in Nanking circles that Hankow will fall in approximately a fortnight. This calculation is based upon the certainty that General Feng Yu-hsiang is now definitely supporting Nanking, his concentration being at Wusankuan on the Honan-Hupeh border. Large numbers of his troops, stationed in Huichow and Kueitch on the Lunghai Railway during the period of uncertainty are being moved towards Wusankuan.

General Feng's definiteness is attributed to the Sino-Japanese Settlement which makes it possible for him to occupy the whole of Shantung without coming into conflict with the Japanese in the Railway Zone. General Feng has for some months been demanding that Nanking should settle the Tsinan incident and has insisted that the delay was due to an unwillingness to let him have a clear title in Shantung. Now that his support is required, the Sino-Japanese question is cleared away, but Shantung is not what it might have been for him because of the Chang Chung-chang adventure. Therefore, Chinese reports say that General Feng demands Hankow and it is understood that it will be his forces which will occupy

Hankow on behalf of the Nanking Government.

Divisions in Kuangtung

That will release General Chiang's forces for fighting in Kiangsi, Honan, Kuangsi and Kuangtung, if necessary. In Kuangtung, there is a definite division among the military men, a pro-Chiang Kai-shek party having developed among the Cantonese generals, headed by General Chen Ming-cha who is still ill in Hongkong. In Hunan, the attitude

WUHAN DEFENCE COLLAPSES

Hankow, Apr. 4.

The Wuhan defence has collapsed as the result of 5,000 troops stationed at Huangpei turning over to Nanking.

The whole of the line is retiring in great confusion. The panic still continues.

A serious outbreak is feared here if these troops retire through Hankow.—Reuter.

of General Ho Chen is uncertain, for although he was appointed to his present position as head of the Hunan provincial Government by the Wuhan Council, he has always been an adherent of General Tang Seng-chi, who is now again active in North China as the representative of General Chiang Kai-shek. If General Tang can bring the old 8th Army back to Hunan via the Kinlan or Tsingpu lines, General Ho Chen is likely to submit to his old chief.

The Kuangsi tactics seem to be to recognize that Hankow is untenable and to put up a very mild, more psychological than military defensive at Wusueh. They are making a real defence of Hunan and they are taking the offensive in Kiangsi. Their plan seems to include the possibility of trouble between General Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang should the latter take Hankow, while they seek to break through to Nanking via Kiangsi, following the strategy which they used when they destroyed General Sun Chuan-fang's position in 1927. Curiously, the same generals who fought against Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsi are now attacking General Chiang in the same region.

NATIONALIST VICTORY REPORTED

Fear of Hankow Concessions Being Looted

Reports from the Yangtze suggested that there had been a victory for the Nationalists on their march towards Wuhan, and fears for the safety of the Concessions at Hankow were entertained. As a result it is understood that there was a despatch of French and Japanese marines to strengthen the guards there.

As there is a very strict censorship at Nanking, and only fragmentary telegrams are reaching Shanghai from Hankow, it is difficult to follow the situation. It is known that Chiang Kai-shek is moving along three lines. In the south he hopes to reach Changsha, thus cutting off the Kuangsi troops from supporting Wuhan, and if he seizes this town he has got a straight line of advance northwards towards his objective, should he decide to apply the pincers. Moving through Anhui, along the north bank of the Yangtze, he would arrive to the north of Hankow—again the pincers idea—while a central column moves by way of the Yangtze.

Fighting North of Yangtze

All reports suggest that the only fighting of any importance has taken place to the north of the Yangtze. It is said the Nationalist troops met the Wuhan forces at Susung, a city north of Kiukiang on what is generally considered an extension of the Poyang Lake on the left bank of the Yangtze. The Nationalists claim a victory, although other reports suggest a reverse. Furthermore Nationalist claims are that this victory enabled them to advance to Huangchow, more than 100 miles nearer Hankow. If, as is suggested, two divisions were engaged in the battle at Susung, it seems difficult that in so short a time they could have been able to reach Huangchow.

Whatever the truth of the fighting at Susung, which seems to have been the most serious engagement so far, there were strong rumours of a panic at Hankow. This was not because of fear of the occupation of the place by the Nationalist troops but that the retreating soldiers might attempt to loot the Concessions and Special Administrative Districts.

Commandeering of Steamers

As indicating how critical affairs are on the Yangtze, every possible Chinese-owned vessel has been commandeered, others sailing under the Chinese flag having gone to places where they hope to be safe.

On two occasions during the past week, British marines and sailors have been called out to protect British property. In Hankow Chinese soldiers attempted to impress the crew of a British merchant vessel and would not desist until a detachment from a gunboat

drove them off. In Wuhu, passengers became alarmed when another ship's sailing had to be delayed because the cargo was not on board. They created a disturbance and there was very nearly a riot when sailors stepped in to quiet them. The cargo loaded, the vessel left port without further disturbances.

Nanking is sending troops to Kichiang in commandeered vessels from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Transports are leaving daily. From Wuhan troops are being rushed downstream, a report having it that 70 boats of various descriptions have been seized for this purpose. It is reported that Chiang Kai-shek is missing 180,000 troops, while the other party has 30,000 less.

Six aeroplanes are being shipped by boat to Anking, Anhui.

In the Shanghai area augmented guards are watching the railways, while in Chinese territory armoured cars are on patrol. The conscription of coolies continues.

Precautions at Hankow

With the prospect of defeated soldiers looting parts of Hankow, precautions are being taken by the British authorities to ensure that British property receives protection. There are at Hankow at present five British men-of-war, H.M.S. Castor, a light cruiser, H.M.S. Dec, flagship of the Yangtze flotilla, H.M.S. Mantis, H.M.S. Gnat, and H.M.S. Cricket. It is considered that if it were necessary, these ships could land enough men to fill the emergency.

In case, however, the situation should become such that the forces on the spot were unable to handle it, there is H.M.S. Cumberland at Nanking, with two platoons of marines ready to leave for Hankow at any moment. They would travel by gun-boat, it is understood. Troops in Shanghai are also prepared to render assistance, though it is not considered likely that they will be called upon.

All Chinese circles in Shanghai were buzzing with excitement on April 3 on the strength of a report that the Kuangsi clique had offered to sever relations with Wuhan. The wildest rumour was that they demanded the execution of Chiang Kai-shek as a condition; the sanest was a matter of a monetary payment.

Hankow's Remaining Defences

Meanwhile the military situation was apparently stable. Roughly speaking the Wuhan forces have 60,000 men defending Hankow against attack from the east. These consist of four regular divisions of 15,000 each, but in addition it is known that they have 12 additional brigades of provincial troops, whose numbers are uncertain. Two divisions apparently form an advanced guard somewhere between Huangchow and Lotien. Although as the crow flies Huangchow is not much more than 40 miles from Hankow, the Yangtze takes a considerable bend to the northward just west of that city, so it may be doubted whether the Nationalist troops can be considered to be much nearer than 100 miles from their objective.

While from Huangchow to Lotien is the advanced disposition of the Wuhan troops, their main line still remains on the Yangtze front where they have been entrenching.

Nanking's Formidable Force

Against this force the Nationalists have over 100,000 men in the area in question, consisting of seven divisions. The bulk of the troops are on the north bank of the Yangtze, but at least one division is pushing forward along the southern shore. It is reported to be in touch with the Wuhan troops in the vicinity of Huangchow, above mentioned, and this Nationalist division is apparently the nearest to Hankow in actual point of distance.

A somewhat significant fact about the whole of the campaign so far is that traces of hard fighting have not been found by observers. Reports of wounded having reached any centre in large numbers are conspicuously lacking.

Christian General and Shantung

The Japanese papers yesterday printed a telegram from Peking which reported that Feng Yu-hsiang

had requested Mr. Tsai, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shantung, to ask the Japanese not to withdraw at present as he was unable to protect the citizens of that province. A similar telegram from Teinan is said to confirm the report.

Heavy Fighting in Eastern Hupeh

Hankow, April 1.

A battle is going on at present along the Kishui-Lotien front, on the north bank of the Yangtze, in Eastern Hupeh. No decision has been reached so far, but it is reported that the Wuhan forces are barely holding their own.

It is understood that negotiations are going on between the Nanking military leader, General Hsia Tao-yin, and General Hu Tsung-tao, both of whom are natives of Hupeh. Apparently an endeavour is being made to cause a split between the Hupeh officials and Kuangsi leaders in Wuhan with the object of eliminating the latter.

Kuangsi Invades Hunan

Kuangsi troops from Kucllin, under General Hwang Hsao-hsiung, are penetrating into Hunan. Meanwhile, a section of the Nanking forces is being diverted from the Yangtze and boats and launches are being commandeered at Nanchang to convey troops southward to meet the new menace.

The Nationalist troops have passed through Kichow, Hupeh. The Wuhan authorities, it is considered likely, will make a stand below Huangchow.

Meanwhile the Nationalist forces are nearing Huangpei (? immediately north of Hankow).

However, local officials do not appear perceptibly disturbed.—Reuter.

Wounded Coming In

Hankow, April 1.

Three hundred wounded have arrived here. It is reported that they have come from the vicinity of Kishui, in eastern Hupeh, where severe fighting has broken out between the Wuhan forces and the Nationalist troops advancing along the north bank of the Yangtze.

The local situation has been unaccountably quiet since the departure of troops and the cessation of the activities of the press-gangs. The continuance of the enforcement of regulations prohibiting the removal of baggage is preventing a stampede into the Concessions, and though a certain amount is necessarily drifting in nothing resembling a general sequestration is evident. Even the remainder are going about unarmed and martial law has not been declared since the commencement of the present hostilities between Wuhan and Nanking.

The usual fear of communist outbreaks exists, but it is understood that suspects are being closely watched by the authorities.

No anxiety is being felt for the present concerning the safety of foreigners here.—Reuter.

Nanking's Optimism

Nanking, Apr. 1.

According to a telegram from Admiral Chen Shao-kuang, Director of Naval Operations on board the gun-boat Chu Yu, the Nationalist gun-boat squadron is bombarding the enemy positions at Liu Chiao-miao, ten miles below Hankow.

The Government forces are reported to be at Yanglo to-day.

It was officially announced at Military Headquarters here this afternoon that the Government forces expect to enter Hankow on Saturday, the 6th, at latest. General Fan Chieh will probably be appointed Garrison Commander of the Wuhan area after the occupation.

April 2.

A representative of the Ministry of Finance left here this afternoon for Kichiang, presumably to prepare for taking over the Customs House at Hankow.—Reuter.

Feng's Movement of Troops

Peking, Apr. 1.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is sending seven divisions from Central Honan to Wuhan under General Han Fu-chu. However, the fact that a large number of Kuomintang troops have arrived at Luan, in Anhui, appears to indicate his attitude.—Reuter.

River Mined Below Hankow

Hankow, Apr. 2.

The shipping companies here have been notified by the authorities that the river has been mined ten miles below Hankow and that launches will be provided to conduct shipping safely through the danger zone.

General Hsia Tao-yin is advancing towards Huangpei, a city about twenty-five miles north of Hankow and within ten miles of the Peking-Hankow railway. It is believed that severe fighting may occur in this area.

General Mao Ping-wen is engaging local forces near Kishui while the main body of the Government forces under General Liu Chi is drawing near to Huangshihang, on the north bank of the Yangtze.

According to information received here there has been no serious fighting so far on this front. The Wuhan forces are gradually falling back but it is expected that a strong resistance will be put up by them near Huangshihang.

Officials Apparently Serene

It would seem as if the Wuhan forces north of the Yangtze are completely bottled up but officials here are curiously confident and the local situation continues to be remarkably quiet. Unless some quite unexpected development occurs it seems likely that the Nanking armies will arrive in the vicinity of Hankow within the next few days.

All appearances seem to indicate that the Hupeh sections on both sides have come to an agreement.

Locally there is no appearance of anxiety.

A Battle 20 Miles from Hankow

Apr. 3.

The government forces have come in contact with the Wuhan forces 20 miles down river from here. There has not been any fighting up to the present.

Locally the situation is unchanged.

According to a report which cannot be confirmed at present, the Government troops commanded by General Hsia Tao-yin have peacefully occupied the city of Huangpei, 30 miles north of Hankow. Even if they are not in that city, it is certain that they are very near it as they have been allowed to advance across country from Lotienhsien without meeting with any opposition of moment.

It is understood that *pourparlers* have been going on for some days between General Hsia Tao-yin and General Hu Tsung-tao, Garrison Commander of Hankow. It is stated that they have adopted a policy of Hupeh for the Hupehese and do not intend to allow the major issues which started the war to be fought out in their province by Nanking and the Kuangsi clique. It is true, it would account for the absence of anxiety locally.

In the meantime there are no reports of a clash on the Yangtze, though the Nanking forces are stated to be advancing rapidly on Hankow.

Apr. 3 (noon).

The vanguard of the Nanking armies has come into contact with the Wuhan defence system, which is five miles below Yanglo. The Nationalists are, at present, keeping just outside rifle range.

The Wuhan system of defence extends from east of Yanglo, on the north bank of the Yangtze, through the town of Huangpei and then westwards till it flanks the Peking-Hankow Railway. Eye-witnesses describe it as being of a most elaborate description, with miles and miles of barbed-wire and spiked bamboo palisades backed up by trenches and artillery positioned so that it commands the line of attack likely to be followed by the enemy.

General Hu Tsung-tao, in person, inspected the front line to-day. It is stated that he will take command in the Huangpei sector, General Tao Chun will command in the Yanglo sector, while General Hsia Wei remains in control at Hankow.

The Wuhan leaders continue to show great confidence and there seems no doubt that the Government forces will encounter very strong opposition should they attempt to force a way through to this city.

Fighting may break out at any moment but it is more likely to be

postponed for a few days until the Nationalist main armies have arrived and taken up their proper positions to attack.—Reuter.

More Japanese Men-of-War Sent up River

Tokyo, March 26.

The Japanese Government has despatched the warship Tokiwa and three destroyers to the Yangtze river "to protect Japanese lives and property."

Sixteen vessels from the Japanese fleet are now stationed near Yangtze ports where their nationals are in residence. Tabulations show that there are 27,022 Japanese residents in Shanghai, 87 in Nanking, 75 in Wuhu, 57 in Kiukiang, 14 in Tayeh, 1,894 in Hankow, 96 in Changsha, 20 in Shasi, 77 in Ichang, 3 in Wanhsien, and 85 in Chungking.

Japanese warships or destroyers are located at each of these places except Tayeh and Wanhsien.—United Press.

HUPEH FOR PEOPLE OF HUPEH

Feeling Turns Against Kuangsi

Little change is the military situation was reported from the Hupeh front on April 4. According to one report it did not seem possible that the Nationalist troops could reach even the Yanglo line until to-day at the earliest, but other rumours were that Hankow was likely to be entered during the week-end.

A new movement of Hupeh for the Hupehese is reported among the generals of that province, which has no wish to become a cockpit for the Kuangsi-Nanking struggle.

The Manchurian leaders are reported to have sent a telegram promising their adherence to Nanking.

Considerable activity in preparing for operations by aeroplane is reported.

FENG YU-HSIANG FOR NANKING

Shantung Given Him in Return

The Nanking Government claim that they have now the full fledged support of Feng Yu-hsiang and, in support of this, they publish the following notes which must be accepted with reserve:—

Since Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang desired to retire from the Ministry of War in order to devote himself to the training of his army and recommended as his successor his chief of staff, Gen. Lu Chung-lin, the latter has been given the post.

At the request of Marshal Feng, Gen. Han Fu-chu (who, it will be recalled, is one of Feng's leading subordinates, and was responsible for the treachery to the Fengtien forces who remained in Peking to maintain order after the withdrawal of their comrades) has been appointed to the command of the Third Route Armies. Gen. Chu Pei-teh has been placed in command of the First Route operations (Chu being Governor of Kiangsi) and Gen. Liu Tse, commander of the former First Army Corps, has been appointed to command the Second Route Armies.

Marshal Feng likewise is reported to have sent the following telegram to Chiang Kai-shek:—

"Since the outbreak of the Hunan troubles, the Central Government has pardoned the Wuhan officials time and again so that they would come to their senses. I (Feng), in the hope that the country may suffer no more civil wars, prayed for peace and desired to see the dignity of the National Government upheld. However, the Wuhan leaders have declined to come to repent so the Government is compelled to declare war on them.

"I have telegraphed you on more than one occasion promising to obey the orders of the Central Government and I now affirm my promises. I have now made all necessary preparations and am awaiting your instructions in connection with strategic movements and the routes along which my troops should be despatched."

ANOTHER MANDATE OF DENUNCIATION

Nanking, Mar. 29.

The following official *communiqué* was issued yesterday at midnight:—"The National Government of the Chinese Republic after exhausting its patience, and all pacific means of persuasion has accepted the challenge of the Kuangsi clique. It will be recalled that without even consulting the National Government the Wuhan branch of the Central Political Council began its programme of truculence by dismissing the chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and appointing its own nominee. Then they advanced their troops into Hunan despite the orders of the National Government to withdraw. Still doing its utmost to awaken the Kuangsi generals to a sense of their own responsibility the National Government started to post its troops as a matter of precaution along the borders of Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan. The Kuangsi generals however disinclined all reminders. Without any warning they marched their troops into Kiangsi and Anhui and attacked those of the National Government."

"Confronted by such brazen-faced disobedience and flouting of the Central Government's authority, the Third National Congress has unanimously voted to empower the National Government to take drastic counter measures. The National Government is, therefore, despatching a punitive expedition to suppress the rebellion of the Kuangsi faction and, in the meanwhile, has relieved Li Chung-jen, Li Chi-sen and Pei Chung-hsi of all their offices. Unless the Kuomintang is to be disrupted, the rebellion must be quelled. The die is cast and the National Government cannot turn back until the Kuangsi generals are defeated and the country is against united under the same Kuomintang banner."—Kuo Min.

GEN. LI CHI-SEN STILL ALIVE

Offer to British Consul-General at Nanking to Visit Him

It is believed that fears regarding the safety of General Li Chi-sen can be absolutely allayed.

On March 30 Dr. C. T. Wang is understood to have called upon the British Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, and informed him that if he chose to visit the Tangshan Hot Springs the following day (Sunday), he would be able to converse with General Li. Dr. Wang gave a categorical denial of the rumour of General Li's death. It was stipulated that if Mr. Hewlett accepted the invitation to go to the Hot Springs it would be in his private capacity and not as British Consul-General.

There is as yet no information whether Mr. Hewlett visited General Li on Sunday, but it is understood that he wired to the British Minister in Peking for permission to do so.

Invisible But Execution Denied

Nanking, Mar. 29.

A number of persons called at Tongshan in an endeavour to see General Li Chi-sen yesterday, but all of them were refused admittance. It was impossible therefore to verify the alarming reports circulating in Shanghai concerning Marshal Li's whereabouts.

Mr. Wu Tsz-wei, a leading member of the Central Executive Committee and one of the guarantors of Marshal Li's safety, left for Shanghai on last night's train. His departure has caused much comment.

The National Government tonight officially denied the rumour regarding the alleged execution of Marshal Li Chi-sen.—Reuter.

Nanking, Mar. 30.

The Ta Chung correspondent has learned on good authority that General Li Chi-sen is still staying at the Tongshan Hot Springs.—Ta Chung.

Where Is Pei Chung-hsi?

Peking, April 1.

It is reliably reported that General Pei Chung-hsi arrived at Hongkong on March 30 and for Canton by train the same day.

It is understood that his route from here was through Moji and Shanghai.—Reuter

HANKOW BUSINESS IN WILD EXCITEMENT

The Demand for \$5,000,000 and Press Gang's Activities

Hankow, Mar. 25.

Business circles here are in a furore as the result of a demand from the military authorities for a loan of \$5,000,000, of which the Chinese banks have been informed they must contribute \$2,000,000 and the cotton guilds \$1,500,000.

The tension of the situation locally has increased as the result of a renewal of the activities of the press-gangs and of military preparations generally.

A circular telegram was issued to-day denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek.

General Pei Chung-hsi has been formally appointed to the command of the 4th Group Army Disbandment Committee, which means that he will command the Wuhan forces in the coming hostilities.

Anxiety in Hunan

It is understood that the possible defection of the General Li Ping-shien, General Ho Chien and other former subordinates of General Tang Seng-chi is giving the Kuangsi Clique considerable anxiety.

According to reliable reports General Feng Yu-hsiang is seizing the rolling-stock on the Peking-Hankow Railway and concentrating large forces at Chengchow, the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways.

Meanwhile Kuangsi forces, moving from Hunan and Kuangtung, are penetrating Hunan and Kiangsi and the opinion is generally expressed that there will be serious fighting during Easter.

The Fear of Gen. Feng

Mar. 29.

Large numbers of troops are proceeding down river in steam-launches and junks. It is reported that 30,000 troops are being massed at Seven Mile Creek, but it is not known at present whether they are being concentrated there to guard against a surprise advance by General Feng Yu-hsiang down the Peking-Hankow Railway towards Hankow or whether they will march along the north bank of the Yangtze to reinforce the Wuhan troops falling back from Wusueh, before General Lu Chi's division.

From the point of view of the Wuhan leaders, General Feng's attitude is very doubtful. Nevertheless their confidence appears to remain unshaken and it would seem that they are relying on the early arrival of armies from Kuangsi and Kuangtung to enable them to defeat Chiang Kai-shek's armies which, at present, heavily outnumber the Wuhan divisions.

Officials Move to Concessions

On the other hand a disquieting feature of the situation is that a number of Chinese officials are quietly moving into the Concession area by night but, as very strict regulations have been issued forbidding the removal of baggage, this has prevented a general stampede in the same direction.

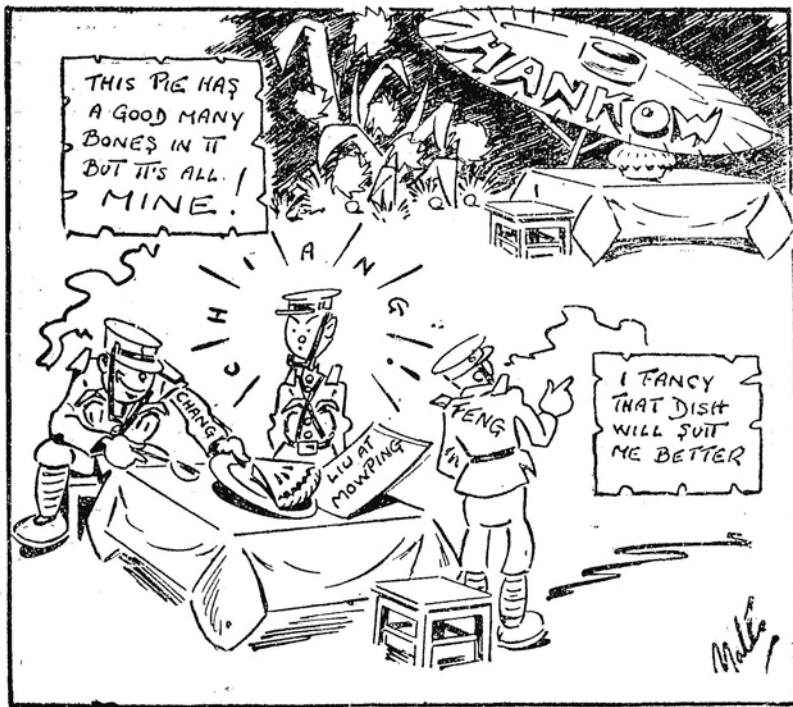
The banks here are being inundated with demands for remittances to Shanghai.

Fighting has not yet broken out, though it is expected to commence at any moment.

Troops are being continually withdrawn from Hunan to strengthen the forces here. Apparently they are being replaced in that province by Kuangsi troops from further south.

As a sign that an outlook is not so favourable as appears on the surface, it may be mentioned that baggage and goods are commencing to be brought in to the ex-concession area.

General Hu Chung-tao has demanded an immediate payment of \$2,000,000 from Chinese merchants in this city, while his family and those of the other leading Wuhan officials have all left Hankow, indicating that, in official circles, optimism is waning. In fact certain indications are to be observed which suggest that the Wuhan authorities intend to leave Hankow without making any serious attempt to defend the city.—Reuter.



The unexpected guest.

KIUKIANG UNDER THE SHADOW OF WAR

Chiang Kai-shek's Arrival: Troops in Tens of Thousands: All Transport on the River Seized: Press Gang Actively at Work

Although the news in the picture drawn and account given of dispositions for the invasion of Kiukiang, Mar. 31.

At the time of writing the stage seems fully set for the long-expected outbreak of civil war. Apart from some small border skirmishes down in the Pinghsiang neighbourhood there has so far been no fighting, but now the counters are nearly all in position and with the arrival at Kiukiang yesterday of Chiang Kai-shek himself all is ready for the attack on Wuhan.

Reports emanating from Nanking notwithstanding, it is quite evident that the Wuhan authorities have at no place taken the initiative and launched an attack on either Kiangsi or Anhui. According to the most reliable reports, the only point at which their troops are over the border is at Jinghsiang, at the end of the railway line which leads from Changsha in Hunan to the Pinghsiang collieries and a point of strategic importance that it could not be left unprotected in the face of threatened attack. It is over a month since the Wuhan authorities occupied Pinghsiang entirely without opposition.

Ready for the Invasion

Chiang Kai-shek has now collected for his invasion of Hupeh and Hunan at least nine of the thirteen divisions, which go to make up the first army group. The distribution of the troops on the south of the Yangtze shows the 4th Division (Miao Pei-nan), the 7th (Wang Chun) and the 11th (Tsao Wan-shun) together with Lu Ti-ping's troops in the Juichow-Wansai district, ready to advance through Pinghsiang on Changsha. Were this attack to succeed, the Kuangsi troops at Hankow would find themselves cut off from their base in Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

In addition, the 10th Division (Fang Ting-ying), having disembarked at Kiukiang on March 29, is moving on Imichow via Wuning. The 12th Division (King Han-ting) is south of Nanchang, believed to be held in reserve and a part of the 6th Division (Chen Cho) is working up the right bank of the Yangtze and at the time of writing has probably reached a position roughly opposite Wusueh. The remainder of the 6th Division is lying in transports in the river at Kiukiang, waiting to be taken further upriver. Thus we have no less than six complete divisions on the south of the Yangtze.

Following has been partly rendered out of date by telegram, the picture drawn and account given of dispositions for the invasion of Kiukiang, Mar. 31.

On the north of the river, the 13th Division under Hsia Tzu-yin is reported to have crossed the Hupeh border some days ago. The 1st Division under Liu Hsih occupied Wusueh on about March 28 and these operations are also supported by the 9th Division under Chiang Ting-wen. Rumour is to the effect that the 2nd Division (Koo Chung-ang) and the 5th Division (Hsiung Hsih-huei) are also to be sent to reinforce the troops on the north bank.

The Inscrutable Feng

Feng Yu-hsiang's attitude has been the subject of many conflicting reports during the last few days, both sides apparently claiming that he will support them, but it scarcely seems credible that Chiang Kai-shek would only leave two, or at most four, divisions to hold all the territory from Kiukiang to the sea, including the capital of the government and the important Tsin-Pu railway line, unless he were quite assured, if not of Feng Yu-hsiang's active support, at any rate of his neutrality. In face of Feng Yu-hsiang's well-known and pressing need for a sea-port and revenue-producing provinces, it would be worse than a forlorn hope to lead an attack against Wuhan under fear of such serious complications in the rear.

Chiang Kai-shek since his arrival here has made his headquarters on a Chinese gunboat. All his staff, Whampoa cadets and suite are living on the China Merchants' steamer, Chang Hsun. It was expected that Chiang Kai-shek would land here yesterday, and for an hour or more all traffic was stopped on the Bund of the S.A.D. and men of his personal bodyguard lined the road with drawn automatics. Foreigners were not allowed to proceed along the roads to their offices. However, the pother was all about nothing as in the end he did not land, much to the disappointment of local Chinese, who give the reason for his not landing as fear of assassination.

Ships and Boats Commandeered

There arrived with Chiang Kai-shek some six or eight large steamers of the China Merchants and San Peh lines, loaded to the gunnels with troops. The majority of these were of the 6th Division and, while some disembarked to march up the river bank, the remainder

have been kept on board steamer, ready presumably to steam up-river as soon as contact with the Kuangsi troops had been established.

As most of these transports draw up to twelve feet of water and there are only nine feet in the blocked Hunter Island Channel above here, military movements have been somewhat hampered. Now every junk, lighter and launch in Kiukiang harbour has been seized and the troops are being lightered up to somewhere in the Wusueh neighbourhood. It seems that the Hankow authorities have withdrawn their troops well within the provincial border and 'he first contact' is not likely to be made until the Nanking troops have reached Huangshihkang or beyond. This means that serious fighting is hardly likely to take place until about April 2 or 3. In their warlike advance the Nanking troops have the support of several gunboats of the Chinese navy.

Press Gang at Work

In Kiukiang itself, as a consequence of these military movements, the foreigners have undergone some discomfort. Already early in the operations the troops made a habit of camping on the Bund foreshore, a procedure which did not tend to improve the sweetness of the native air. The Bund has frequently been used for horse-lines, and even as a camping ground. The impressment of coolies at times has been very severe and it has been difficult to send out to market for food. As an illustration of the sort of thing which has been going on may be mentioned the case of the senior clerk of one of the local foreign shipping companies. He was stopped by a soldier just outside his office in the S.A.D. and ordered to go off and join the coolie corps. He pointed out that he was not accustomed to carrying loads and so would be no use. The soldier thereupon admitted that a small payment would get over the difficulty. The clerk, however, had no money and so the soldier said he would have to go along. They were just passing the Customs Club, when the clerk told the soldier if he would wait a minute he would go in and get some money for him. The soldier agreed. The clerk entered the Club and took peculiar care not to emerge again, leaving the disconsolate soldier standing in the road.

Soldiers Well Behaved

Soldiers have gone to the length of invading the foreign hulks in their search for coolies and even into foreign premises but, as a rule, have been prepared to listen to reason, when it has been pointed out to them that the premises were foreign. There has been no evidence of any anti-foreign agitation

tion or anything of that sort and the general opinion of both foreigners and Chinese has been that, apart from the work of the press-gangs, the soldiers have been well-behaved.

Of course, the propaganda department have been busy and the town has been plastered with posters of many colours denouncing Li Chi-sen, Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi. Many of the troops going through wore arm-bands bearing the characters "Destroy the rebels."

Local Chinese opinion shows no enthusiasm for either side in the contest. If anything, Chiang Kai-shek is the more unpopular, but really all the people are concerned about is that there shall be no more fighting. If they were allowed to put up posters, no doubt we should read "Down with the militarists. We want more peace and less taxation."

CANTON IN VERY SERIOUS MOOD

Three-Day Ultimatum to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 24.

Speculation is rife as to how far the Kuangtung government will go in backing up its demand for the immediate release of Gen. Li Chi-sen. "Within three days, if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has not sooner given the General his freedom," Gen. Huang Shao-hung told newspaper reporters yesterday, "our troops will be across the border and well on their way through Kiangsi." The Kuangsi governor had called the reporters of all the Canton journals together to an informal tea, that they might learn what the government here contemplates doing. The sky is the limit, they were informed, and they might write about the military plans to their hearts' content. To some extent, this was modified later on, for the censors cut out all references to particular divisions and regiments, and, when a news report gave the numbers or dispositions of bodies of troops, that portion of it was blue-pencilled. Still, much has been gleaned from the heart-to-heart talk with Gen. Huang and from other sources that, pieced together, makes it plain that it is not all idle bluff. These Kuangtung leaders mean business, and serious business.

The old sign, "Eighth Route Commander's Headquarters" is to come down, and will be replaced by that of the Commander of the Bandit Suppression Army. A similar title has been adopted invariably in the past whenever troops have started out to settle a quarrel with another faction. General Huang will be the Commander-in-Chief, and Chan Chai-tung the second in command. The latter appointment has occasioned considerable perplexed comment, for Gen. Chan was supposed to be in his seat at the Third National Delegates Congress at Nanking. Some say he did not get as far as Nanking, but, learning *en route* of the predicament of Gen. Li, he turned about, transferring at Shanghai to a vessel headed for Hongkong.

Ready to Move

Fifteen regiments of Kuangtung troops are to be sent against the army of Chiang Kai-shek, and with them will march eight regiments of Kuangsi soldiers. The vanguard is now being organized at Shikuan, its leader, Lui Wun-yim, being at this moment in conference with the Commander-in-Chief. His troops are already encamped at Shikuan, and are being provisioned for the first leg of their journey. To-day, Lui Wun-yim goes back to rejoin his command, whereupon camp will be struck, and the troops set in motion for Namhung and the Kuangtung-Kuangsi border.

The High Command has elected the sites for military depots that must be established along the route of march, and the first supply station already has been opened. It is at Shikuan, and carloads of rice, ammunition, and other requisites are being rushed to this centre by train. At Namhung, close to the boundary line, the second supply depot is to be located. After that, the troops will be in "no man's land," and the vanguard must

reach Kamehow, in the province of Kiangsi, before the third supply centre can be established. Another depot will come into being at Katon, when that point has been reached by the southern forces.

A Possible Check

As the expeditionary army proceeds on its way, care must be exercised to avoid a flank attack by troops now stationed in Wunan. Gen. Li Chung-yan has some loyal soldiers there, but his influence extends to but a small portion of the province, where there are to be found a number of leaders who are not on good terms with him or any of the other leaders of the Kuangsi group. Foremost among these is Lo Tik-ping, an adherent of Gen. Tam Yuen-hoi in days of yore.

Most of all, the out-and-out Communist factions are to be feared, for in Wunan, in the region adjacent to the Kuangtung and Kiangsi boundaries, are part of the Fifth Red Army of Chu Tak. So imminent is the danger that these vandals again will sally forth and create mischief in Kiangsi, that the American Consul-General at Canton has written to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, asking that steps be taken to protect the property of the American Catholic Mission at Nanan. This is the town that a few weeks ago was entered by Chu Tak's Red guards, who took prisoner Father Young of the Catholic Mission and the Rev. Schram, a missionary of the Berlin Mission, together with his wife and child, holding them for about a week.

To Use British Aeroplanes

In the coming campaign, use will be made of the air force as never before. A number of new British aeroplanes have recently been placed in commission, and Kuangtung needs to doff its hat to no man when it comes to a matter of air-men. Her best aviators were mostly trained in the United States, where several served at army training fields, and these skilled and intrepid eagles have put through a thorough course of instruction a number of classes of young men who safely can be trusted to pilot any aircraft in time of peace or war.

It is interesting to note how the governmental functionaries have come to rely on aeroplanes for "getting them there." The Kuangsi generalissimo has on more than one occasion flown from Canton to the Kuangsi capital and back again. Chiang Kwong-ngai, commander of the Third Division, was brought up from Hoihow yesterday by the "Kwangchow" to a conference with Gen. Huang and now it is said that the same aeroplane may negotiate the distance between Canton and Hankow to pick up military officers who wish to get back to the Kuangtung capital.

The Financial Scare

Central Bank notes have taken another nose dive. True, they are not being quoted at a lower rate in comparison with subsidiary coins, but this is due solely to the fact that the only coins given in exchange for the paper currency are those of the 17th and 18th years of the Republic, which are not deemed to be any too fine themselves. It is in exchanging Central Bank notes for Hongkong notes and vice versa that the shrinkage in the value of the former becomes apparent. It was remarked about the middle of last week that Hongkong notes were selling at a higher price in Canton than ever before, and they were then commanding an exchange of but \$3.70 for each \$10. Now one must be prepared to give \$15 in Central Bank notes if he hopes to acquire a Hongkong "ten-spotter," and the end is not in sight. Yet this condition has not been brought about by any indication that the government is on the verge of bankruptcy. The nerves of Canton people are always so on edge that reports of factional differences and of possible fighting play havoc with the price of money.

So far, every dollar of its obligations has been met by the Central Bank, but, necessarily, there is a limit to the amount of ready cash it can find to redeem its paper currency, and a regulation will be enforced requiring those who wish to change more than \$100 to first fill out a form, and go through considerable red tape before they will be accommodated. One requirement of this regulation is that the

applicant shall prove the amount of capitalization of his firm; and the exchange transaction may not be for a higher amount than the capitalization declared at the time of taking out the store licence. It has been hinted by the bank superintendent that, if the run on the bank keeps up, it may be necessary to accept paper currency as a deposit, to be redeemed in the future when the government depository has more silver on hand than at present.

War Preparations

Mar. 26.

"The Chairman of the Political Council is on his way back to Canton" was the message flashed over the wires several days ago, and the few who knew were agog with excitement. Gen. Li Chi-sen, they reasoned, has got safely away, and would soon be in their midst. Not until a second wire came from Li Chung-yan saying that he was on Friday evening's train was it realized that it was the Hankow Branch Political Council and not that of Canton that was referred to in the first message.

From Kwloon, Gen. Li Chung-yan travelled by train, and was completely lost among the coolies and other poor-class passengers in a third-class coach. When the locomotive chugged its way into the depot at this end of the line, a few were on hand to receive the distinguished leader, but they scanned in vain the faces of those who alighted. Young men attached to the General Staff were sent through the coaches, starting forward and working towards the rear of the train. Not a sign of General Li Chi-sen, they reported, and so Gen. Wong Shiu-hung personally led them through the coaches. At the back, they passed by an inconspicuous little man, who acted as if his thoughts were a thousand miles away, until he chanced to spy his friend, the Kuangsi Governor. Here at last was a friend; it was safe to come out of hiding, and Li Chung-yan went out arm-in-arm with his old comrade.

So closely guarded was the secret of the general's return, that even many high officials were unaware that he had stepped off of the train. It got about that it was Pei Chung-hsi who had come back to Canton. This story persisted for some time, and even came out in print in a morning paper. To this very moment, there are those who refuse to be convinced. They have made up their minds that Gen. Pei has slipped into town; that he either preceded the Hankow leader or came along with him, and some newspaper men hold to the same belief.

The Mobilisation

Yesterday, Wong Shiu-hung accompanied his friend up the river to Wuchow, where eight regiments are being got ready to co-operate with their friends from Kuangtung in the coming armed conflict. It is understood that their stay will be brief, and, in all probability, according to one report, Li Chung-yan shortly will go back by aeroplane to rejoin his troops at Hankow.

About all important offices in Canton, the guards have been increased, and after rightfall a countersign is necessary to get one past. Lacking the proper word, one must make a *détour*, for the Red orgy a year ago in December taught the government a thing or two; enemies will have to get up before breakfast to catch it napping again. Other than for the presence of more guards than usual at these offices, when walking through the streets one would not guess that the government is engaged in the stern business of preparing for war. Soldiers are coming in from outlying sections all the time, but they are not permitted to enter the city except for urgent reasons.

It is at the Wonesha railway yards that one sees the true situation. Cars shunted back and forth, switch-engines puffing away, hand-trucks piled high with bags and everywhere the blue uniformed figures heavily laden with war paraphernalia—all are mute indications of what is actually taking place. So heavy is the traffic by rail to Shuiquan, that many troops have to be transported by junk. Boats are tied up the full length of the Tin Tsu Wharf, and there, too, all is bustling with activity. Foodstuffs and war materials are being carried to the supply depot at Shuiquan principally by train; troops are being carried to the concentration

camp at the same city by every available means of conveyance, over land and water.

Another Money Scare

A firm that paid its telegram bill yesterday had to convert \$200 in Central Bank notes into Hongkong currency, the only medium of payment accepted at the telegraph office in these days. So scarce are Hongkong bills, that the \$200 had shrunk to \$129 when the exchange transaction was completed. Whether this is or is not the correct rate of exchange, no one can say; there are no market quotations and the money guild does not care even to guess what the market price should be, for there are too few who would buy and lose such a terrible amount of money.

Silver will be very scarce, too, if the money shops and native banks keep on sending their specie into Shamen. Foreign banks, in the Concession have large sums for storage, and even a prodow has been rented on the island, to which, for the past three days, coolies have been toting straw bags filled each with \$1,000 in silver subsidiary coins.

KUANGTUNG WILL BE NEUTRAL

Wuhan War an Opportunity to Regain Its Independence

Canton, Apr. 2.

The Kuangsi faction was rudely shocked with the return of General Chen Tsai-tong, Commander of the 1st Kuangtung Division, General Hsu King-tong, Commander of the 2nd Kuangtung Division, Admiral Chan Chak and other leaders from Nanking, when warlike preparations on the part of General Chiang Kai-shek were denounced but subsequently suspended and Canton's allegiance to Nanking proclaimed.

The proclamation with which General Chen Ming-chu, the Civil Governor of Canton, is supposed to be associated, is signed by General Chan Tsai-tong, General Hsu King-tong, General Tang Yin-wah and all the commanders of the 1st and 2nd military divisions.

Anxiety for Li Chi-sen

Among other things, the proclamation states:

"In order that war between Nanking and Wuhan should come to an end as early as possible, it is the determination of all the Canton military leaders to provide adequate protection to the borders of Kuangtung Province by remaining neutral and not taking an active part in the present turmoil.

"In the opinion of General Chen Ming-chu, General Chan Tsai-tong, and other Canton officials, the Wuhan affair is a local dispute among the quarrelsome and petty leaders of that province.

"In despatching an expedition to bring the Wuhan leaders to their senses, Nanking is acting rightly and has the support both of the National Government and the Kuomintang Party. Hence Kuangtung pledges loyalty to the Central authorities.

"Marshal Li Chi-sen's detention is another reason why the Canton leaders have decided not to take part in the war. As a lover of peace he has been, and is, beloved by the people of Kuangtung. Hence it is deemed wise that Kuangtung shall be the first to urge the cessation of the war in order to convince the Nanking Government that Marshal Li Chi-sen has all the time not been involved in the alleged political intrigues of the Kuangsi clique. In taking this decisive step, all the Canton leaders hope that Nanking will release Marshal Li Chi-sen at an early date."

Martial Law Declared

After the decision by Canton of neutrality the precaution was taken by the military authorities to guard against an outbreak in Honam, Kuangtung, where Cantonese troops are garrisoned, martial law being declared. Simultaneously General Chen Tsai-tong, on March 31, was formally installed in his post as superintendent of the disbandment of superfluous troops in Kuangtung, assuming office about the zui-wat Hot-fo, no craft of any sort being permitted to approach within 30 yards.

Addressing a gathering of pressmen, General Chen Tsai-tong

A FOREIGNER'S ACCOUNT OF TROOP MOVEMENTS ON YANGTZE

How Censorship Cut Down All News: Tens of Thousands at Kiukiang: Tension at Hankow and Hatred of Nanking

A foreign visitor to Hankow who has just returned brought some very interesting information relative to the troop movements along the Yangtze. Our informant left Shanghai a fortnight ago, just at the time the Nanking Government were so indignantly repudiating the alleged "rumours" of war preparations which had been published in the "North-China Daily News" several days before, and was immediately struck by the advance made in military movements which showed most clearly how strict and rigid a censorship the National Government was placing on the posts and telegraphs and the Chinese press, to prevent Shanghai from knowing that China was on the verge of another war.

On the journey up-river, said our informant, the steamer on which he travelled went up parallel with a couple of Chinese steamers, both of them were filled with native troops, bound for Kiukiang. This was on March 13 or 14. On arriving at Kiukiang, he learned that 30,000 men of the Fourth Division had landed that day and that more were due. The tension in Kiukiang was very high and there was a big demand for food supplies and coolies were being impressed into army service. Our informant was told that the forces which had arrived would probably be moved south towards the Kiangsi-Hunan borders. When he returned to Kiukiang, some days later, he was told that 150,000 men had passed through the city, but this number, he thought, was exaggerated. At any rate, large bodies of troops passed through.

Foreigners were very apprehensive of possible trouble, remembering what had happened a couple of years ago. They were packing up and getting ready to leave in the event of trouble.

At Hankow, the tension was very high indeed. It was two years since our informant last visited Hankow and, at that time, the tension was very high as anti-foreignism and anti-British activities were still at their pitch. The anti-foreign movement was gone but the tension was very high. The general Chinese view was that Wuhan would not allow itself to submit to the dictates of Nanking. Whilst foreigners on all sides naturally supported the Central Government, they told our

informant his determination to side with the National Government and not to permit his troops to be involved in the campaign against Nanking. For this reason they will be brought back to Canton as soon as possible.

In view of the sudden change of Canton's attitude, General Wong Shiu-hung, who is Marshal Li Chi-sen's henchman, first decided not to go to Canton, but at present he is reported to be there. General Wong Shiu-hung's plans have not been disclosed.

All Kuangsi Troops Evicted

On Sunday a contingent of Kuangsi troops, stationed in a suburb of Canton, were ordered by the Canton military leaders to evacuate for Shuiquan. The order was carried out at noon.

General Chen Tsai-tong has ordered all Kuangsi troops arriving in Kuangtung to proceed to Shuiquan. At present there are about 10,000 Kuangsi troops there.

Within Canton there are at present six regiments and one division of Cantonese troops, besides a thousand cadets at the Whampoa Naval Academy. Troops are guarding the Chinese Telegraph Administration building and its sub-stations, while a strict censorship on all cables is being enforced by order of General Cheng Tsai-tong.

Mr. Fung Chuk-man, the provincial treasurer, has returned to Canton. He favours General Chen Tsai-tong's policy.

While the anti-Nanking expedition was being organized, Central Bank notes depreciated, but have since recovered their value.

Colonel Tang Sai-chang, the Chief of Police, has resigned. He is loyal to the Kuangsi Party. Several

informant that the Chinese public opinion in Wuhan was altogether opposing the Nanking group.

Things were repeated to our informant which he had heard in Shanghai about the ways in which members of the Nanking Government were filling their pockets and large sums were mentioned as having been deposited in foreign banks by members of the Government. The ruthless way in which the Chungshan memorial road in Nanking had been built was mentioned as a glaring example and the general opinion of the Wuhan Chinese was that the Nanking Government was not carrying out the traditions of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Taxation was heavy in Wuhan, but the Nanking Government was blamed for increasing the taxes and causing a stagnation of trade.

Masses of Troops on Move

In Hankow, our informant said that he saw vast numbers of soldiers being moved across the Yangtze to Wuchang and going south. These men were evidently natives of Hupeh and it struck our informant that, as compared with the Nanking forces, these men were not so well equipped and less smart. He did not know how much fight there was in them but they were carrying their full kits, picks and shovels to dig themselves in.

There was a good deal of speculation in Wuhan as to what Feng Yu-hsiang would do as there was a sort of feeling that he held the balance of power.

The Nanking Government had, our informant learned, sent representatives up the Yangtze to the different mission hospitals; they deposited with these sums of money so that hospital accommodation could be reserved to receive the wounded. Already, 5,000 reservations has been made.

All passengers arriving at Nanking from up-river places were subjected to strict search and examination by soldiers. This was an emergency measure, to prevent arms from getting in, as well as enemy troops.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's name was constantly brought up in Wuhan and his virtues were frequently commented upon as compared with those of the present Nanking government officials.

Kuangsi leaders and their families have gone to Hongkong.

A Communist uprising in Canton is feared and the authorities are rounding up and executing suspects without trial.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Apr. 2.

A leading Chinese banker, with vast interests in Canton, was interviewed by Reuter's correspondent to-day. He said that large remittances had been sent to Hongkong from Canton owing to the fear of an outbreak last week. The situation, however, was now gradually returning to normal.—Reuter.

The National Trademarks Bureau has issued a notification ordering that all trade-marks formerly registered with the National Registration Office shall be submitted to it for re-examination.

The Peking authorities have ordered the confiscation of the properties of Tsao Yu-lin, Lu Tsung-yu and Chang Tsung-hsiang, the three "national traitors" of the 24-fu régime, whose activities led to the student and merchants strike of 1919.

Omegas have been received by the Greater Shanghai Municipality from the Administrative Yuan to re-arrange the garden in Chapei in which are buried the remains of the late Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, Mr. Sung, it will be recalled, was a leading Kuomintang member and former Minister of Communications. He was assassinated in 1922 at the Shanghai North Station.

CHANG CHUNG-CHANG IN CHEFOO.

Liu Defeated by Defection of a General: Chamber Buys off Looting: Foreign Men-of-War Standing by

Chefoo, Mar. 27. It is rumored that the reason of General Liu Chen-nien's defeat was that a Colonel Liang last night, when ordered to advance against the enemy, turned round and attacked General Liu's position on the west front, thus producing a gap in the line of defence through which the enemy advanced.

The situation remains quiet. Chang Chung-chang's men have occupied Chefoo. It is reported that only 500 of his troops are permitted to enter the town at one time.

A small amount of looting is reported, but the Chinese fear extensive looting to-night.

The British sloop *Comflower* and the United States cruiser *Trenton* have moved in close to the shore, near the foreign quarter. Their presence is expected to have a restraining effect and prevent the molestation of foreigners.

A Payment of \$200,000

Mar. 28. Chang Chung-chang entered Chefoo last night after arranging with the delegates from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that the Chamber should pay him \$200,000 in return for a guarantee that his entry would be peaceful.

Chu Yu-pu, the Governor of Chihli in 1926, is reported to have circled south of Chefoo towards Menlou in an endeavour to cut off the retreat of General Liu Chen-nien's forces. The latter is reported to have halted his retreating forces at Shinkiatan, eight miles east of Chefoo, where he is taking up positions to resist the pursuing troops.

It is estimated that 3,000 men belonging to Chang Chung-chang's forces passed through here yesterday afternoon. They are taking up their quarters in the barracks formerly occupied by Liu Chen-nien's troops three miles east of Chefoo.

Chang Chung-chang's troops are flying a five-coloured flag consisting of black, red, blue and white bands, surrounded by a black border, with a yellow cross superimposed.—Reuter.

Assurances to Foreigners

Chang Chung-chang has informed the United States Consul and Doyen of the Consular Body, Mr. Leroy Weber, that he intends to call immediately. In the meantime the ex-Tuehuan of Shantung sent General Cheng Chai-ling, his "Minister Plenipotentiary," Chang Chi-ying, his personal Aide-de-Camp, and General Kuan Chin-tao, the Chief of Police, to call on his behalf in order to offer repeated assurance for the protection of foreign lives and property.

Although 20,000 of Chang Chung-chang's troops are in the vicinity of Chefoo, only 500 picked men and 1,000 body-guards will be retained here.

All Chang's leaders are now here, with the exception of Chu Yu-pu, one-time Governor of Chihli, who is directing the operations against Liu Chen-nien, the defeated commander of Chefoo. General Liu is reported to be making a stand half-way between Chefoo and Muping.

Five thousand of Chang Chung-chang's troops have passed through Chefoo to follow up General Liu Chen-nien in addition to the forces led by Chu Yu-pu. The combined forces are endeavouring to encircle Muping and are attacking from the east.

It is estimated that the total casualties on both sides in the recent fighting was 400. General Liu, in addition to losing 1,000 men through capture or betrayal, also lost a few field-guns, 50 trench-mortars, 1,000 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Liu Expected to Retreat

It is expected that General Liu Chen-nien will not be able resist to the enemy for long and that he will retreat to Weihaiwei where it is rumored, he carries life assurance to the value of \$80,000 provided he resides there.

General Sun Tien-ying has been appointed to control the Chaoyuan district and General Huang Feng-chi the Liyang district. Liyang was recently held by Colonel Sze, who has now joined Chang Chung-chang.

Chang Chung-chang has appointed Liu Hsuan-li Garrison Commander of Chefoo.

Telephonic and telegraphic communications between Huanghsien, Tengchowfu and Lungkow have been restored.

Chang's Escape Narrow

Mar. 28. An interesting account is given of a skirmish between Chang Chung-chang's forces and the Wu Chi Hui bandits, some of whom are assisting the villagers to revenge the outrages perpetrated upon them by the soldiers. In this skirmish some thirty soldiers were killed as well as five members of the Wu Chi Hui, although the latter claim that they are invulnerable.

The explanation given is that the members of the Wu Chi Hui were eating when the call to arms was sounded. These five were so hungry that they took time to finish their meal and rushed off to battle without swallowing the piece of paper on which was written the charm of the Heavenly Father. This charm is said to consist of illegible characters which the warrior must swallow before going into battle.

In some cases the charm consists of a certain drug which stimulates the warrior into a frenzy and, whilst in this condition, the men make dangerous foes.

The Wu Chi Hui have no rifles, but depend on a long heavy knife attached to the six-foot pole which they carry, and, for this reason, no wounded soldiers come back from the battlefields.

It is recorded that Chang Chung-chang, when proceeding from Huanghsien to Ta Shin-tien, was surrounded by the Wu Chi Hui on March 21 and almost captured.

Chefoo Remaining Quiet

General Chang was stopping at a temple on a hill-top when it was surrounded and attacked by the Wu Chi Hui armed with their long bill-hooks. The soldiers formed a phalanx about General Chang and fought their way out of the trap, but in the fight that ensued some five or six hundred soldiers were killed, amongst them 30 to 40 officers including one general and two colonels.

The situation in Chefoo remains quiet although the people are exceedingly apprehensive since the arrival of General Chang's forces yesterday morning. Some 5,000 to 6,000 troops have passed through Chefoo during the last 36 hours with the professed intention of following up the retreat of General Liu Chen-nien.

The latter is presumed to be retreating to Mowping, which city is encircled by a strong wall and which he has been provisioning during the last two months.

Chefoo is beflagged with thousands of the old five-bar flags which appeared in profusion immediately upon the arrival of General Chang's troops, in spite of the orders issued some time ago by General Liu Chen-nien, the Nationalist commander, that every five-bar flag was to be burned.

In this north-east section of Shantung a medley of ex-Northern and ex-Nationalist troops, together with bandits, the Red Spear and Wu Chi Hui Societies, have exercised a reign of terror over the entire countryside between Lungkow and to within ten to fifteen miles of Chefoo. From observations made by missionaries up-country the first reports of outrages committed on the peaceful inhabitants of these districts have been in no way exaggerated.

Destitute Flight to Manchuria

Village after village has been looted and burnt, and the helpless country folk forced to flee to the coast-ports in an endeavour to reach Manchuria, forsaking their homesteads and all their possessions with the exception of the few they can carry away.

A Chinese Christian recently returned from the district just south of Cho-yuan city, after making a survey; he reports that 72 villages have been burnt in whole or in part, 8,589 buildings have been destroyed—depriving about 2,009 families of their homes, 318 people have been killed, and all this has taken place in an area of less than twenty miles by twenty.

Other districts are receiving the

same treatment but no detailed information is obtainable at present.

News from Huanghsien and Tengchowfu seems to indicate that Chang Chung-chang's forces were considerably disorganized a week ago and that he was experiencing great trouble from portions of his so-called army, particularly from the country people. This would confirm the reports that his capture of the Chefoo area was largely due to the treachery of General Liu Chen-nien's underlings, rather than to Chang's prowess in actual conflict.

Severe Fighting

Apr. 1. Severe fighting has been taking place here since last Thursday between the forces commanded by Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-pu, which are estimated at 20,000 men, and the 5,000 commanded by the Nationalist leader Liu Chen-nien.

Having laid a number of land-mines to delay Chang Chung-chang's advance, General Liu made a successful retreat with his forces to Mowping (Ninghaichow). Having succeeded in collecting his forces within the strong walls of that city, General Liu then proceeded to direct a sally against his enemy which was so successful that, according to Chinese reports, he killed 2,000 of Chang Chung-chang's troops.

Mowping is surrounded by a strong wall which is in a very good state of repair and General Liu has been provisioning the city for the last two months.

Chang Chung-chang intends to make a determined effort to carry the walls of the city and for that purpose many scaling ladders, hooks and lanterns have been commandeered and sent to the investing forces while a large number of civilians have been rounded up by his press-gangs, bound with ropes and sent forward to act as coolies and grave-diggers.

Fear in Chefoo

The situation here is quiet but tense. Thousands of villagers are entering Chefoo from the surrounding districts, fearing that their villages will be looted and that they will suffer from assaults by the soldiery if Chang Chung-chang is forced to retreat in this direction.

The manager of the Bank of China and the manager of the Bank of Communications have fled. Representatives of Chang Chung-chang are examining the books of these banks which, in the meantime, have suspended payment, with the result that their notes are either being refused by merchants and shopkeepers or else are only cashed at a very heavy discount.

Liu Making Overtures

It is reported that General Liu Chen-nien, who recently lost Chefoo, is making overtures for surrender, which Chang Chung-chang is not disposed to accept. On the other hand, it is said that Chang Chung-chang offered Liu Chen-nien \$100,000, against which General Liu has demanded \$500,000.

Chang Chung-chang is commanding lighters, but British firms here are taking steps to prevent their craft from being taken over.

Chang Chung-chang has demanded \$1,000,000 from the Chamber of Commerce. Upon his arrival here, the ex-Tuehuan of Shantung assured the Consul of the abolishment of the taxes established under General Liu's regime, but to-day he announced the re-opening of the notorious Goods Tax Office to-morrow.—Reuter.

Peking, Mar. 30.

A telegram from General Jen Yin-chi states that his troops have crossed the Yellow River and are heading towards Chefoo to the assistance of General Liu Chen-nien, who has been forced to evacuate the city by Chang Chung-chang. General Feng Chen-wu is also under instructions to advance to the Kiaotung Peninsula.

A message from Taian states that approximately 30,000 troops belonging to the Second Group Army are moving eastward along the Lung-Hai Railway in accordance with instructions from General Feng Yu-hsiang to take over the garrisoning of the Tsinan-Kiaochow Area following the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.—Kuo Min.

Chang Chung-chang Pays Call Peking, Mar. 30.

The leader of the insurgents in Shantung, Chang Chung-chang, yesterday called on several of the foreign consuls at Chefoo. The ex-Tuehuan of Shantung stated that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, one-time Tuehuan of Kiangsu, was shortly joining him. He added that his next objectives were Tsinan and Tsingtao and that as soon as the Japanese forces in Shantung had been withdrawn, he would fight Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang if the latter attempted to invade the province.

As far as is known, Chang Chung-chang controls 35,000 men, including those belonging to his supporter, Chu Yu-pu, who was formerly Governor of Chihli.—Reuter.

Chang Personally Commanding

Chefoo, Apr. 3. General Chang Chung-chang, in order to command in person the troops on the front line, left here on the 1st inst for Muping.

General Chang Chung-chang who made a triumphant entry into Chefoo a few days ago, on April 1, ordered the Bank of Communications here to raise war funds, amounting to \$200,000, and as the demands were flatly rejected by the Bank authorities, General Chang seized the bank.

Accordingly, all the notes of the above bank are no longer current here, causing disturbance in financial circles. The Chamber of Commerce is now dividing ways and means to cope with the situation.—Toho.

Interest in Salt Gabelle

A telegram received this week was to the effect that General Chang Chung-chang had effected a change in the Salt Gabelle officialdom of Chefoo.

He has apparently appointed a new Chinese inspector for the area which he has now taken under his control, dismissing the former incumbent of office.

It is supposed here that he proposes by this step to secure the salt revenue of the place to his own purposes.

Conditions Quiet

Chefoo, Apr. 4. Conditions in the vicinity of Mowping remain quiet and without any radical change.

The report that the cities of Lungkow and Huanghsien have reverted to the Nationalists proves to be incorrect. Both are still held by adherents of Chang Chung-chang.

Communications with Weihaiwei have been re-established.

The countryside to the west of Chefoo is quiet.

Chaoyuan, fifty miles south-west of Chefoo, has been captured by Red Spears flying the white sun on blue ground flag.

The notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are still quoted at a discount. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Shanghai offices to arrange for shipments of silver. It is hoped that these will arrive within a fortnight and enable confidence to be re-established.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON AND CHINA'S TARIFF

No Appreciable Effect Noticed on Sino-American Trade

N.A.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 31.

The increased tariff duties brought into effect in China have had no appreciable effect upon trade between that country and the United States, experts of the Department of Commerce said to-day.

Not a single serious complaint has been filed with the Department. However, the experts pointed out, the new tariffs did not apply until February and consequently it still is too early to appraise them fully.

The Department of Commerce does not consider the new Chinese tariffs rates to be radical and believes that traders generally will regard the tariffs favourably. Traders naturally will be desirous, however, that valuations be established on a recognizable and standardized basis. Whatever diminution in trade

KUANGSI-KUEICHOW MIX-UP

Li Hsin Within Striking Distance of Kueiyang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei, Mar. 9. Our local dailies tell of more fighting in the northeast corner of the province, near the Szechuan border, and say that Li's men were repulsed with heavy losses. A foreign friend in Tatanghsien (south of this city) writes that about 400 Kuangsi men came into that district with a view to linking up with Li Hsin, but that troops from Kueiyang were attacking them and driving them towards the Kuangsi border. Since the Kueichow and Kuangsi governments are working together, it is to be supposed that these men are either robbers or malcontent soldiers.

The situation must be better now, as martial law there is less strict, though still maintained. At important parts of the city wall, the electric light plays at night, with the object, no doubt, of preventing any night attack by Li Hsin's sympathizers, and the wall, which in part was falling, everywhere has been repaired.

An interesting explanation (the accuracy of which cannot be asserted, but which sounds reasonable) of the unexpected presence of Gen. Li Hsin and his men within striking distance of Kueiyang is that both sides were misled, Li Hsin having heard that the Governor had gone to Chishin, on the Szechuan border, instead of coming to Kueiyang, causing Li to think that this city was unprepared, and that the Kueichow troops and people took Li's men for Chow's, as they are said to have carried banners of the 25th army instead of those of the 23rd, the former being Chow's and the latter Li's. We get little news as to the military situation in the province generally, but it is believed that the Governor's troops are holding points in the south, hoping to prevent Gen. Li's men from uniting, and to surround them if possible.

Mar. 13.

A letter from a foreign friend a few days ago tells of about four hundred men from Kuangsi having come up as far as Tatanghsien, where they compelled the people to prepare them a meal. While waiting for it, they discovered that Kueichow soldiers were approaching, so they fled south at once, not staying for their food. The Kueichow men arrived and ate the meal which was ready, thus giving the Kuangsi men more time to escape. Then they went south twenty miles to Tungchow, to learn that the Kuangsi had gone to Hsiangling, say 23 miles further south, not far from the Kuangsi border. The Kueichow men, for some unknown reason, stayed two days in Tungchow and then went towards Hsiangling, but those who know the district think the Kuangsi must have got back to their stronghold over the border, where it is not easy to attack them.

SHANTUNG RAILWAY BOARD

Appointments Announced at Nanking

Nanking, Apr. 2.

It was officially announced to-day at the Ministry of Railways that the Board of Directors of the Shantung Railway includes Dr. C. T. Wang, Lu Chung-lin, Wang Shou, T. C. Yen, J. K. Choy, Tsui Hsi-shieh and Lu Ming-Hsiung. Dr. C. T. Wang will be chairman of the Board.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Apr. 3.—Mr. John J. Mantell, former vice-president of the Erie Railway, has been appointed Consulting Manager of Chinese railways.—Reuter.

has occurred since February is due primarily to an accumulation of stocks in China before the tariff was put into effect, plus disturbed internal conditions in some areas of the Chinese domain.—United Press.

NANKING CONGRESS CLOSES

Chiang Kai-shek Says that Cliques Must Go

Nanking, Mar. 28.

The new members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will take the oath and assume their posts this afternoon.

The closing session of the Third National Kuomintang Congress was opened this morning at 10.15 a.m. in the auditorium of the Central Military Academy.

Following the usual opening ceremony of three bows by the delegates to the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chiang Kai-shek made a speech in which he described his reactions from the deliberations of the Congress.

General Chiang said that one of the reasons for the dissensions which existed inside the Party was the growth of cliques. He said these cliques must be eliminated.

He then proceeded to point out that the Provincial Party offices have been antagonizing the Provincial governments by frequent attacks on their policies and charges that the officials connected with these local governments were anti-revolutionaries. He urged that this must cease, that such charges were false and it was of prime importance that the Provincial Party offices should co-operate with the provincial governments in their respective provinces.

In conclusion he remarked that a number of the younger members of the Party do not understand the policy of the Kuomintang and strongly urged that in order that the revolutionary work should succeed the thoughts of all members should be unified.

Hu Han-min Claims Success

Mr. Hu Han-min then addressed the Congress, making a report on its proceedings.

He said that before the opening of the Congress many rumours had been spread by reactionaries to the effect that the Congress would never be held and, even if it were held, it would be unsuccessful. Now, he said, the Congress has been held and it has been successful. This fact will strengthen the prestige of the Party and the Government. For the sake of the future success of the Party and the Government and the masses of the people of China, the members of the Party should co-operate to the utmost to carry out the decisions of the Congress.

With the success which had been achieved by the closing Congress, concluded Mr. Hu Han-min, the Party and the Government are fully equipped to fight the reactionary elements disturbing the country and, when the 4th Kuomintang Congress convenes, he felt convinced that it would be able to carry out the complete revolutionary programme.

General Tan Yen-kai acted as Chairman during the closing session, which was brought to a conclusion at noon.—Reuter.

Final Exhortations

Nanking, March 29.

The closing ceremony of the Third National Congress was held yesterday morning and attended by over 500 persons including guests. Members of the Presidium present were Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Sun Fo, Kuo Ying-fen, Chu Chia-hua, Chen Kuo-fu, and Chen Yao-yuen. The entire body of both the voting and non-voting delegates as well as representatives from public organizations and press correspondents were also present.

Mr. Tan Yen-kai officiated as Chairman of the meeting and delivered the farewell address, following which Hu Han-min, Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Li-sen, Wu Te-chen and Chang Tao-fang also spoke.

A group photograph was taken just before the assembly adjourned to the Officers' Moral Endeavour Society to attend a banquet given by the Central Party Headquarters.

Leader's Sacred Trust

Chairman Tan Yen-kai's farewell message was, briefly, as follows:—"It may be recalled that, at the First Congress, our late Leader urged us to strive for the success of the Party. Unfortunately, following the 2nd Congress, Communists created disturbances in our midst, although after a strenuous struggle against them, we were able to preserve our Leader's sacred trust.

"At this, the Third National Congress, important resolutions laying down our future programme have been adopted and amendments to our Constitution made. The new measures will give the Party a new lease of life and it is hoped that our Comrades will strive to carry on the work of the Revolution. With the programme for our immediate future already formulated, I feel sure that we will henceforth exert ourselves for our national advancement, freedom and equality."

A Notice to Imperialists

Mr. Hu Han-min spoke in part as follows:—"We wish all reactionaries and Imperialists in the world to know that the 3rd National Congress of the Kuomintang has been successfully convened. This is really most significant. Had the convention of the Congress proved abortive, we could not have and would not be able to concentrate our efforts. Our failure would have shaken the Party to its very foundation.

"A new life and new hope has been instilled into our Party and we must hereafter bear the responsibility of Reconstruction. We must address ourselves to the following:—

1. Three People's Principles must be carried out.

2. Our efforts must be concentrated. We must increase our efficiency and invigorate our Party.

3. We must abide by the instructions of the Congress so as to deal a death-blow to the anti-revolutionaries."

President Chiang Kai-shek in his speech pointed out that the Party members must not think that, since a new Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committee had been elected to shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the Revolution, they therefore had no more responsibility.

Let Us Combine

"As time goes on," said the President, "the burden on our shoulders will increase and we shall realize more and more our inefficiency and inexperience. Our late Leader entrusted us with the mission of completing the task of the Revolution, but already we are faced with almost insurmountable difficulties. Perhaps you will ask how we can shoulder the responsibility of bringing the Revolution to a successful conclusion? My answer is that all of us must cooperate with one another in face of the difficulties. We must proceed ahead together whether happiness or death awaits us. We only know that we must struggle for the realization of the Principles. Let us therefore combine our strength and strive on."—Kuo Min News Agency.

CALISTHENICS IN CHINA

Scheme to Teach the Masses Physical Culture

Nanking, Apr. 2.

To promote and encourage physical education throughout the country and to teach the masses the value of calisthenics, the Executive Yuan has adopted a set of regulations, submitted by the Ministry of Education, placing responsibility for giving the young people an adequate physical training upon their parents, guardians and the schools.

Various measures for the enforcement of physical education will be jointly formulated by the Inspector-General of Military Training and the Ministry of Education with due consideration for the age and physical constitution of each individual youth. The district and municipal authorities will also be ordered to provide public recreation grounds for the people.

A course in calisthenics is to be made compulsory in the middle schools and every student must successfully pass this course before he can be graduated.

The regulations also provide for the encouragement of the organization of athletic associations throughout the country so that those who are out of school can also have the opportunity of keeping themselves physically fit.—Kuo Min.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, has received a Note from the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, to the effect that the Sino-Swedish Treaty has been ratified.

TSINAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Other Outstanding Questions Now to Be Discussed

Nanking, Mar. 26.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative this morning, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that he had a meeting at his residence this morning with Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, at 10 o'clock. The necessary documents being ready, the Note containing the terms agreed between the Chinese and Japanese Governments in settlement of the Tsinan Incident last May were signed at 10.15 a.m. The ceremony was a brief one as Dr. C. T. Wang had to attend the closing ceremony of the Third National Kuomintang Congress, to which he proceeded shortly after signing the Note. The proceedings this morning were very cordial.

The Terms of Settlement

Mar. 28.

It is officially announced that the terms of the Tsinan Settlement are:

(1) At not more than two months from the date of signing, the Japanese Government shall withdraw all the Japanese troops from Shantung. The National Government, after the withdrawal of Japanese troops, shall bear full responsibility for protecting all Japanese lives and property in China, as it has repeatedly declared that it holds itself responsible, according to international law, for the adequate protection of all foreigners in China.

(2) A Sino-Japanese joint commission from each country appointed by their respective Governments, will be established for the investigation and adjudgment of the question of losses sustained by both countries due to the Tsinan Incident.

(3) In view of the existing friendship of the two people, the Chinese and Japanese Governments deplore extremely the unfortunate Tsinan Incident of May 3 last year. Now the Chinese and Japanese Governments and people sincerely hope for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relationships. In order to achieve this end, they regard the unhappy feeling resulting from the Tsinan Incident as past, and hereby make this declaration.

The Agreement is composed of four documents, namely, the exchange of Notes between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. C. T. Wang, the protocol and the declaration. These documents were signed at 10 o'clock this morning at the residence of Dr. Wang.

Further Meetings

Mar. 29.

Dr. C. T. Wang and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, had a long conference this morning. No secretaries or technical advisers were present and it is therefore believed that general principles in connection with the revision of the treaties between China and Japan were discussed.—Reuter.

Disappointment in Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 29.

With the exception of the "Jiji" which, while it admits that the terms of the Sino-Japanese settlement of the Tsinan Incident may disappoint some of its countrymen appears satisfied that they are the best possible in the circumstances, the Japanese papers are unanimous in asserting that the settlement proves "the complete failure of Baron Tanaka's policy."

While pleased that a settlement has been reached, the papers aver that the documents thus far published indicate that the Japanese Government has not given up all its original demands for an apology, the punishment of those responsible for the Incident and reparations for the losses sustained by Japanese nationals.

The "Chugai" contends that the only term applicable is the "complete humiliation of Japan."

Mar. 30.

It is learned on good authority that the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, will probably meet the foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, on April 1, for the purpose of conducting negotiations for the settlement of the Nanking and Hankow incidents.

It is understood that an agreement was practically reached in the preliminary negotiations between

the then Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Yada, and Dr. Wang. No hitch is expected.

Commenting on reports in the press that a Japanese has been murdered at Tsiho, near Tsinan, a Government spokesman to-day stated that the official report on the matter says that it has not been possible to verify the nationality of the murdered man so far, as his head was cut off and taken away. The Foreign Office has ordered investigations to be made immediately and is awaiting a further report.—Reuter.

Boycott To Be Continued

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Apr. 1.

An intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott enforced by Chinese business interests in the Philippines is planned for the present month despite the settlement of the Tsinan incident arranged by Dr. C. T. Wang and Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, in Nanking, the local Kuomintang organization informed the United Press to-day.

The anti-Japanese boycott will be called off in the Philippines only when Japan has removed her troops from China and has paid compensations for damages inflicted on Chinese during the Tsinan fighting, it was said.

The Kuomintang organizations are continuing their plans for a general convention of the Chinese societies here April 14 to consider means for making the anti-Japanese boycott more effective.—United Press.

U.S. NOT WORRYING ABOUT CHINA

Situation Regrettable but Not Affecting Foreign Interests

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 27.

The State Department is watching events in China carefully, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the retiring secretary of state, told newspapermen in his weekly conference to-day, but it sees no cause for alarm on the part of this government.

For the present, the Secretary said, that the government has positively no intention of re-enforcing the units of the United States Marine Corps now stationed in Shanghai and in north China.

The Secretary indicated that this government regrets the dissension in the Kuomintang Party which has led to inter-party warfare but feels that the questions at issue are largely domestic and do not affect foreign interests. Full data on the China situation will be turned over by Mr. Kellogg to his successor, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, who will take over the portfolio of Secretary of State shortly.

Colonel Stimson spent to-day learning the routine of the Secretary of State's office and considering the most pressing problems which he will face. He had a long conference with Mr. Kellogg on the China situation and the general question of Sino-American relations.

Staving Off Advances

Mar. 31.

Unofficial suggestions from Japanese sources urging that President Hoover should call a general conference to discuss extraterritorial problems in China are being received by administration leaders. They are believed to be emanating from the Japanese Foreign office.

The United Press was authoritatively informed that the United States is resisting these advances until order exists in China. Officials doubt that any action will be taken within the near future.—United Press

In view of the outbreak of fighting along the Yangtze, the Japanese Government has ordered the despatch of four gunboats to protect Japanese lives and properties.

NANKING, APR. 2.—At a meeting of the State Council this afternoon Mr. Quo Tai-chi, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, was appointed Plenipotentiary Delegate for the negotiation of a Sino-Polish Treaty of amity and commerce.—Reuter.

JAPANESE G. O. C. LEAVING CHINA

Hearty Send-off from Tientsin by Large Crowd

Tientsin, Apr. 4.

There was a stirring scene at the East Station this afternoon on the occasion of the departure of General Arai, former General Officer Commanding, who was recently relieved by Lieut.-General Ueda. In addition to a Japanese guard of honour, another guard of honour drawn from the British, French and American forces here was also in attendance, while the Chinese troops and police were represented.

A large international crowd, composed mainly of Japanese, assembled at the station and gave General Arai a hearty send-off.

General Arai was very popular with the representatives of the forces stationed in Tientsin. They were all present to say good-bye to the departing General.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ADVISER FOR CHINA

Appointment Believed to Presage American Loan

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 4.

Mr. John J. Mantell, widely known railway executive, is sailing for China late in April to make a survey of the railways of that country with a view to aiding in their reorganization, it was announced to-day.

"It is expected," says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency, "that the visit of Mr. Mantell to China may precipitate a Chinese loan in this country for the purchase of locomotives and other railway equipment, of which it is understood the Chinese lines are sorely in need."

Mr. Mantell will attempt particularly to suggest the application of American methods to the Chinese lines, as problems of railway operation in that country are understood to be not dissimilar from those of the United States.

Mr. J. J. Mantell was born in Elmira, N. Y. June 24, 1884, and has been many years with the Erie railway lines rising from the position of clerk and stenographer in the superintendent's office at Elmira through all the lower posts to be vice-president of the New York region since November 1, 1922. His home is in Jersey City, N. J., and his office at 60 Church St., New York City.—United Press.

MARTIAL LAW IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, Apr. 4.

Although the Chinese City is under martial law everything is very quiet here. The troubles in other parts of the country apparently have had no repercussion here.—Reuter.

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A DARK CONTINENT
NO MORE

Apr. 1.

The British Government has recently issued a blue book bearing the report of the "Commission on closer union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa." This is an important document for it defines what is to be the policy of Great Britain towards the population of the mandated territories in what used to be called the dark continent. The area that comes under the survey of the report comprises a vast tract of land nearly equal in extent to half of Europe. It is fertile and rich in everything that would make its possessors great. There is no equal section of the earth's surface that excels in potential value those lands that have thus come under the sway of Britain. Since history began these places have been shrouded in mystery. Men are still living who can remember the discovery of the sources of the Nile, the river that had, for millenniums, flowed out of the unknown across the desert and through Egypt to the sea. Livingstone devoted his life to opening up a road into the heart of Africa in the hope that by so doing he would kill the slave trade and heal the "open sore" of the world. Stanley's expedition to find Livingstone in 1871 threw a flood of light into the dark corners of the hidden land. Cecil Rhodes added his part and when the Cape to Cairo railway began to push its way north into the hitherto impenetrable bush the map of Africa was an open book. The great game of war was played in Africa under conditions no less trying than in other theatres and Generals Smuts and Botha added new laurels to their names and the peace conference mandated the conquered territories to be administered by Great Britain.

The nation shoulders the new responsibility with an easy insouciance, but that is merely because the ordinary citizen has no conception of the nature of the problems involved in administering an immense district, as large as several European countries, with a sparse population, which has barely reached the kindergarten stage of development. The Colonial Secretary was in the position of a man with a large family of his own, who has suddenly thrust upon him several more untrained and rowdy youngsters and is at his wits end to know what to do with them. In this instance he did the obvious thing. A Royal Commission is a very present help in time of trouble and he, last year, appointed such a Commission which has just made the report to which we have referred. There are in the Mandated territory, roughly speaking, three races whose interests have to be considered. There is the native race, the owners of a heritage too vast for them to do anything with. There is the European race, men who have gone from our own country; the pioneers who break up the bush and lay the foundations of a modern state. And there is the Asiatic race, Indians, Chinese and Arabs who occupy a middle position. Superior to the natives

in adroitness and inferior to the Europeans in the ability to plan for the future they are the opportunists who become middlemen, traders and money lenders. The Commission makes this pronouncement in its report;—"The chief need in Eastern and Central Africa is a native policy adapted to the conditions of various tribes but consistent in its main principles." This follows up the declaration made by the government in 1923: "Kenya is an African territory and his Majesty's government think it necessary, definitely to record their considered opinion, that the interests of the African natives must be paramount. The white settlers in East Africa are as one to 400 of the population. In this it differs widely from South Africa where the proportion is one to four. But the principle is the same. The white man does not go to Africa—to British Africa—as a member of a conquering race. He goes to invest his intelligence, his capital and his ability in the development and opening up of the country but in any conflict of interest between the immigrant and the natives the interest of the latter must prevail." This document proclaims the magna charta of East Africa. The settler there may develop the land but he may not exploit the native to his hurt. The pioneer is worthy of his hire and without him the native must remain for ever in the backward state in which he now is, but his working must be done in such fashion that while prospering himself his prosperity shall further the interests of the African tribes.

Chinese propagandists often charge us with imperialism and by this they mean the enslavement of the more backward races with whom we come in contact. But here in East Africa is a case in point. There is no trade there. We will go and make trade. There is no industry but we will introduce manufactures and teach the tribesmen to be craftsmen as we have taught thousands of Chinese the use of machinery. There is no education but we will set up schools and in the short course of a generation the black man will be writing scientific books on subjects his fathers never dreamt of. And what will be the end of these things? Will the black man, on his own ground, beat the white man at his own game and become again the paramount power in the land of his fathers? That we do not know. Sufficient to the day is the task there of. Meantime, while we develop Africa "the interests of the native must be paramount."

DEMOCRACY IN
DISREPUTE

Apr. 2.

Democracy has been contemptuously called by Mussolini "the pale goddess" and it is remarkable how many people, besides the Duce's compatriots, have lost for the moment any pretensions to a democratic form of government, and apparently all desire for it. In fact, the inhabitants of several states have made so little complaint about the loss of their theoretical liberties that it is quite clear that they set little store about such things. The French Revolution at the close of the eighteenth century started the democratic movement on the continent of Europe, and much as the sansculottes were held in detestation by the governing bodies in other countries the movement continued to grow all

through the nineteenth, reaching its peak during the early years of the present century. Several countries acquired or revised existing constitutions, and in despotism lands such as Germany and Russia concessions, real or pretended, were granted to the supposed demands of the people. Then the idea of democracy spread to coloured races. China rebelled against the Manchus and declared herself a republic while in India and Egypt the clamour for representative government arose. Even the negro races of Africa got into their minds the idea of setting up a gigantic continental "black" republic, which should oust the white man for ever from their midst. How Russia went beyond all previous conceptions to establish the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat, is fresh in every memory. There were and are visionaries in other lands, blinded by the Soviet's claims and reckless of the appalling degradation which Lenin and his associates had brought upon the great helpless country, who affected enthusiasm for the works of Bolshevism, just as Wordsworth and Coleridge praised the works of the French Revolution. But the common sense of the average man saw clearly enough that the so called dictatorship of the proletariat was in fact that of a small infatuated junta, the cruellest, maddest, most oppressive tyranny that ever afflicted a hapless people. This outstanding illustration of the last excesses of democracy set men thinking of the menacing development of popular "ballot box" power in their own lands. The moment was ripe for the revival of personal government which had long been foreseen by many thinkers as the inevitable outcome of revulsion against mob rule which was sooner or later to be expected.

And thus we have seen one state after another frankly adopting personal dictatorships. Turkey led the way, the brief and inglorious rule of the Young Turks giving place to the single government of Kemal Pasha, apparently to the great content of the Turks at large, notwithstanding some small inconveniences which they have had to endure, such as going to school again to learn a new style of reading and writing. Persia and Abyssinia are both ruled by dictators. The famous march of the "black shirts" to Rome, the emergence of Mussolini and the supremacy of Fascism, which truly saved Italy from going Bolshevik, are familiar to all; and after nine years of it, Mussolini's power appears more firmly rooted than ever. In Spain the dictatorship of de Rivera still holds sway. Its officers are invested with extraordinary powers, the courts have a short and summary way of dealing with political offenders and the public services are manned by de Rivera's supporters. In Yugoslavia constitutional methods and popular representation proved a ghastly failure and the country has reverted, at least for a time, to absolute monarchy. Albania experimented for a while with a republic and with relief has exchanged it for a throne. The older countries in which democratic institutions have been a slower growth, combining in most cases with monarchical forms, pursue the same path; but even here democracy is now more commonly held up for derision than praise.

How far people in the mass are capable of managing their own affairs politically, is an interesting speculation. That some of them are certainly incapable of doing so, appears quite clear, as also that when they have got themselves into a sufficient state of muddle they are only too thankful to hand over the management to any individual strong

enough to shoulder the burden, even at the cost of sacrificing some of their so-called privileges and rights. Those of us who were in China during the Revolution of 1911 remember the floods of eloquence and the reams of print let loose by Chinese and foreigners in honour of the new China that was to arise from the ashes of the old Imperial rule. Some onlookers were cautious and only hoped for small things, but even they have been subjected to deep disappointment as we have seen one ideal after the other swept aside. The constitution such as it was, rapidly ceased to function, the Republic ceased to exist even in name, and in what particularly form of government China is now to be classed, it would puzzle the best students of political science to say. What the average Chinese wants to-day more than ever is to be allowed to go about his work in peace and quietness and to reap the fruit of his labours. But that is precisely what the politician will not allow him to do. If a Mussolini were to arise in China and take full control of affairs, guaranteeing peace and security to life and property, he would be hailed with rapture from one end of China to the other. She would not get democracy, but she would get tranquillity, and that is what is needed in China more than the vapourings of political propagandists.

THE ECONOMY REPORT

Apr. 3.

Amid the excitement that has been caused by the tenders for the Electricity Department, there is some danger of another certainly not less important question being forgotten. That is the Municipal Economy Committee's report. The ratepayers' meeting this year is likely to be a busy one. There is the Provisional Court, for instance. We do not yet know of any resolution to be moved on this question. But we have no hesitation in saying that it far exceeds in importance to the welfare of the International Settlement any other matter now or likely to be before the public. The Rendition agreement expires at the end of this year and if there is any surrender to Chinese clamour in the matter of the Court's future control, the Council may as well give up trying to govern Shanghai at once. But unless the Council bestirs itself actively and drastically in the question, there is grave danger that diplomacy will sell the fort; and it is most necessary, therefore, that ratepayers should seize the opportunity of their "annual parliament" to give the Council a strong mandate for the part it must play in respect of revision of the Rendition Agreement and protection of the Court. As for the Electricity Department, we are wholly of the opinion that the very advantageous offer now before the community must not be let slip; and we believe that that is the opinion of the majority. There is an opposition party, however, which will certainly make itself heard. So as we said, there should be a busy meeting on the 17th.

Writing on the Economy Committee's report early in February we said that all would agree on one point, namely that this report must not be permitted to share the usual fate of the findings of special commissions. That conviction holds good whether we sell the electricity undertaking, relieve ourselves of existing debentures and have a handsome balance in hand, or not. Rich men are commonly more on guard against wastefulness than any others: perhaps that is why they are rich; and wastefulness in municipal administration there undoubtedly

is. To recall but a few examples, increases in salaries are found during the past nine years for which the Committee profess themselves unable to find any valid reason; special privileges to municipal employees, such as exemption from licence fees for vehicles, free telephones, doctoring, hospitals, medicine and passages Home cost over five lakhs; the educational department causes a heavy and needless drain, one school alone showing a nett annual loss to the Council of Tls. 338 on every pupil; and how much is wasted in stationery can apparently only be guessed. Nobody can be held directly to blame. The growth of all the Council's work has outgrown the capacity of the system which served well enough in by gone years. The Committee noted that the Finance Department does its best to keep a check on expenditure, but that its recommendations are too often overruled by the Council in concert with other departments. The sub-committees have not power enough to exercise control and in some cases are mere dummies.

What we would specially recall is that the Economy Committee emphasized that their report was imperfect. They had neither the time nor were they given the liberty, owing to representations made to them of the danger to discipline if they began to question subordinate officials, to delve into details. Furthermore, while they could point to certain abuses, they could not give an exact idea of how these should be overcome, though they said frankly that with the means at present available they did not believe the Council could overcome them. Any action taken under existing conditions is quite likely to do more harm than good. For instance, we believe there is no doubt but that the Council's staff of nurses has been cut down to a dangerously low point, and that it would be utterly unable to cope with any serious outbreak of sickness. Yet nurses' salaries are among the lowest that the Council pays. If economies are to be introduced fairly, effectively and with due consideration for all concerned, the only feasible course is that advocated by the Committee, namely, that they or another body like them should be established permanently, to explore avenues to which the Committee were only able to point a finger, to investigate expenditure and returns, to balance the claims of individuals and the requirements of the whole administration. In fact, the work of the Economy Committee is incomplete without a further pronouncement by the Council. What the municipal administration needs is a small body of economy experts and—may it be added?—an undertaking that their advice shall not fall to the ground. What ratepayers expect a fortnight hence is a clear statement by the Council of the steps it means to take, in order to give substance to the recommendations of the most valuable Committee that Shanghai has seen.

VATICAN STATE

Apr. 4.

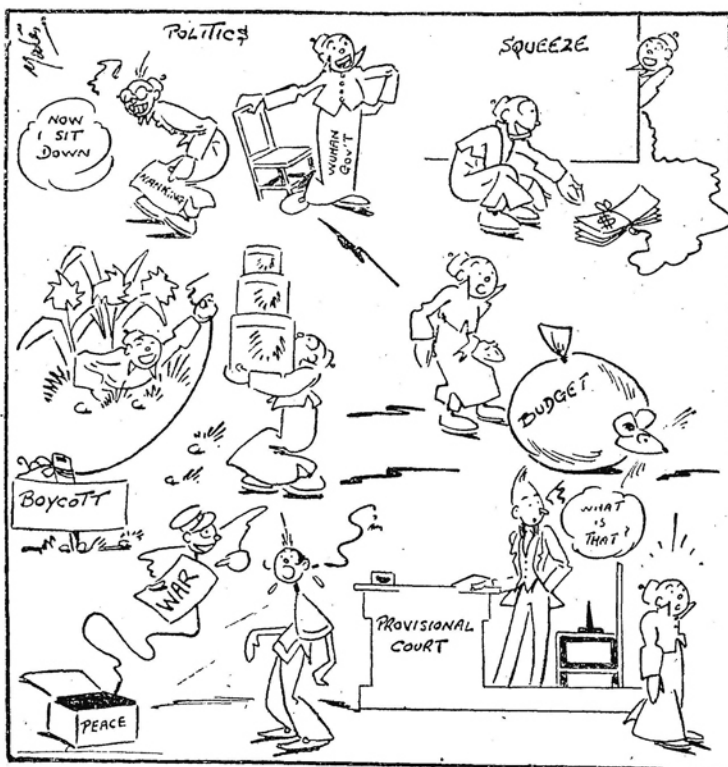
The spectacular gesture of Mussolini, the Dictator of Italy, in restoring the temporal sovereignty of the Pope has passed with less attention in Europe than its significance seems to warrant. It is true that the restoration is of a very limited nature and the area over which the supreme Pontiff has sovereign rights is of such restricted dimensions that it is little likely to create international complications. Politically it was a wise move on the part of Italy for it heals a festering sore in the life of the nation and, at the price of a picturesque face-saving

device and a substantial sum of money in compensation for the lost revenues of the past fifty years, it secures for the present Fascist régime the powerful support of the Catholic Church. The chief value of the transaction lies in its appeal to sentiment, for though this is a material age, sentiment plays a large part in the lives of the majority of mankind. The Roman Eagle and the regimental colours of modern regiments have only a romantic significance yet, "skin for skin all that a man hath will he give for his life" and thousands have given their lives for these symbols and fronted dangers in their behalf to which they could not have been moved by any material reward.

St. Peter, so far as we know, never owned anything more than a sailing boat and a fisherman's coat. His successor became a titular monarch by the gift of lands in Northern Italy, won from the rebellious iconoclasts, by Pepin, king of the Franks, in 754. On this foundation was built up a power before which the mightiest monarchs in Christendom trembled. The tiara worn by the Pope is the proudest insignia of rank the world holds or has ever held. While its wearer was "a prisoner in the Vatican" its sanctity was no wit diminished and the restoration of the tiny principality granted by Signor Mussolini will not add a scintilla to its lustre. It is more secure, resting on nothing more than the willing subservience of the faithful, than if it were guarded by the armed forces of an Empire. Grand armies march across the pages of history and the thrones they buttressed have crumbled into dust, while this spiritual monarchy still dominates the consciences of half the world.

A greater Dictator than Mussolini once decreed that the Papacy should be abolished. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, felt that he could brook no rival and ordered that no successor should be appointed to Pope Pius VI who died in 1799. But the Congress of Vienna restored the states of the Church and this lasted for thirty years until 1848, that year of revolutions, when the Pope fled to Gaeta and Mazzini and Garibaldi ruled Rome for a short six months. A French army restored the Pope to his temporal sovereignty and he was supported by France until 1870 when the alien garrison was withdrawn and Victor Emmanuel entered Rome. Now, sixty years later, his grandson has sanctioned the agreement reached by his all-powerful minister and the ecclesiastics of the Vatican, by which the Pope is again recognized as a sovereign Prince as well as the spiritual leader of the church.

This short glance at history shows us that while the divine authority of the head of the Roman church has withstood, unimpaired, the vicissitudes of fortune, the possession of a kingdom has been by no means an unimpaired blessing. Like other kingdoms the states of the Church have been subject to revolutions and been a bone of contention between warring Emperors. History has a habit of repeating itself and, while the insignificance of the newly erected monarchy may save it, in some measure, from the waves of change which dash themselves against all mundane institutions, it is by no means certain that complications will not arise that may make the venerable Pontiff sigh one day for the vanished peace of his gilded prison. If Italy were again involved in war—do be sure there are to be no future wars, but as an hypothesis merely—if Italy were again involved in war, what would be the position of the *imperium in imperio* which has just been



SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR APRIL 1.

established in her capital? The Pope would, of course, be neutral but would the enemy state recognize his neutrality? Napoleon certainly had no qualms about his attitude towards a Pope who was also a king. A duality of the temporal and spiritual kingdoms may be almost as confusing as a dual personality is apt to be. Is there not a story of a fighting Bishop of Durham who was reproved by a rough soldier for his unpractical language. He replied "It is the knight, not the Bishop, who is swearing." "But" said the soldier, "If God sends the knight to hades for cursing, what will become of the Bishop?"

We do not wish to be unnecessarily alarmist, but to some it may seem that the occupant of St. Peter's chair is already hedged around with a sanctity to which the crown of a petty principality can add no dignity and may quite conceivably create an unpleasant sequence of events which might be regrettable and even possibly disastrous.

THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Apr. 5.

The statement issued by the Council yesterday on the proposed sale of the Electricity Department should clear the air of a number of misconceptions. It disposes effectually of the belief which seems to be held in some quarters that the Council went out of its way to hunt for a purchaser. The offer came spontaneously from a representative of an American group last October. This proposal was modified, in deference to criticisms made by the Council, so as to include British interests in the group. "At no time did the Council invite bids or take any initiative in the matter;" would be purchasers were told that their offers would be considered "and in the Council's discretion submitted to the ratepayers." Another matter made quite clear is that there has never been any suggestion of a "hush hush" policy. So far from having sought to withhold from the

public, the Council's only wish is that ratepayers should know all facts, to aid them in making up their minds. Thus it is that every document connected with the proposed sale has been published immediately it reached the Council.

We read that the Council thought it wise to consider and submit any attractive scheme to ratepayers. But that is as far as it goes in attempting to influence them, unless the publication of the Special Committee's report is considered as such an attempt. At the meeting on the 17th we imagine that the Council will show itself less detached. We cannot, at any rate, see why it should not. Its Committee of advisers favour the sale; and although the Council is not bound by that Committee's views, there is no reason whatever why it may not accept them, and ratepayers have no objection to a lead. Surely a great part of the Council's duty is to recommend, where recommendation seems advisable. Furthermore, while nothing is hidden in respect of the proposed sale, arguments in favour of it may naturally suggest themselves to the Council, looking to all circumstances, which might not occur to the average ratepayer. The Special Committee's report puts the matter very clearly. It begins by emphasizing that "the amount of money invested or the profits made" is not the only standard by which the proposal should be judged. "The prosperity of Shanghai is closely bound up in the efficient administration of the Electricity Department;" and the fact cannot be overlooked that conditions might arise in the future under which efficient management would be more certain from a chartered company than from a municipal undertaking. This part of the Committee's advice appears to be specially worth thinking over in all its bearings. We have no wish to take a pessimistic view, but we cannot shut our eyes to the general trend of events as they must sooner or later affect Shanghai and we are bound to make preparations accordingly. The rest of the Committee's conclusions follow almost automati-

cally. It has "no hesitation in recommending acceptance" of the International Group's offer of Tls. 81,000,000, which "is a very advantageous one;" and, with the Group's experience in operating electrical undertakings, the Committee believes that "the present efficiency of the Electricity Department will be maintained and possibly improved upon." It will be recalled that the franchise drafted by the Committee for the protection of consumers' interests and kindred matters has been accepted unreservedly by the International Group.

It has been objected that since the Group have made so big an offer, with which the community get also a lucrative royalty, and has accepted all the Council's terms so readily, the natural inference is that it was willing to pay anything if only it might purchase, for the sake of future profits to be made from sale of machinery and of power outside the Settlement. Which is very likely true, but no reason why ratepayers should not sell if it pays them to do so. There is a limit, we believe, to the Council's extending its cables for the sale of electricity, so that, from the royalty to be paid, it would be to the community's advantage that the undertaking should be in the hands of a private corporation not similarly limited. As for the sale of machinery we do not see quite where the firms concerned in ownership of the undertaking would have a greater "pull" as compared with other firms, than they may now have. Quality and cost are what decides the would-be purchaser. Yet another objection is that the payment of eighty-one millions of taels to the Council would most seriously disturb exchange. But surely this danger is as likely to occur to the minds of the Council and its bankers as to anyone else. No one can seriously suppose that the Council means forthwith to pay off all its debentures. It will very likely buy them up bit by bit as occasion offers and cancel them. But we imagine that the purchase money will remain in the buyers' hands to be drawn upon as required, for redemption of debentures as they fall

due or for general purposes. The question of sale may, perhaps, be put briefly as follows: retained as a municipal department, and without under-rating its contributions to rates and general services, the electricity undertaking must in some sort be regarded as a liability; sold under proper safeguards to an international group, it becomes an unlooked for asset. Whatever the advantages to the purchaser, they appear to be more than amply balanced by those to the community. It is said that Chinese residents object. We do not believe this is true, except as regards those who make it their business to agitate about anything. For them the most effective answer is the reduction of rates, which is practically sure to become possible when the Council is relieved from the present heavy burden of loan service.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Apr. 6.

Not for many years with ratepayers have found so much to praise, so little to criticize, as in the financial report for 1928 issued to-day by the Municipal Council. Allowing for the deficit of Tls. 569,517 incurred on the working of 1927, the estimated ordinary revenue for the past year was Tls. 12,046,450, which was expected to yield a modest surplus of under thirty thousand taels. Actually the surplus exceeds half a million, and all the more so when we look to the details of the different departments. The only large figures here in excess of the estimates are educational work Tls. 24,000 and General Charges Tls. 159,356. Under the latter heading Emergency Measures cost Tls. 77,447 more than was expected, owing to the fact that during the second half of the year the strength of the Russian Detachment S.V.C. was doubled. So much for the war we have to wage on kidnappers and armed robbers. Fire Brigade, Police, Health Department, the P.W.D., which shows a saving of Tls. 308,244, Finance and Secretariat Departments, all are within their estimated expenditure by substantial amounts. On the extraordinary expenditure there was an apparent deficit of Tls. 1,379,639. But this is a matter for congratulation, not criticism, as it means that it was possible to defer the borrowing authorized at last ratepayers' meeting until February of this year, by making all possible use of funds in current account. The result was "a net reduction on the total Budget appropriation for interest of Tls. 89,350." Certainly the Treasurer is to be complimented on his showing.

It has been a stock complaint for many years past that, however much revenue increased, expenditure always increased to meet it. For the first time we see signs of the possibility of expenditure becoming more or less stabilized. There is an interesting little table on page 376, comparing the results of the past two years. It shows that whereas revenue increased, from 1927 to 1928, by Tls. 978,702, expenditure decreased by Tls. 92,419. Another very interesting page is 426 showing the ordinary expenditure of all the departments since and including the year 1924, together with the percentage they represent in the total municipal ordinary expenditure. Some have inevitably gone up, most of them have gone down. But even where the actual expenditure is more, the proportion to all the Council's spending is but little increased or has actually decreased. Thus the Fire Brigade stands for Tls. 462 thousand odd, in 1928, against Tls. 451 thousand in the previous year. But its percentage figure has declined from 4.05 in 1927 to 3.81 in 1928. The

police—on which, one hastens to add, no one grudges outlay—cost Tls. 3,294,831 last year against Tls. 3,017,994 in 1927: but the percentage rose only from 27.08 to 27.18. The Public Works Department's expenditures last year, including stocks and stores, were the smallest since 1925, and its percentage in total expenditure has declined from 25.98 in 1926 to 20 in the past year. Figures are usually accounted dull reading but this particular page (an indeed all the report) will well repay study. Allusion is made to the fact that the Economy Committee's report was not published until February 9, that is to say long after the savings actually made on the year had been safely "bucked up." If the Treasurer's eye gleamed as he wrote down that fact, who will blame him?

The good plan has been followed this year of issuing the financial returns, estimates for the coming year and the Electricity Department's report simultaneously. This is a great convenience to ratepayers, since any question which may suggest itself as they read can thus be answered from some other part of the pages before them. The whole subject is too big to dispose of in one article. We can only in passing congratulate the Electricity Department on its splendid year, its revenue having surpassed the estimate by Tls. 738,000 and must return to this later, as also to the report of the Commissioner of Revenue, to which ratepayers have long been accustomed to look confidently for the lighter and human side of municipal life. The Budget for 1930 estimates an ordinary income, including the five lakhs surplus, of Tls. 13,549,120, and ordinary expenditure of Tls. 13,040,160. The amount it is proposed to raise by loan is Tls. 4,400,000, but the year's extraordinary expenditure includes repayment of the 7 per cent. short term loan of 1919 amounting to Tls. 1,793,300. At the same time there are heavy commitments for the year which cannot be evaded: land purchase for new markets, health and police requirements stands at Tls. 569,300; new buildings, including provision towards a police hospital and the Victoria Nursing Home, at Tls. 961,000; and road widenings at Tls. 1,399,010. But it has been known for some time that these requirements could only be put off for a limited period. Under education, it is interesting to note that a start is to be made with Chinese district primary schools. Estimates for the Police Force at Tls. 3,811,430, show a large upward move, more than half a million above the past year's expenditure. This, however, includes an increase of the Chinese branch by 591 men, and of course every additional man means much more than his pay. There is accommodation to be met, arming and uniforms, the latter always a heavy charge.

But so far from ratepayers complaining of increased police force, volunteers and Russian detachment, we believe there is a conviction, already wide and daily growing, that the Council should strike out far more boldly in this direction than it has yet done, and that it should think not in mere tens or hundreds, but in thousands. It stands to reason that sooner or later the Defence Force will go. We never had it before 1927 and we cannot expect to keep it indefinitely. Not only must we be prepared for its departure, but we believe that the wisest policy we can adopt, from every possible point of view, is to show that we are ready and able at any moment to undertake our own responsibilities. The impression Shanghai has made in the West is that we are unable or unwilling to do anything for ourselves. That is a hard thing

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The New Civil War

The new civil war is now fairly launched. General Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Kinkiang to take command, leaving Mr. Tan Yen-kai in control in Nanking, and an advance along three lines has begun against Wuhan. Also we are told that General Feng Yu-shiang has definitely sided with Nanking, which probably means that he will be in Hankow before long. Elsewhere this matter is dealt with, and the present belief that Wuhan does not attach much importance to the north of the Yangtze. All this, however, is of the future, speculation, like all connected with the course of the war. But one thing we wish to say. In Friday's issue we set out plainly how all foreigners and, we are convinced, ninety-nine hundredths of the Chinese people feel about the war, that it is a monstrous crime that there should be fighting at all when the whole country is crying out for peace, retrenchment and reform. Both sides share the responsibility, although, as Nanking is apparently the stronger, it might surely have been the more conciliatory and on that ground has the greater onus. But, the war having begun, it will be our endeavour to treat its events as impartially as possible. The probabilities are that, at any rate at first, we shall hear most from Nanking's side: there is a heavy censorship on the telegraph wires and military commanders are perfectly justified in publishing only the news that tells in their favour. It may be several days before we get the other side from our own independent correspondents in Hankow, Kinkiang, Nanchang and elsewhere. Meanwhile we say emphatically that the "N.C. Daily News" has absolutely no interest in backing either side and will report the successes and reverses of both, with only one pre-occupation, namely to be as accurate as possible. The sole interest that an onlooker can take in this sad struggle between rival politicians is that it may be over as soon as possible, with as little misery as possible for the patient and disregarded Chinese people.

Sport and "Sport"

A striking letter appears in our correspondence columns to-day from a writer who sets out in detail the quantity of "sport" provided daily for Shanghai's amusement. No one will deny that it makes rather appalling reading. The fact that there are numbers of people who associate sport with something that calls for personal exertion does not affect the situation of which we think our correspondent quite rightly complains. There are probably more people for whom sport is inseparable from gambling and, to make matters worse, cannot possibly afford such luxuries. We are not in any way condemning betting in moderation. But for one who can afford to lose his five dollars there are a dozen who cannot, and in many days there is little doubt that the prevalence of gambling is telling adversely on the life of Shanghai. What is to be done about it, is the problem. Our correspondent suggests one remedy, a self-denying ordinance on the part of the promoters of the various kinds of racing, but one may doubt

to say, and it is not true in fact. But that it exists, we cannot doubt. Now those who will not help themselves, can never look to get much help from others, and the sooner we convince the Western Governments of their mistake the better. What plans there may be already for using the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department (if it is sold) we do not know. But we are sure that the best minds in Shanghai are already convinced that there can be no better use for the money than to increase our own defence forces permanently to such a point that we can dispense with assistance from without. The moral effect of such a course would be incalculable and the whole future of Shanghai may depend upon our taking it.

whether it will be taken. Business is notoriously indifferent just now, and that is an inevitable stimulus to gambling, both for those who are certain of making money by it and those who at best can only hope to do so.

Two Love Birds

Here is a curious story of bird cleverness, which can be vouched for. A small Shanghai boy, who was shortly leaving for Europe, owned two love birds, to which he was devoted. Unfortunately they could not be taken to England, so a home was found for them with friends. A day or two before their owner left Shanghai, one of the birds managed to push its way through the bamboo bars of the cage and escaped out of the window. It was seen once or twice in the garden but could not be enticed back. Then the day of sailing came, the family (one very disconsolate small boy included) said goodbye to Shanghai birds of all kinds, and the remaining love bird went to its new home, about a mile distant from its old one, and was put in a sunny upstairs room. More than a week passed and then one morning, to the amazement of the people of the house, in flew the missing love bird, made straight for the cage and perched on top of it. Directly the door was opened it hastened inside and a rapturous scene of mutual greetings ensued. The truant was very dishevelled and thin and could hardly be prevailed on to stop eating for several hours. But it is perfectly well and seemingly content to settle down after its jaunt. How did it find its way and spot where its mate had gone? For the latter was not on a verandah or even hanging in the window, but right inside the room.

Corpses May Be Removed

Yesterday we mentioned that a golf meeting for old China hands is being arranged in England, as usually happens once a year, and on the forthcoming occasion it will be held at Aldeburgh course. To keep these stalwarts in mind of the time when they played golf in China we herewith print a copy of the local rules of the Honourable & Ancient Pagoda Golf Club (situated at Foochow, of course), which a visitor to that delectable spot has favoured us with. They are as follows:—

1. Corpses lying in the fairway may be removed.
2. Bones, skulls, old guts and decomposed membranes are hazards, and as such may not be lifted.
3. A ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty:—
 - (a) When lying in any ancestral vault.
 - (b) When in such a position that it cannot be seen.
 - (c) When in such a position that the player cannot be seen by his opponent.
 - (d) When lying on the north side of the Min River.
4. Members suffering from loss of memory are recommended to carry a calculating machine.

Those who have legislated for golf have had a hard task, but it is wonderful how they have covered almost every conceivable situation that can arise. It is more remarkable when it is realized that of all things in this world golf is perhaps the severest test of human frailty. Bearing this in mind we admire the broad, statesmanlike attitude of the Pagoda legislators.

Beating the Railway

When the thorough-paced Chinese rasal has a sense of humour—as often he does—it is frequently developed to an abnormal degree, and the results are funny enough to cause even the most sympathetic to forget momentarily the callous cruelty to his victims. Such an instance occurred recently in the north and has really remarkable features. It transpires that one of the country roads a dozen miles or so from Tientsin required repairing, and to the spot in question a steam roller was despatched, apparently pulling

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 329 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.
Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.
Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.
At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, following on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.
At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, April 7.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission
MONDAY, April 8, 9 p.m.—A special concert arranged by Mrs. C. W. Smith.
TUESDAY, April 9, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.
WEDNESDAY, April 10, 9 p.m.—Two-piano recital by Mr. A. P. King and Mr. W. Cameron.
THURSDAY, April 11, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.
FRIDAY, April 12, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.
SATURDAY, April 13, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

THE Waichiaopu has been in formed that the Japanese troops in Shantung will begin their evacuation on April 18 and that this will be completed by the end of May. The capital of Shantung will be removed back to Tsinan from Taianfu at the end of this month. —Chinese Press.

Arrangements are now being made to hold a national photographic exhibition in the near future.

TOKYO, Mar. 26.—A motor car carrying Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan, and Lady Tilley collided with a motor truck on March 24 on Koshu in a Tokyo suburb. Neither of the occupants were hurt.—United Press.

Now on Sale

THE NORTH-CHINA HONG LIST FOR 1929

THE Hong List which includes the changes in Hong Staffs effected at the commencement of the year, contains accurate and complete information classified as follows:—

- SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All foreign and many Chinese firms, institutions, consulates, missions, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs arranged alphabetically.
- SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.
- TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.
- AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.
- STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.
- RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.
- RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.
- MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.
- FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.
- DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.
- OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outposts with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.
- OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.
- MISSIONARY DIRECTORY.—This gives the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in China listed under their various stations, and also alphabetically, these lists being compiled from information obtained from the various Missions.
- GENERAL.—National and Bank Holidays, Postal Information, Shanghai Harbour Regulations, Foreign and Chinese Calendars, Exchange Tables, etc.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HANKOW EX-BRITISH CONCESSION

Harmony at Ratepayers' Annual Meeting: Rejection of Scheme for Debentures to Repair Roads: Chen-O'Malley Agreement Not Kept

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 29.

The annual general meeting of the ratepayers in the S.A.D. 3 (ex-British Concession) was held in the Victoria Hall yesterday, and was presided over by the Director, Mr. K. H. Tsai. He was supported on the platform by H.B.M. Consul-General, the members of the Council, and various officials.

As the statement of accounts and the proposed Budget for 1929 had been in the hands of the ratepayers for some days, and as due notice had been given of the motions to be submitted, the ratepayers were not seriously inconvenienced by the fact that the annual report was not placed in their hands till the day of the meeting. As the present Director had only been in office for one month of the year under review, he naturally drew attention to the fact that the report refers for the most part to the work of his predecessor and the permanent staff.

There has only been one change in the membership of the Council during the year, Mr. C. E. Sherwin taking the place of Mr. G. H. Charlton when the latter gentleman was transferred to Shanghai. The Council thus consisted at the end of the year of Messrs. S. T. Chow, W. S. Dupree, Elliot F. Ho, F. C. R. Keed, D. A. Lee, and C. E. Sherwin. Following the notes on the membership of the Council comes a list of all the Council employees by name, including the copyists, the clerks, and the police sergeants, so the ratepayers are fully informed on this matter. They are also told exactly how many letters, telegrams, instructions, proclamations, and so on were received and despatched each month in the year, in a series of tables which occupy three foolscap pages and convey no information whatever.

Public Works Stagnation

The Public Works Department compresses its report into less than a page, but that one page is eloquent as to the stagnation of affairs during 1928. A few roads patched, completion of three blocks of buildings on which work had been suspended, one section of road widened a little, two buildings begun, and that is all. Public works, it is true, were suspended by the action of the ratepayers at the 1927 meeting in making no provision for expenditure, but the noteworthy thing is that the landowners have not deemed it wise to develop their properties. The exceptions are one Chinese bank and the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, the latter firm having just started to build its new offices. The serious change in the political situation during the last few weeks undoubtedly will discourage building operations on the part of foreign firms in the port.

The health report has been prepared with characteristic thoroughness by Dr. A. H. Skimmer. He reports that the year on the whole was dry and healthy, the water supply remained at the high standard of past years, adulteration of milk was frequent, the drainage system had given no trouble, and garbage removal had been adequate. The year began and ended with sharp epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever and there were many deaths among children. Cholera was not prevalent, typhus was only seen in mild form, and smallpox was not severe. The laboratory at the Roman Catholic Hospital had functioned all through the year with excellent results. Altogether the health report is excellent.

Police and Fire Brigade

The Police Department reports only one serious robbery that at the Tun Ta Bank. The robbers were captured and executed by order of the Garrison Commander. The force totals 296, under the able leadership of Police-Superintendent Y. H. Fung. The conduct of the members

of the force has been good, and the training which they have undergone has been strenuous. The newly-established finger-print department now has a record of 586 prints, and 200 of these already come under the notice of the police on more than one occasion. The census taken by the police shows that there were 8,384 residents in the Special Area, of whom 7,725 were Chinese, 235 Japanese, 221 British and 61 American. To the British should be added 39 persons classed as "Indians."

The Fire Brigade only had to deal with two serious fires during the year. In July, fire broke out in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s godown "D2," causing considerable loss, and in October there was a big blaze at the Nishin Kisen Kaisha's shed. The Delahaye ladder still is out of service, waiting for the makers before it can be repaired. The question of the S.A.D. 3 engine lending assistance when fires occur in the Chinese city is becoming a serious one, owing to the wear and tear caused in this way. The Russian foreman had to resign owing to his imperfect knowledge of Chinese; a Chinese station foreman who came up from Shanghai could not work with the local men satisfactorily, so a local man has been promoted to this post, under the supervision of a volunteer, Mr. F. Allan.

Valid Land Transfers

In moving the adoption of the accounts for 1928, the Chairman said that, as there were only two Chinese ratepayers present, he would not give his speech in Chinese, but would ask Mr. F. C. R. Keed to read the English text of it. After thanking the Chinese and British ratepayers and councillors for their co-operation, the Director reviewed the contents of the report as summarised. To this he added two items of information. The first was that arrangements had been made for a revision of property assessments, but that, in deference to the opinion of the Council, this matter had been suspended. The second was of very practical importance, for he stated that a scheme had been prepared by Messrs. Bailey & Perry, as the Council's solicitors, for effecting valid land transfers in S.A.D. 3, and that this scheme had gone forward to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Nanking. He concluded his speech by urging the necessity for remarking all the roads in the Area, since the state of the roads often is taken as the first test of the efficiency of an administration.

In seconding this resolution, Mr. Dupree emphatically stated that the item of Tls. 25,000 for bad debts reflected discredit on the local Chinese authorities. He went into details about the Tung Feng Lee scandal and pointed out that the Chinese military and educational authorities not only were illegally occupying this property, but also refused to pay the sum due for essential services. He declared that Dr. L. N. Chang's removal from the post of Director probably was due to his attempts to redress this wrong. He also showed that the Chinese authorities were not carrying out at all the 13th and 14th clauses of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement as regarded the roads abutting on the Chinese city. He expressed the high appreciation of the Council of the work of Dr. Chang, and this was greeted with applause.

After this resolution, and those adopting the schedule of rates and the budget for 1929 had been carried, the Director announced that Messrs. Chambers Chow, Elliot Ho, Wu Ting-yuan, W. S. Dupree, F. C. R. Keed, and C. E. Sherwin had been elected to the Council for the year. The British representation thus is unchanged.

The question whether the interest for the half-year terminating June 30, 1927, which was tendered in cheques on the Central Bank of China, was to be paid out of the balance on the 1928 accounts furnished the first battle of the meeting. The resolution that this payment be made, as proposed by Mr. A. E. Dupree, was challenged by Mr. A. E. Marker, on the ground that it was possible to be fair to the point of unfairness, for the balance belonged to the ratepayers and, look at it how one would, the ratepayers were paying this money twice over. He urged that the loss sustained by each ratepayer ought to be established, and suggested that the loss could have been lessened if the ratepayers had taken a different attitude.

Mr. Marker was supported in his contentions by the British Consul-General, who pointed out that the currency in question had a cash value for some time after the cheques were paid, and also showed that the question at issue was now being argued in the Supreme Court for China and was likely to be argued in the House of Lords.

After some discussion, the resolution introduced by the Council was amended to authorise an *ex-gratia* payment in silver of 50 per cent. of any cheque which was returned to the Council as a final quittance of this debt.

No Debentures for Roads

The meeting then turned its attention to a series of six resolutions authorising the Council to issue debentures for the purpose of remarking the roads. The amount to be issued in 1929 was to be Tls. 100,000, at 7 per cent, redeemable in twelve years, and this was to be followed by two similar issues later. The Director had set his heart on this scheme, and Mr. Keed argued strongly and convincingly in its favour. He pointed out that really it was the same scheme as that introduced in 1926, and that provision to the amount of about Tls. 60,000 was made for it in the Budget of that year. That sum unfortunately had disappeared in 1927, but the roads were in a worse state than ever and the traffic was becoming heavier. The Council intended to put all the work out to contract, and the Director virtually had secured the taking up of the issue by the Chinese bankers.

To this Mr. Marker cogently replied by agreeing with all that was said about the state of the roads in S.A.D. 3 and the need for repairing them, but he pointed out, first, that the City Council was working on a comprehensive scheme for roads all through Hankow, in which the S.A.D. 3 roads naturally must be included; second, that there is no need for the roads in S.A.D. 3 to be conspicuous as model roads; and, third, that the Chen-O'Malley Agreement definitely looks to the incorporation of all the Special Areas into one Municipality. Others shared in the debate, and when the question was put, the voting was three Councillors for, and all the rest of the meeting against. The sum of Tls. 14,000 is set apart for road repairs and we continue to mark time.

A Pleasant Ending

The remaining resolutions were of minor importance. A small alteration was made in the regulations to safeguard the position of the head of the Public Works Department. The Council was authorised to investigate the question of allowing transit sheds to be erected on the foreshore, but not to proceed to a definite scheme without the consent of a Special Meeting of Ratepayers. As a pleasant ending to the business, the Council accepted a resolution authorising the payment of taxes in two instalments, in April and October of each year.

It looked as if the meeting might close without the ratepayers having an opportunity to express their appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. L. N. Chang during eleven months of 1928, as the present Director made no move in that direction, but the Consul-General, in a gracious speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the Director, the Council and the staff for the work they had done and coupled with it an expression of the indebtedness of the ratepayers to Dr. Chang for his self-sacrificing services while he was director. This was carried with applause and the meeting came to a happy termination.

ALARMS OF WAR AT NANCHANG

Troop Movements, Bullying, and Hospital Cases

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Kiangsi, Mar. 22.

There have been many rumours lately of an impending war with Wuhan, and with the arrival here to-day of four qualified surgeons from the Peking Union Medical Hospital, headed by Dr. Liu, the assistant superintendent, to assist in the care of the wounded, rumours again are rife. We know nothing of any fighting actually taking place, although these doctors report that they were to treat ninety wounded in Nanchang, from the firing front.

There are a boatman and a coolie lying seriously wounded shot by soldiers for not assisting them without payment. These men are in the Nanchang General Hospital. We have heard that others have been shot for not conceding to soldiers' wishes, but have not seen the patients.

A large force embarked in junks for Kanchow, in the southern part of Kiangsi, to suppress bandits, yesterday. We understand that the bandits are giving trouble in the south again, since most of the soldiers there were moved north about ten days ago.

A large fire destroyed the telephone buildings; consequently, we are depending on chit coolies to convey messages. Work of reconstruction is commencing, however, and we are promised the use of telephones on Monday.

Practice machine-gun firing is a daily happening on the new road just north of the city. Soldiers again are using this road for drill grounds and, with the city full to overflowing with troops, things once more are as they were a few months ago.

TSIN-PU RAILWAY REOPENS

Through Running: Stipulations Made by Japanese

Tsinan, Apr. 2.

It is stated that as a result of the negotiations between the Provincial authorities and the Japanese military here yesterday, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will resume through train service between Tientsin and Pukow on the 4th instant. The 1st and 2nd up trains from Pukow will run as far as Tsinan while the 3rd and 4th down trains from Tientsin will stop at Tsinan to make connections with trains leaving there for Pukow.

Certain restrictions have been temporarily imposed by the Japanese upon these trains, but it is believed that they will automatically disappear following the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung.—Kuo Min.

CHUNGSHAN HIGHWAY OPENED

Nanking, April 2.

The new Chungshan Highway, destined to be the main artery of the capital, was officially opened to traffic at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Mayor of Nanking, Mr. Liu Chi-wen, presided over the ceremony and was supported by Mr. Iri Han-min, representing the Central Party headquarters, and Mr. Tan Yen-kai, representing the State Council. There was a notable gathering of party and government officials, including, also, members of the foreign Consular body.

In the presence of a large crowd of spectators, Mrs. Liu, wife of the Mayor, gracefully severed the gaily-coloured ribbon that barred the road, and immediately thereafter a stream of about 100 motor cars, headed by Mr. Hu Han-min, proceeded along the new road which leads from Hsia-kuan (commercial section of Nanking) through the heart of the city and on to the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum.—Kuo Min.

SOLDIERS BAD AS BANDITS

Furniture Burnt Up as Fuel: Ceaseless Exactions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Mar. 29.

It is truly remarkable how quickly the city of Tsingkiangpu has recovered after an almost continuous occupation by the Nationalist soldiers during the past two years. The people have been at all times quiet and orderly. While occasionally they displayed a great tension and great uncertainty of mind, and every precaution had to be taken to prevent looting, yet the people showed a remarkable restraint all through. Credit has to be given to those in authority, but no less credit must be given to the ordinary citizens, for this sane and sensible way in which they conducted themselves during this critical period.

Furniture or Fuel

These troops demanded money by the thousands, and other needed supplies were freely given by the Chamber of Commerce. Large orders for beds and tables were made, but it is reported that not a vestige of this furniture was left by the departing soldiers. It was their custom to break up the beds and tables to use as fuel for cooking their rice. It is reliably reported by those in authority that over 5,000 beds and hundreds of tables were thus destroyed. All money demanded by the troops was given by the Chamber of Commerce. It was an open fact that the city during this time was without protection from the military demands.

At present the city is again quiet and normal. The army of Yoh Wei-chun has removed to Yangchow and other places south of here. Very few soldiers have been left to guard the city. Peace reigns once more. This quick recovery is illustrative of the normally peaceful and orderly nature of the people. From the hopeful aspect seen today and the expansion of trade one would never dream of the inconveniences and the burdens which the people have so recently suffered. If trade is so quickly recovering in spite of unfavourable conditions, it indicates what might be attained if conditions were more favourable.

Bitter Disillusion

A few months ago the younger members of society here firmly believed that the triumph of the ideal set forth by Sun Yat-sen was about to solve all of China's troubles. It caught the imagination of thousands. Even the elders seemed to think that there was need for action against the iniquities of the old system. Never has a people shown such enthusiasm towards the leaders who were set forth to carry out its programme. But this great enthusiasm has suddenly changed, as it were, over night into deep disappointment and apathy. The gold has become dross. The people report that the constant demand has been for money. In many places the rich have had to flee for their lives, and some have been caught in the meshes of the net and taken to the capital. Some of the merchants show a bitter disappointment and say that unless more material evidences of economic advance and not simply lip-service are speedily forthcoming the present insecure foundation of the Government here will crumble.

Small Sword Watch-dog

During these uncertain times, the Small Sword Society from the country districts seems to be the best watch-dog. They have come into the city and caught and executed robbers who were in hiding here. Every night their horns can be heard blowing as a warning to officials and people alike that oppression of the people will not be allowed. Their warning seems to be for all to pursue a moderate course and not infringe upon the peoples' elemental rights.

SMALLPOX is rampant in Chungking, state reports from that port received by the "Central China Post." Between 60 and 70 cases are reported inside the city wall and many more cases outside. The Public Safety Bureau has set up booths in public places where the public can be vaccinated.

TRAFFIC DANGERS IN CANTON

Severe Regulations to Secure
Measure of Safety

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 21.

Motor car accidents are on the increase in this city. Traffic regulations have lessened the chances of accidents at street intersections, but have not stopped "jay-walking." Cutting across in the middle of the street, veering suddenly in a new direction, and walking with the head down are a few habits peculiar to the race that it will take years to shake off. One reason is to be found in the narrowness of the sidewalks, which, in many parts of the town, cannot begin to take care of the crowds of pedestrians.

At all important street crossings, traffic officers have been stationed, who, in the daytime, direct the movements of motor cars and motorcycles with their batons, and at night red and green lights are flashed on and off, indicating "stop" and "go." This is a marked improvement, but all that is desired has not been obtained, even in this direction, for the police have not insisted that approaching vehicles shall stop until they get the signal waving them onward. Consequently, about the only good that the traffic officers do is to "shoo" pedestrians and richas out of the way just before a car crosses the thoroughfare. The driver of the motor car, as a general rule, pays little attention to the signals.

The Demon Chauffeur

The day before yesterday, a chauffeur ran amok and was responsible for one of the worst motor accidents in the history of Canton. He had delivered a "fare" and was speeding back to the garage to get other passengers for hire. Passing along a section of the Bund where a gang of labourers were uncovering water mains, he did not slacken speed, although the road was black with human beings. He honked his horn, but the labourers were too engrossed in their work to move quickly. The car tore into the midst of the workmen, killed two outright, and seriously injured several more.

That such accidents happen occasionally hardly can be said to be the fault of the municipal authorities. The Commissioner of Public Utilities, Mr. Fung Wai, has adopted a set of regulations governing the operation of motor vehicles that ought to make the most careless of drivers stop and think. Let the driver injure anyone, and he has to pay, even though it may be he was proceeding at a snail's pace while the injured man deliberately jumped in front of his car. There is no such thing as a doctrine of contributory negligence in China. In the case of an accident which results in the death of the man hit, the driver or owner of the car, or some bondsman must pay \$500 as compensation. At the same time, the chauffeur's licence is forfeited for all time. He never may run a car, even for pleasure, as long as he lives.

A Close Union

Most drivers of public cars belong to the Mechanics Union, for the simple reason that, upon joining, they pay \$30 into a fund from which fines are paid in case they have an accident later on. This is the theory. The government has always had to look to the Union and not the individual when one of its members has killed or injured someone, but the Bureau of Public Utilities complains that it is like pulling hens' teeth to get the Mechanics Union to fulfill its obligation as bondsman.

In talking with the writer recently, Mr. Fung lamented the fact that he has had to be so hard on the drivers, but, he contended, the public has to be thought of first of all, and therefore these stringent regulations, under existing conditions, are badly needed. The lot of the chauffeur must continue to be a hard one until the public has been taught to use a little common sense, until the laws regulating motor traffic have been more highly developed in China, and until motor car insurance companies have commenced selling their insurance in



THE TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF FAMINES

One of the most distressing features of the famine is the tearing away of starving children from their equally hungry parents. Girls are sold as wives in districts where disease has wrought a shortage of women; boys are adopted or sold as slaves. Our picture shows a carload of children being sold and taken away from their homes.

G.I.F.R.C. Photo Service

DASTARDLY MURDER IN HANKOW

Child Strangled by Dismissed
Servant

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 21.

A terrible tragedy has taken place in a Chinese family at Wu-chang. A man named Yu, after being dismissed from the army, secured employment as a servant in the family of a widow named Wu, who had one little boy. With Mrs. Wu lived with another lady named Tsou, who had a little girl. The servant proved to be so lazy that he was dismissed. He seemed to take the dismissal in good part and frequently went round to inquire about the affairs of the family and to play with the two children.

Early this month, during one of his visits, he asked the children to come with him to the street and the three disappeared. The distracted mothers have been searching everywhere for the children, and when over in Hankow met Yu and immediately held on to him until policemen came to their help. At his first examination he refused to speak, but at the next he admitted that the children had gone out with him for a walk, but added that he had left them near their home, with orders to run back there.

Two days ago, he confessed that he had left the girl with a family in the poorer quarter of Hankow, and this statement proved to be true and the girl was recovered. He also confessed that he had strangled the boy and thrown his body into a pond beyond the railway line. Police were sent and learnt that villagers had seen the body floating in the pond, and had sent to the Benevolent Hall for men to come and bury it. The mother found out from the Benevolent Hall just where the body had been buried and that it was indeed her child.

WRECK OF RIVER STEAMER

Taikoo's Tungting Sunk After
Hitting Uncharted Rock

Hankow, Mar. 31.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's str. Tungting (1,264 tons), which left Shanghai on March 24 for river ports with a general cargo, struck an uncharted rock off Low-Point, in the vicinity of Split Hill, yesterday. The captain tried to beach the vessel, but she slipped off the mud, settled and slowly sank in 36 ft. of water. Only the funnels and the masts are now showing.

There was no loss of life. H. M. S. Aphis is standing by. The foreign and Chinese passengers of the ill-fated vessel are arriving here this afternoon in tugs and lighters.—Reuter.

this city. Were it possible for the victims of accidents to recover damages from an insurer, Mr. Fung stated, the necessity for the most oppressive of the traffic regulations would cease to exist.

HANKOW'S PRINCES OF SQUEEZE

Ingenious Schemes for Fleecing
the Public

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 23.

The City Council is getting more and more imperialistic in its methods. Notice has been given that the owners of frontages on the new road from the China Merchants wharves to the water tower must only rebuild on plans which will be prepared for them. Furthermore, all shops facing this road must be let to tenants pledged not to sell anything but the produce and manufactures of China. The sale of all kinds of foreign goods will be prohibited, as this is to be Home Products Street.

The City Council also wishes to borrow \$3,000,000 in connection with its various schemes, and once again the resourceful brains of the City Fathers have thought of things which never occurred to Mr. Winston Churchill. It is, for instance, the custom of landlords to require a deposit from their tenants. If a tenant leaves, it is usual to expect the succeeding tenant to refund this money to the outgoing tenant. Most landlords probably have spent the original deposit money long ago. But the city fathers regard all these deposits as lying idle, and, as they think they amount to at least \$600,000, the landlords are expected to take up debentures to that amount forthwith. Then, certain firms are known to require money deposits from their employees, and the employees can help the city by seeing that their masters invest this money in debentures.

The gem of the regulations is the one which refers to racing and lotteries. It was not so long ago that the race courses were condemned to be closed for causing crime, and lotteries have been abolished. However, any winner of over \$300 at the races forthwith must invest \$100 in debentures and any winner of \$2,000 must put half that sum into the custody of the city fathers. Winners of lotteries must pay in the same way.

HANKOW BOYCOTT INCIDENT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 21.

The Boycott Association sent men last night to seize Mr. Hwang, a comrade of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., and this gentleman now is "awaiting trial" at the headquarters of the Association. This same body also has threatened to dig trenches across the roads in the S.A.D.I. near the entrances to the Japanese Concession, so as to prevent the passage of motor cars and lorries.

A DISASTROUS FIRE AT HANKOW

Two Thousand Huts Destroyed:
Women and Children Burned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 23.

Another devastating calamity overtook Hankow yesterday afternoon. Dense clouds of smoke borne along on the fierce wind indicated that a fire of unusual size was working havoc in the quarter of the town largely occupied by richa-pullers and women who work in the cotton godowns. It seems that about 3 p.m. a maker of beancurd ordered his apprentice to light the stove and the boy started to feed the fire with the brushwood usually employed for this purpose. A spark from the fire jumped on to the heap of unused fuel and in a moment the little wooden shop was ablaze. Adjoining it were stables, and the straw stored there also caught fire. The wind did the rest, and within an hour the area covered by two thousand huts had been devastated. The men for the most part were away at work and all the able-bodied women too. Old women and children were at home, and four old women and seven children are known to be dead.

AMERICAN PLANES FOR WUHAN

Five Duplicates of Spirit of St.
Louis Ordered

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, Mar. 27.

The Wuhan Aviation Association has ordered five aeroplanes at a cost of \$135,000 from the Ryan-Mahoney works at San Diego, the Kuomintang press bureau here announced to-day. The machine will be an exact duplicate of the famous Spirit of St. Louis in which Colonel Charles Lindbergh made his non-stop flight from New York to Paris. The first of these machines, the Spirit of Canton, already is in China. Work on the others is being rushed to completion and they will be shipped to China soon.—United Press.

GERMAN RAILS FOR THE S. M. R.

Berlin, Mar. 27.

The South Manchurian Railway Co. has placed an order with the Krupp Iron Works for the supply of the complete plant of a steel-rolling works.

The South Manchurian Railway Company apparently intends in the future to manufacture a great part of its own railway material. It is expected that the plant will cost \$800,000.—Reuter.

THE Japanese Consular police have arrested a Japanese, acting on telegraphic advices from Nagasaki. The accused is alleged to be an arms smuggler.

SHORT-LIVED RUN ON CENTRAL BANK

Canton Back to Normal: Small
Silver and Spurious Notes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 20.

The panic, which led to a run on the Central Bank, was short-lived, and the money situation is back to a state of normalcy again. Threats of long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines had their effect, but, after all is said and done, the panic petered out largely because the real cause of it dissipated into thin air. It was the first reports of serious differences between military leaders up north that might bring them to grips that alarmed the Canton public. No one seemed to stop to think that there have been revolutions and battles without number fought in other parts of the Republic, and never have they produced any appreciable change in the value of Kuangtung's currency. So, for a week, the paying tellers at the Central Bank and its two branches in this city had all the business of which they could take care. Every one of the government notes presented was redeemed at face value in coins issued during the past two years.

There still is a noticeable reluctance on the part of some persons to accept silver twenty-cent pieces minted in the 18th year of the Republic. It is deemed a crime to refuse to take them, but now and again one has one or more handed back. These shiny pieces hardly can be avoided any more, however, for, since the Central Bank used them in redeeming its paper money, thousands of pieces have come into the hands of the public.

Normal Hongkong Exchange

The most healthy sign of all is the disappearance of the unusual disparity between Hongkong notes and those of the Central Bank. At the peak of the panic, one had to pay \$13.60 in Kuangtung currency to acquire a ten-dollar Hongkong bill. Now about sixty cents has been cut off the exchange. With that sixty cents tacked on, the rate of exchange was the highest for years; now that it has been clipped off, the rate of exchange is just normal.

Coins of the thirteenth year of the Republic are scarcely ever seen. They are no longer legal tender, and holders generally have availed themselves of the chance to sell them to dealers who have bought them for the little silver they contain. Since the mint opened for but a few months, it did not take a financial wizard to see that few coins marked with that date could be genuine. Hence, most business people always looked askance at these twenty-cent pieces. Yet they increased in numbers, for private mints seemed to favour this date, until the super-saturation point was reached. Then came the government's mandate, and 13th year coins no longer were legal tender.

"Three-Province Notes"

Nearly everyone living in Canton keeps near at hand a list of the serial numbers of Central Bank notes that are not recognized by the government as genuine. Those which one has to be most alert to detect are the "three province notes." This is a series that was imprinted with characters denoting that they were passable in Kuangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan. They did not get into circulation, but were held in the vaults of the branch government depository at Swatow when the Red leaders, Hloh Lung and Yip Ting, led their vandals into the northern Kuangtung port. The coffers of the Central Bank there were broken into and twelve boxes filled with "three province notes" were stolen. Buyers were found, and these bills were dumped into the market. Acids have been used to remove the names of the three provinces, so that all one has to go by these days is the number of the bill that comes into his possession. Since the unscrupulous often alter these numbers too, one has to keep his eyes peeled.

A quantity of explosives ordered by the Han Yeh Pine Co. for mining purposes has been brought to Shanghai and will be sent to Hunch in a couple of days, if permission is obtained from the Nanking Government.

A YANGTZE STEAMER AMONG THE GORGES BANDITS

Thrilling Story of Wreck, Defence and Narrow Escape of Str. Chita: Gallant Conduct of Captain and Chief

FROM AN ICHANG CORRESPONDENT

The navigation of the upper Yangtze, always attended by great risks, has now become more hazardous than ever through danger of attack by brigands upon unprotected vessels. Steamers which travel under gunboat escort, or with an armed guard on board are safe from the brigands, but isolated vessels at anchor for the night, or ships in distress through accident, are exposed to grave danger.

The Yangtze Rapids Company's steamer Chita, under Captain F. J. Fickermant, recently escaped a double disaster; namely, wreck and raid. After meeting with an accident through striking a submerged rock and saving the ship from wreck by beaching her, Capt. Fickermant had to defend his vessel, almost single handed, against a dastardly attack by brigands.

The Chita was proceeding from Ichang to Chungking with Chinese passengers and cargo on February 5 and had reached mileage 206, about 23 miles above Wanshsien, when she struck a submerged rock. The shock was heavy and the resultant damage severe. The forehold quickly flooded, causing the vessel to list and rapidly sink. To escape total wreck, Capt. Fickermant took the steamer across the river and beached her on a shingle bank, narrowly averting disaster.

Exorbitant Demands

After making the ship secure, a messenger was despatched to Kuanchi, a village four miles up river, to engage junks and boatmen to assist in the salvage of the cargo. Another was sent to Changshou, the nearest city, to telegraph news of the accident to the Company's Agent at Wanshsien, and to request him to inform the Commander of the U. S. S. Oahu, stationed at Wanshsien. The Chita was under American registration and the U. S. S. Oahu was the nearest American gunboat on the river.

Some hours later a party of boatmen came down with junks from Kuanchi, prepared by all means at their disposal to make the most out of the vessel in distress on their shore. Exorbitant rates were demanded for the hire of the junks and the labour of the boatmen in handling the cargo. Capt. Fickermant maintained control of the situation and eventually came to terms with the boatmen. Salvage operations commenced and damaged cargo was discharged from the steamer to the junks, ready for despatch to Wanshsien.

Steamers on the upper Yangtze are fairly numerous, and about five o'clock that afternoon the Str. Yukiang, a Chinese owned vessel, came down river from Chungking. Seeing the Chita in distress, she turned and offered assistance, and was requested by Capt. Fickermant to take a message to the U. S. S. Oahu at Wanshsien for pumps, cement and a guard.

Swollen Cotton

Among the cargo carried by the Chita there were over 200 bales of cotton yarn. Many of the bales were in the flooded hold, and after being soaked for several hours, they swelled to such an extent that deck frames were lifted and bulkheads strained to breaking point. The crew worked strenuously to remove the swollen bales from the flooded hold and relieve the pressure on the ship. The Kuanchi boatmen took matters very calmly and continued their labour to transferring the salvaged cargo from the ship to the junks, after it had been raised.

Early on the second day after the accident, the M. V. Meila of the Standard Oil Company, downward bound, passed and took a further request to the U. S. S. Oahu for assistance. Late that afternoon the Str. Iping, of the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Co. arrived with cement and a pump from the U. S. S. Oahu. Pumping was then started but produced no appreciable effect on the flooded hold, the damage to the vessel being too extensive.

On the morning of March 7th H.M. S. Tern arrived and Lieut. Com-

mander Mackenzie sent over an officer to offer assistance. Lieut. Commander Thomas of the U. S. S. Oahu, being unable to leave Wanshsien on account of the low level of the river at that time, had requested Commander Mackenzie of the Tern to send a full report of the accident by wireless, and this was done.

"Mr. Pidgin"

Meanwhile salvage operations were continued and efforts made to clear the cargo and locate the leak. More junks were required to take the cargo, but the Kuanchi boatmen insisted on monopolizing the business and keeping off outside junks who were willing to help. To circumvent their scheme, when fresh junks appeared in sight down river, Capt. Fickermant sent his men in the ship's sampan to meet them, and engage the junks before their owners came under the influence of the Kuanchi men.

Finding his plans frustrated, the leader of the Kuanchi gang went aboard the newly-arrived junks to intimidate the boatmen and compel them to hold off, as he had succeeded in doing before. After much provocation he was warned by Capt. Fickermant to desist from interference, but he persisted in spite of warnings. Further, he made himself generally obnoxious, attempting to terrorize the passengers and crew, and create a panic favourable to pillage of the steamer by his gang.

Drastic Action

Seeing how the situation was developing, Capt. Fickermant was moved to drastic action. Seizing the Kuanchi headman, he forcibly removed him from the junks. The man resisting, Capt. Fickermant fought and overpowered him. With the assistance of Mr. Steen, the Chief Officer, the headman was bound and detained. During the struggle he called to his men for assistance, but without avail. Realizing that the contest had gone against them, the Kuanchi junksmen then interceded for their leader and promised to amend their ways. On the strength of a promise to refrain from further interference, the headman was released. This relieved the situation for the moment, but left relations between steamer and shore rather strained.

To ease the situation still further Capt. Fickermant arranged with the local boatmen to take some of the loaded junks down to Wanshsien and there receive the balance of payment due to them for their services. The men appeared quite agreeable to this plan, but the leaders objected. They had other schemes afoot.

Bandits in Disguise

Among the Kuanchi boatmen were bandits, who, all along, had been waiting for an opportunity to rob the vessel. The orderly salvaging of the steamer did not suit their purpose. From first to last they tried to make the conduct of affairs as difficult as possible. Finally, realizing that they were being balked of their objective by the resolute action of Capt. Fickermant, they changed their tactics and under cover of darkness made an attack on the steamer.

The Chita lay beached in swift water about thirty feet from the shore. At four o'clock in the morning of the 8th, long before daylight, the bandits put out from the shore in a sampan to raid the ship. The quartermaster who was on watch, raised the alarm, and Capt. Fickermant rushed from his cabin to the companion way, armed with a revolver. Supporting him was Mr. Steen, the Chief Officer.

Two Against Many

The bandits opened fire at close range, but most of their shots went high. From the companion way, in a kneeling position, Capt. Fickermant returned their fire so effectively that the bandits wavered and turned back to the shore. There, sheltered behind some of the salvaged cargo, they kept up a desultory

fire on the steamer till daybreak, when they drew off and disappeared.

During the attack both Capt. Fickermant and Mr. Steen, the only foreigners on board, were under direct fire and had very narrow escapes. Fortunately both came through the encounter unscathed. Happily, also, there were no casualties among the passengers and crew.

After the attack had been beaten off with loss to the bandits, there was no more trouble for the time being; but fear of a return raid was generally felt, so preparations were made for further defence. The ship's armory was very limited and the expenditure of ammunition in defeating the first attack had seriously depleted supplies. The crew rallied to the defence and armed themselves in various ways to repel boarders in case an attack was pressed home. Small boats were kept in readiness to cast off if it was found necessary to abandon the steamer. Another urgent appeal for an armed guard was sent to the U. S. S. Oahu at Wanshsien, and recourse was had to the local militia at Shihpaohai, five miles distant.

The Guards Arrive

The junkmen being now free from intimidation by the bandits, left with cargo for Wanshsien. The work of salvage was continued and a minor leak discovered in the port coal bunker, where evidently the steamer had grazed the rock and

PLAGUE REPORTED IN FOCHOW

Peking, Mar. 30.

Messages from Japanese sources at Fochow report an outbreak of bubonic plague there. There have been several cases, the reports add.—Reuter.

damaged her plates over an area of two or three feet. Temporary repairs were undertaken immediately.

Late in the afternoon a Chinese guard of 14 men under a capable officer arrived from Shihpaohai, in response to the request sent that morning. Confidence was restored and fear of another bandit attack began to recede.

Early in the evening the U. S. S. Tutuila arrived on the scene from Chungking, having been sent down by Admiral Sterling, as the result of the wireless report from the Commander of H. M. S. Tern. Under the protection of the gunboat the Chita was now quite secure. There were no more fears of bandits.

Afloat At Last

On the 9th the Str. Chiping (Capt. Anderson) of the same company as the Chita, came up from Ichang, and after prolonged effort in the swift current, manoeuvred her ship alongside the beached vessel and assisted with powerful pumps to clear the flooded hold. Divers were then able to enter and caulk up the leaks and the inflow was gradually brought under control. On the 10th the combined pumping operations of both steamers were successful, and the damaged hold was sufficiently cleared to allow of temporary repairs with cement. On the 11th the Tutuila towed the Chiping and the Chita off their dangerous position on the beach. The Chiping then continued her journey to Chungking and the Chita dropped down to Wanshsien for more effective repairs, preparatory to returning to Ichang, which place she reached in ballast and under her own steam, on March 16th, some twelve days after the accident occurred.

A few days later the Str. Pingfu, a Chinese owned steamer, upward bound, came to grief at the Kunglin Tan. After the wreck she was looted and burned by local bandits and became a total loss. Such would have been the fate of the Chita, but for the courageous defence of the vessel by her foreign officers and the timely arrival of the U. S. S. Tutuila.

A company has been formed in Tokyo to inaugurate a 50-sen taxi service.

KIANGSI'S ARMY OF COMMUNISTS

The Raid on Fukien: Trail of Murder and Rapine

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, March 28.

Recent reports from the Kiangsi-Fukien border brings the welcome news that the long trek of the Communist army from the Hunan border has for the present come to an end; behind them they have left a fearful record of killing, burning, and looting.

In a way one cannot but admire the leadership of this comparative, small body of men, their forced marches, their escapes from large forces of soldiers, who apparently had them "nabbed," and the celerity of their movements.

The main body of these Communists under their leader, Chutah, went over the border near Juikun, and captured the large city of Tingchowfu in Fukien, capturing a thousand rifles and several hundred boxes of ammunition.

Although now out of Kiangsi, it is not to be expected that the career of these men is finished yet. As the Kiangsi soldiers are being withdrawn towards Nanchang to take part in the Hunan campaign, no doubt after a rest, the brigand army will again descend upon the vacated territory.

It is rumoured that the city of Nanan has been again attacked and looted; if this is true it must be by another band of brigands.

War Bursts Again

Here in Kiukiang the people are panicky; large numbers of troops seemingly well disciplined and equipped, have passed through and gone on to the Hunan border.

Artillery, mule pack trains, cavalry and infantry have all descended on us by steamer from Nanking, and gone on their way by train. For several days the press gang has been abroad, coolies have disappeared from the streets, and even the servants are afraid to venture out. Yesterday one observed a long string of riches dragged with ammunition being loaded to the station, under an escort of soldiers. It only needs a spark to set ablaze the whole country side again, and then one wonders what will become of China.

Medical units from the P. U. M. C. Peking have come here within the last few days to prepare for the reception of wounded. A request was made for the use of the M. E. M. hospital, but this could not be granted.

It is also said that an aeroplane base is to be established on the other side of the river, but we have not yet heard the whirr of a plane.

Water continues low in the Yangtze. Our water mark is 15 feet below the average for this time of year. The passage to Hankow is made with great difficulty, and some steamers are not attempting the journey.

Out latest news is that the telegraph service to Hankow is out, and the train service to Nanchang has ceased for civilians.

BOLSHEVIST CULT ON THE STAGE

Warning Regarding New Method of Spreading Propaganda

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 21.

Through the Foreign Ministry, there has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kuangtung a communication from the Kuomintang chapter at Wushih, Inner Mongolia. It is claimed that a troupe of Russian actors have been working bits of propaganda into their acts. It is desired that Kuomintang chapters all over China take warning, and regard all Russian shows with an eye of suspicion.

The local Kuomintang, following the receipt of this message, has broadcast instructions to all chapters in the province, telling them for what to look in determining whether Russian theatricals are put on purely for public entertainment or are veils for Bolshevik propaganda.

BAITING OF JAPAN IN HANKOW

Handsome Behaviour Defeats Disorderly Elements

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 21.

A very unfortunate accident occurred on Tuesday. A motor lorry owned by a Japanese firm and driven by a Japanese was making its way at normal speed towards the Japanese Concession. At the third road in the ex-German Concession, the policeman on point duty signalled that the road was clear, but a coolie attempted to cut across in front of the lorry and was knocked down and later died from the injuries received. The lawless elements at once sensed an opportunity to make trouble. Payment of \$1,000 as a compassionate grant from the Japanese firm was at once accepted by the family of the coolie in full settlement of the matter. The relatives of the coolie whose death gave the Boycott Association its chance to make all the trouble that has been made probably now wish they had approached the Japanese in a reasonable way instead of trusting their case to the Association.

COMPULSORY OPIUM CULTIVATION

Independent Warlords Ignore Nanking's Orders

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 20.

The opium poppy, for so many years the blight of extensive areas in China, is again appearing in the fertile fields of a half-dozen provinces, according to reliable reports brought here by foreign and Chinese travellers. The Nanking Government has strictly prohibited the cultivation and sale of opium, but a number of provincial warlords, safely beyond the reach of Nanking's armies, have disobeyed order.

Not only is the cultivation of opium being permitted in a number of provinces, but in some districts the authorities are compelling the farmers to raise the drug. The methods used this year are the same as in many years past. The officials impose heavy "opium taxes" on certain tracts of land, before the crops have been put in. These taxes are so heavy that only opium will make a profit possible. So the farmer either plants the opium poppy or faces an inevitable heavy loss from his land.

One of the worst offenders this year is reported to be Gen. Tang Yu-lin, chairman of the Jehol provincial government. The vast area of Jehol, northwest of Peking, has been under this man's rule for years. Now a petition from the Jehol people declares that he is openly collecting taxes on poppy land and on the sale of opium to support his troops. Similar reports come from Shensi, Szechuan, Kansu, Yunnan, and from parts of Honan. There are districts in these provinces which still are dominated by independent warlords.

The famine in China this year has been caused to a very considerable extent by the growth of opium on land which should have been devoted to raising food, according to reports from foreign investigators sent out by the China International Famine Relief Association. These reports show that, if food crops had been planted in several of the districts surveyed, instead of opium, the people could have raised enough to tide them over the present crisis. Not only has the growth of opium resulted in food shortage, the reports show, but opium has demoralized many of the farmers, who have not been able to work effectively in their fields.

Kuomintang reformers have worked hard to eliminate the use of opium in such large centres as Peking and Tientsin, but, so long as rebellious warlords continue to encourage its cultivation, the business of reform is seriously handicapped.—United Press.

NEW YEAR AMONG THE TIBETANS

Everyone Happy: Crackers, Gay Gowns, Dragons, Dancing

FROM A WEST CHINA CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, Feb. 19.

Tachienlu is enjoying what might be termed a "New Year fling." Everywhere, everything, and everybody seem bent on wearing their best, doing their best and being their best. The Shensi merchants have enjoyed a year of quiet. The internal and external troubles disturbing and perplexing other parts of the young Republic have, so far, not ventured very high above sea level. The Laosans have exported considerable produce from the frontier to the coast during the past Chinese year: it has meant much risk and additional expense, but it has been done, and now the Laosans are paying their respects to each other and firing off large quantities of Chinese fire-crackers. Musk has been the principal export, and with constant disturbance along the lower Yangtze, the Laosans have only breathed freely when news came of its safe arrival at Shanghai. The Laosans maintain large business houses at all the large centres between Tachienlu and Shanghai, so when the musk would reach a given point on its dangerous journey to the coast a telegram would be sent back from the different centres.

Long tortuous dragons, wild open mouthed lions, have danced and jingled to all kinds of music from one end of the town to the other. Donations, small and otherwise, have been solicited by the performers from the shop-keepers and merchants all over the town. Though not up to former years, the hilarity of this New Year has lacked nothing from noise and revelry. One very dangerous feature in all border New Year festivities is the frantic behaviour of the wild and woolly Tibetans. Five hundred yards down the main street some prosperous Laosans send off ten rupees' worth of fire-crackers, and down the main street rush fifty frantic woolies, with all the ambition of a nomad's yak. Fortunately the pedestrian has time to seek shelter as the Tibetans yell fiercely in their stampede towards the fire-crackers.

Tibetan Delights

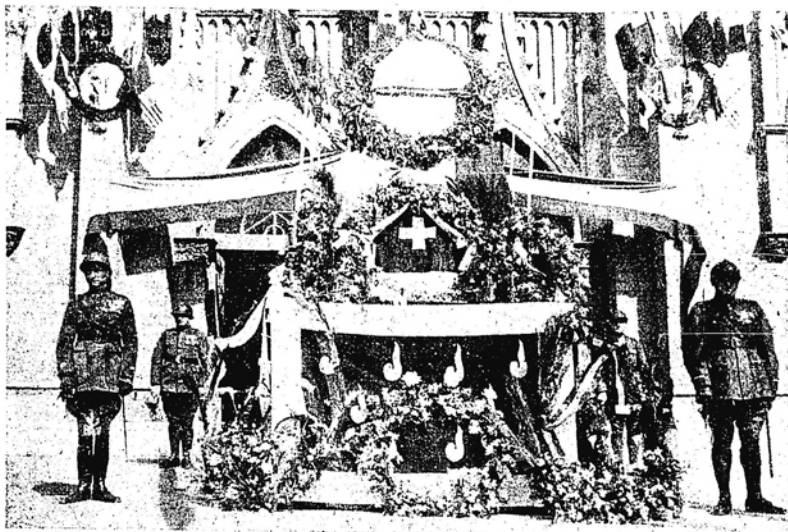
The woolly nomads from the interior thoroughly enjoy the Chinese New Year. Never having seen a wild looking-twisting dragon before, the very sight of this creature fills them with delight. The marvel really is that so few accidents and "incidents" take place during the Chinese New Year holidays. Clashes there must constantly be, but the wild woolly from the interior is so highly padded that collision seldom results in any serious concussion. It would be very interesting to hear the stories the nomad takes back to his yak-hair tent.

At New Year the Tibetans dress in the most gorgeous colours and wear quite expensive silk bands. The young women go from one house to another, dancing their native dances and singing their Tibetan songs. Even the gentle lama, who is not supposed to look at girls, finds great difficulty in keeping his vows in order during the Chinese New Year. Human nature reduced to its lowest terms is sometimes very simple, very beautiful, and very innocent. The lama, though he struggles to attain Nirvana, and the nomad, though he struggles to keep warm, and the merchant, though he struggles to do both, yet all are human and thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the good old Chinese New Year with all its noise, mirth, and sport.

Help for the Shensi Famine

The Laosans, though far removed from the bitter famine now raging in their native province, have not been slow to send what they could to relieve the sufferers. Tragical letters have come from Sian and the surrounding cities telling pitiable tales of suffering. The Shensi merchants in Tachienlu have sent over \$6,000, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$400 to the C.I.M. Sianfu to be passed on to relatives suffering from famine conditions. In all about 60 cheques were transmitted.

PEKING IN MOURNING FOR MARSHAL FOCH



Catafalque guarded by French soldiers at the entrance to the Church of St. Michel on the occasion of the memorial service.

During the past Chinese year the two hospitals in town have been kept busy and have done much good work. The French hospital at the South Gate, run by the Sisters, and the American hospital at the North Gate, carried on by Dr. Andrews have done much to relieve suffering and help those afflicted by disease. The Tibetans are slowly learning the value and benefit of foreign medicine; but still there is considerable superstition among them which has yet to be lived and worn down.

In a few days' time Tachienlu will open its first public library. Leading officials in different parts of the province have subscribed towards the purchase of Chinese books, these are now being numbered and catalogued, and in a short time the library will be open for public use.

MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED

Missionaries' Escape from Bandits in Fukien

Peking, Apr. 2.

Despatches from Swatow state that brigands recently captured Tinchow, in south-west Fukien, and destroyed the London Missionary Society's premises there. The missionaries managed to escape.

It is believed that the brigands belong to the same band as that which recently ravaged Mission property in Southern Kiangsi.—Reuter.

THE Shanghai district authorities are contemplating the construction of a road from Minghong to Chanchiao, a township near Sungkiang.



General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, leaving the church with a representative of the French Legation on the occasion of the memorial service for Marshal Foch at Peking.

UNPEACEFUL SIDES OF KIANGSI

Fights Between Magistrate and Dang Bu: Perpetual Panic

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yushan, Ki., Mar. 19.

Those who talk about these districts in Kiangsi as a haven of peace are rather ignorant of the truth, for it is seldom that real peace reigns.

In January and February there was a great strife between the local "hsienchang" (magistrate) and the "Dang Bu" (Kuomintang District Council), all the different classes in the city taking the part of the latter. For weeks the battle went on. At times this party was driven out, at other times the other party had to flee. At last the local party got the victory, and the Nanchang Government sent orders for the arrest of the "hsienchang". Although he had brought soldiers to intimidate the people, he had to take his departure at last, but did some squeezing before he left.

The Communist bandits are still carrying on in northeast Kiangsi. In Hyeng several have been carried off, and are held for ransom. In many country districts they plunder and burn, and rumours are rife all the time. Every now and again the people are thrown into panic and begin to remove their things. Then they find there was a good deal of false alarm, and settle down again. But somehow there is always an undercurrent of impending trouble.

Last week there was trouble at the Salt Administration. Some who had caused trouble in one of the country

towns, were caught, and one man was punished. The soldiers belonging to the Salt Gabelle were displeased, and a number of them were scheming to kill the Administrator. One of the soldiers found it out and warned him. Inquiries were made seven men were found to be guilty. No fuss was made but all the soldiers were quietly disarmed and the following day three of the traitors were taken out to be shot.

The people, who had already been frightened by rumours from down



Rev. Father Meane, who preached the memorial service for Marshal Foch at Peking

river, on seeing the soldiers and hearing the firing, concluded that bandits or defeated soldiers had arrived. They were panic-stricken. Word was passed round wildly and they tumbled over one another in their efforts to escape. Some more soldiers have been executed, and peace reigns again.

The Opium Campaign

But there is one thing to rejoice over and that is that the fight against opium is being carried on vigorously. A month or so ago, seven people had to parade the streets with wooden collars, six men and one woman, as an example to others. Opium smokers are being given another five months to get rid of the habit, and their names are all kept on record. Of course one knows that vice is not so easily stamped out, but certain it is that a great many have given up or are giving up the habit. Some smokers have come here for medicine to help them, others get it at the Red Cross Hospital. In other years it was quite the usual thing to be roused out of our beds at night to give help in cases of opium poisoning. Now our slumbers are very rarely disturbed by such applicants, or by the cries of "jin ning," "save life!" The good and bad go hand in hand, but certainly reforms are on the board.

Almost all the schools have opened again with a good number of

AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN RAID

Outbreak by "Sword" Societies in Kiangsu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Suchien, N. Ku., Mar. 26.

Suchien has gone back to its normal peaceful condition, though the citizens' nerves have been so strained since the China New Year that hardly any of the shops on the main street have fully taken down their shutters. Shops are half or perhaps a third open. Some eight hundred soldiers have arrived, and many of them are housed in the city. The new Magistrate appointed by Nanking has not arrived yet, and, until he comes, things will not be finally settled. It is noticeable that all the pictures connected with the Japanese boycott have been removed, also the wooden cage which was set up as a warning to all who dared to deal in Japanese goods.

Though the town itself is peaceful, there are still sporadic risings in the country, at a place called Dashinki, about fifteen miles from Suchien. One of these occurred last Sunday. A few weeks ago, the Mission evangelist found some gunpowder and burned paper on the thatch roof of his house and this made him feel that someone had a grudge against him or the Church, but nothing happened till this week. As far as one can gather from reports, the more radical elements called a gathering of the different "knife" societies, and proposed, as they themselves do not have weapons, that they would like to use some of those who had such, to do some work for them. In the Yellow Belt Knife Society they found about twenty men willing to assist. They were to go to this town and first attack the Public School, then proceed to the Church.

Raid on a Church

As far as one can hear, the Public School raid was a ruse and furniture had previously been stowed away, so very little damage was done there. The Church people were having their Sunday service when these twenty braves arrived, and intimidated they were going to bind everyone. The evangelist said:—"These are country people: bind me if you want, but let these people go." So they proceeded, after smashing up the furniture, to strip the preacher of his clothes. They then told him to "pray to the Lord and see if He would keep him warm."

This preacher is very much liked, and when some of his congregation interfered, the raiders struck them with their swords. Finally they gave the preacher his clothes to wear, put one of their belts round his neck and led him through the town, telling him to call out:—"Christians, you will have to suffer as I am doing." He objected to this, and was told that if he did not comply, he would again be beaten. Some of the Christians told him this would not hurt them and he had better comply. Giving him an old garment instead of his own good one, the men led him away to a place some five miles from his home. They then said he could not be released unless he gave them guns and a sum of money.

Some of the Small Sword Society who have no animosity to the Church promised to do their best to release him. One old woman in the village to which they took him spoke up and said:—"This is a good man, who has never done harm to anyone." On Monday night, his captors, who were really tools in the hands of the radicals, began to lose courage, and offered, if he would not "tell on them," to release him. He is now back in his chapel, but whether this ends the matter remains to be seen.

Suchien on Sunday and Monday had terrible winds and dust-storms. Many a poor home had the thatch blown away. The cherry and apricot trees, which were covered with blossoms, have lost nearly half their fruit. A gentle rain followed, which has laid the sand and possibly saved sickness.

Scholars. We find that many of those who formerly were against us, are anxious to enter our schools,

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Mobilization of Nation's Resources: Premier's "Talkie" Message to America: Fear of the Conquering Dollar

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Mar. 29.

During ten days in the coming summer, from June 24 to July 2, inclusive, Japan will see the biggest mobilization of the country's resources the country has yet held. Not only will the Empire's military and naval strengths be taken into consideration, but it is also proposed to mobilize the potential strength of the entire nation. As a result, commerce and industry, public and private organizations, and colonial assets all will be mobilized as though the nation actually was face to face with the problems called forth by a major national emergency. The maneuvers will centre around Osaka, Japan's commercial and industrial metropolis, and will be under the direction of the Bureau of National Resources, which is responsible direct to the Cabinet. General Usami, director of this Bureau, will be in charge of the maneuvers, while the Ministers of the War and of the Navy and the Premier will interest themselves directly and actively.

A similar mobilization of all the extant resources of the nation, but on a smaller scale, was carried out last year and the success then attained has prompted this year's plans, which are designed on a far larger scope. A feature will be the mobilization of all means of transportation, including animal-drawn vehicles, which could be pressed into service in time of war. In addition to a large number of regular troops, reservists will be called up, while young men's associations and student corps also will take part. The Ministry of War will take the responsibility of supplying all the materials needed for the maneuvers and large orders already have been placed for the manufacture of many of these. The main idea running through the scheme is to leave no stone unturned that will serve to draw the entire population together in one homogeneous body to assist in warding off an imaginary enemy.

Tanaka and the "Talkies"

For a brief while to-day the Premier was a "talkie star" and the subject he chose was the traditional friendship between the United States and Japan. The Premier's speech lasted for three minutes. The "talkie-movie" was "spot" in the front yard of the official residence of the Foreign Minister, the Premier being in formal morning dress, silk hat in his hand. Mr. Edwin L. Neville, the American Chargé d'Affaires, conducted the head of the Japanese Government before the combined instruments and the Premier appeared to be rather uneasy. He has been the central figure of newspaper photographs, and has even been the "hero" in a movie film depicting his life. He has spoken into the microphone, but yet the Premier was visibly ill at ease.

The pre-arranged signal being given, Mr. Neville introduced the Premier to the unseen audience and Baron Tanaka then made his three-minute oration. The following is an authorized version of what he said:

"I am much gratified at being enabled, through the courtesy of the Fox Corporation, to address thus directly a large circle of people in the United States. That the friendship between the United States and Japan is becoming stronger and stronger as year succeeds year is a matter for congratulation, not only for the two peoples concerned, but for all the world, and it behoves each and every one of us, both statesmen and the general public, to be constantly on our guard against anything that might tend to cast a shadow upon this cordial relationship, and to endeavor to promote the co-operation that exists between our two nations, so that, together, we may contribute more and more towards the good of mankind and the progress of civilization."

Towards the close of the speech, an army of newspaper photographers kept on "shooting" the Premier and it was later found out that the clicks of their cameras had spoiled the "talkie" and that it

would have to be done over again. On being told this, distinct displeasure could have been read on the Premier's countenance, but he soon brushed this aside and, stepping before the apparatus again, suavely repeated his speech.

Eastward Trend of the Dollar

The Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" editorially requests the careful attention of the Japanese authorities and people with regard to the policy which the United States, directed by President Hoover and the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, will take in the Orient. The paper thinks that "under the Hoover-Stimson régime, the dollar will tend to advance eastwards and that this will be the preliminary step for the erection of dollar imperialism in Asia on a strong foundation." America's former Asiatic policy, it continues, was based on the Four-Power Consortium and the Washington Conference, but this "handicap," it fears, will be removed by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson and, in pursuance of the policy of prosperity bequeathed to Mr. Hoover by Mr. Coolidge, the United States will, in future, be more concerned with seeking good fields for investment than with the collection of credits abroad.

"Such fields, and excellent ones too," it proceeds, "have been discovered in Asia," and the paper claims that it has trustworthy information that American capitalists have invested their money in Manchurian railways, the construction of which has been granted to Japan, while it further says that the investment was made "through the agency of two Americans who participated in formulating the Dawes plan." It further declares that a new railway, just opened for traffic from Sempalinsk, in Siberia, to a point on the Outer Mongolian frontier, while ostensibly under Soviet management, really is the property of an American mining company, which, in turn, "is under the control of the American who commanded the American Siberian expedition." Attention also is drawn to the presence of Mr. Roland E. Harriman in Moscow, where he is said to be for the purpose of seeking to invest funds for developing the Baku oilfields, and the Harriman interests are characterized as "the economic link between the Soviet and America to facilitate the advance of dollar diplomacy eastwards."

The paper then says that this "ominous eastward advance" of the dollar is pregnant with significance for Japan, who "should watch her Asiatic policy cautiously and prudently, or else she may encounter grave danger." It concludes by urging the Government to consider seriously whether or not its policies towards the United States, China and Russia should be re-moulded. "We think that, in the light of these facts, they should be," says the paper in conclusion, "and we also think that the present is the proper and logical time to do so."

Naval Attache's Suicide

Further details are available of the suicides at Moscow of Captain Kisaburo Koyanagi, Japan's Naval Attache at the Soviet capital, who slew himself in his apartment on March 7. Captain Koyanagi, on the evening of March 5, gave a party in his rooms to which had been invited, amongst others, some Russian ballet dancers. Quite a hilarious time was had by all and it is alleged that, becoming intoxicated, the Captain lost his temper with one of the girls, beat her and threw her out of the room.

The following day, luridly-written articles and violent editorials appeared in several Russian papers graphically describing the "violent drinking party in an officer's apartments," taxing Captain Koyanagi with having been "indescribably drunk" and making much of his having beaten the ballet dancer. These violent articles are believed to have prompted the Captain to take his life, especially as he felt that he had disgraced his uniform and the service and that only with his life could he expiate his fault. He set all his worldly affairs in

order, then sent for Lieutenant Matsumoto, who occupied the next room, and extracted from him a promise that, whatever happened, no one should interfere "with a soldier's last act." Captain Koyanagi then locked himself in his room, knelt on the carpeted floor in approved hara-kiri style, slashed his abdomen with his service sword and then this throat.

Height of Mount Fuji

Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain, regarded by many as the highest in the Empire of the Rising Sun—text-books issued by the Department of Education say so, too—has had to bow to facts. Army surveyors have just revealed that it is not the highest. It is not even the second and has been relegated to sixth place, the honours of the first five places all going to peaks in Formosa.

Hitherto Mount Fuji had been credited with a stature of 12,391 ft., but the latest survey finds that it is only 12,358 ft. in height. Whether the reduction is due to the mountain's stature shrinking or whether the former figure is a miscalculation has not been stated. The new height has been officially recognized and one result of this will be that all school text-books in the Empire will have to be revised so far as the height of Mount Fuji and its claim to be the highest peak in the Japanese Empire are concerned. The highest mountain is Mount Nilika, in Formosa, which is credited with 13,166 ft.

Thief in Navy Office

Two high officials of the Naval Intelligence Staff were yesterday relieved of their overcoats, the loss being discovered only when it was time to close up and go home. This is the first time that a thief has been known to enter the Navy Office and that he should have had the effrontery to do so in broad daylight created quite a sensation. Scores of police and detectives were soon in the building, searching for clues, but so far they have not discovered any. That a thief could enter the building and get away so easily has caused something of a flurry amongst the authorities responsible, the vernacular papers say. Suppose he was after bigger game and managed to secure Battle Plan NXYK 651, or some secret naval design. A rigid examination, the press continues, is being conducted.

University Dean as Cupid

The Kyoto Imperial University, according to the "Hoichi" of Tokyo, has established a marriage bureau for its students under the aegis of the dean of that educational institution. So far, the report continues, two marriages have been arranged, and seven are under negotiation, while Cupid-mitten under-graduates to the number of 25 have filed formal applications to enter the blessed married state. So successful have been the efforts of this marriage bureau and so popular has it become, continues the "Hoichi," that the Kyushu Imperial University intends to initiate a similar innovation.

It may cause a smile to flicker around the corners of one's lips, but, if one remembers that the senior male students of a Japanese university often are on the far side of 25, the report perhaps loses some of its romantic glamour. Besides, many a student is married—made to do so by his parents—and still continues to attend college. The new University marriage bureau: are intended for those students who desire to bid goodbye to single blessedness, but who, not having parents, relatives, or friends to act as go-betweens, may seek the good offices of the University marriage bureau in meeting and mating.

THAT they were under the impression that the str. Proteus was on its way to the British Isles instead of coming to Hongkong was the explanation offered by two rickshaws who were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy. The defendants, Robert Fisher (17), an Irish lad, and John Brannigan (18), an English youth, were charged with arriving in Hongkong on board the Proteus from Vancouver without the consent of the owners. When asked if they had any explanation to make, Brannigan said that they "reckoned she was going to the old country." The defendants were each fined \$50, or one month's hard labour in default.

PUTTING KUEIYANG ON WHEELS

Riches Induce Shyness, Motors Break Down

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei, Mar. 13.

The Commercial ("the People's" in Chinese) Transport Company here already has placed a lot of rickshaws on the streets for hire in the city; so far, there seems to be some shyness about patronizing them, but that may soon wear off if prices are not thought to be too high. The rickshaws are from Chingtu and appear to be quite good, with rubber tyres. It is said that latter on they may run within a radius of a hundred li (say 33 miles) of this city, but at present they will be confined to the city itself.

Officials of the company say that some ten motors have been bought from the Dodge Company and should be here before long. The official transport company, which now is a joint affair of officials and merchants, appears to have only two or three buses in commission, the rest having broken down. As there are already two routes—Kueiyang to Tsunyi, and Kueiyang to Anshun—this means a good deal of irregularity in the service, and when high officials want to travel the people in general have to wait or find other means of travel, which is not at all a satisfactory state of affairs.

CHINA'S CARE FOR HER

FOSSIL REMAINS

Conditions on Mr. Andrews' Mongolian Expedition

Peking, Apr. 3.

The Antiquities Reservation Committee here recently submitted the following conditions to the American Mongolian expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews:

(1). Of fossil remains to be excavated in Mongolia by the American explorers, those of vertebrates may be exported to the United States on condition that some Chinese technical experts be despatched to America in order to study them in co-operation with American experts and that upon the completion of their research work, the fossil remains be returned to China.

(2). The Mongolia expedition shall be composed of Chinese and American explorers in equal numbers, and all their expenses be borne by Americans concerned.

(3). All the necessary expenses of those Chinese technical experts, who are going to the United States to study the fossil remains, shall be borne by Americans concerned.

Professor Andrews, at first, refused to accept the above conditions, but later the two parties, as the result of further negotiations, reached an agreement, which was, it is reported, duly signed to-day. It is understood that the expedition will leave here either at the end of April or the beginning of May.

In accordance with the agreement above referred to, American members of the expedition, it is reported, will be limited to four or five experts such as Messrs. Andrews, Grange, Albert, Thompson, and Mackenzie.—Toko.

Ting "Canton Gazette" says:

In order to put a greater quantity of new silver coins into circulation so as to strengthen the money market, the Mint for recoinage of 13th year coins has increased the number of workmen, and has opened night work since the 12th instant. The Canton mint is able to produce \$80,000 worth of silver coins in the ordinary working day, but since work was commenced at night, about \$200,000 worth of coins are produced in the longer working period. The new coins produced are sent daily by the mint to the Central Bank to be put into circulation, and with the large supply of coins, the money market has now recovered its normal equilibrium.

A BANDIT-RIDDEN PROVINCE

Kiangsi Never So Bad as at Present

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Kiangsi, Mar. 15.

This district has been going through very severe times this month. The bandit suppression effort kept the troubler on the trot and several towns and cities were visited, with the usual results of robbery, and violence. Some days ago, the report was circulated that bandit suppression was to stop. To crown the whole affair, there have been some celebrations of the fact that banditry is no more, and this has made some of the refugees feel a little hurt. They are here because of bandits, and yet there are processions on the streets proclaiming the fact of bandits being no more. Truly, we live in a strange world!

A great deal of trouble and loss has been caused by a few small hands. Being too small to attack a city, or even a market town they have done as much damage as possible to single dwelling places or lonely travellers, so that those who have to be on the road, take the precaution of going in large companies for mutual protection. Reports to hand tell of practically every town in the district being in sore straits. Persistent rumours state that bandits have taken Nanchang and Nanchangfu and that the chief body again have gained their former lair in the hills near the Hunan border. Whether these rumours are true or not, we cannot say, but truly the district never has been in so bad a state.

A Useless Road

Our motor road is going ahead and at the present rate we may have a road to the south border of the province in twenty years. The quality of the road is good, so long as it is not used for other than foot passengers, but as soon as a motor is placed thereon, the work will be shown up. No one here has any idea of what is required; a level path is being prepared, but there is no foundation, so it is easy to forecast the future. Ugly rumours reach us from Hunan, and troops who really were the backbone of the bandit suppression campaign have been recalled, but just what has taken place we do not know. The mail is very much below what it used to be. We do not know why, but letters and papers come very slowly.

For many years there has not been a spring so dry as this one has been; some of the really good wells in the city are very low, and in the afternoon the little water which can be had in them is half mud. Farmers are crying for rain, which to be of use must come soon. Trade continues to be done just in smalls, for merchants are unwilling to order large stocks, owing to the general uncertainty.

General Liu, it is said, is due to leave for some other position, but the populace here are unwilling that he should go and are determined to retain him until the times look better, and peace is assured. It would be a great mistake to remove him now.

JAPANESE STATESMAN INDISPOSED

Count Goto Stricken With Apoplexy While Travelling

Kyoto, Apr. 4.

While travelling in the train from Tokyo to Kyoto during the night, the well-known Japanese statesman, Count Shimpei Goto, had a sudden attack of apoplexy. Upon the arrival of the train in Kyoto early this morning, he was immediately taken to a hospital.

Count Goto, who is 73 years of age, is one of the most prominent politicians in Japan. President of the South Manchuria Railway in 1906, he became Minister of Communications in 1903. In 1916 he was Minister of Home Affairs and then of Foreign Affairs; Mayor of Tokyo 1921-22 and, again, Minister of Home Affairs in 1922.

Later. The physicians in attendance on Count Goto say his condition is better and not serious. Apparently he has had only a slight attack of apoplexy.—Reuter.

CHEKIANG GRIEVED BY THE WAR

The Widespread Prevalence of Meningitis

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Ché, Mar. 30.

Our streets are lined with soldiers recently arrived. We are told that they are here to protect this part of the province and to rest in reserve for possible serious service at the front or wherever emergency arises.

Reports of hostilities among the Nationalists in the Yangtze valley have caused bitter disappointment among the people. A current question is "Will China ever have a peaceful day?" Explanations are offered without any excuse to this effect, "Personal interests prevail over political principles."

The Epidemic

The outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis at numerous country hamlets spread to Pingwu, Haiyien, Tungshiang and other places. A few cases were brought to the hospital here too late for treatment. The Health Society has made arrangements for isolation and proper attention by a selected medical staff. As far as information can be obtained most of the cases are children from five years up to adults of 25 years of age.

Interest in sanitation and preventive measures have found advocates among the women of our city.

The lady principal of the Government Normal School for girls and another medical matron of a Chinese Woman's Hospital are giving lantern lectures on health propaganda.

City Walls

When Hangchow was a sea port over 3,000 years ago, officials there ruled over the alluvial plain forming eastwards from the Yangtze deposits. As soon as the ground was firm a small city began to build where Kashing now stands. Officials here ruled over Sungkiang until Sungkiang was firm enough to rule Shinghai also arising out of the mud. In the Sung Dynasty the present walls were built three miles in circumference. Now they are coming down and a paved road with tree shaded side-walks follows the foundations of the old wall around the city. Suburbs extend along canals radiating in all directions to house incoming residents.

Ruthlessness

All houses of whatever kind were removed at the east and south gates. In shortening or in straightening the roadway, the young surveyors are ruthless in regard to what property or whose houses happen to be in the way.

Public opinion influenced perhaps by private interests has in a few cases secured modification of some plans and compensation to a few of the worst sufferers, inadequate but not negligible in amount.

Silk-worms

Strenuous efforts have been made by interested dealers and the intelligent few to urge the farmers to secure disease-free eggs for silk culture. Demonstration stations have been placed at several points, but the majority of country people are slow to adopt any new measures until the expense of experiment has been eliminated and the certainty of profit assured.

OBITUARY

RI. Rev. C. H. Brent

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Mar. 27.

Bishop Charles Henry Brent, who was widely known in the Far East, died to-day in Lausanne, Switzerland, according to messages here. He was born in Newcastle, Ontario, April 9, 1862, the son of the Rev. Canon Henry and Sophie Frances Cummings Brent and was graduated from Trinity College, Toronto, with classical honours in 1884.

Bishop Brent was elected Bishop of the Philippine Islands in 1901 and served in that post until 1918. He was a member of the commission appointed by the Philippines Government for investigation of the opium question in the Orient in 1903-04 and was senior member of

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. C. A. C. Brun, Vice-Consul for Denmark, has sailed for Home on leave.

Mr. M. Reader Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Badeley have left for Home via Siberia.

FUAD Bey, who has been appointed Turkish Chargé d'Affaires to China, has arrived in Shanghai.

Mr. Sidney A. Moss, the lawyer, is leaving Shanghai this week-end for Seattle where he will establish a law practice.

Dr. E. L. Marsh has returned to Shanghai from a visit to England. Mrs. Marsh is staying on at Home for the present.

Our London correspondent understands that Mr. C. E. A. Carney has been appointed to the Consulate-General at Tientsin. He left London by the P. & O. S. Kalyan on March 7.

ONE of the earliest missionaries to be stationed at Kashing, is shortly leaving on a year's furlough. He is the Rev. W. H. Hudson, and has been resident there since 1895. All indications are that in Kashing, as well as elsewhere, more Chinese and fewer foreigners will carry on the mission work established by foreigners.

AMONG the passengers who left London for the Far East by the P. & O. S. Kalyan on March 7 were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. S. Mackie and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Annett and Mr. G. W. M. Snow. Mr. Annett was formerly chairman of the British Municipal Council at Shameen. By the Morea, which sailed on March 22, Miss C. Limby also left London for Shanghai.

the American delegation to the International Opium congress in Shanghai and president of the same in 1909.

Bishop Brent was chairman of the American delegation and president of the Opium Conference at The Hague in 1911 and served with the American Expeditionary Force in France as chief of the Chaplain Service in 1918-19. Later he was United States representative to the advisory committee on narcotics of the League of Nations and to the Assembly of the League. He was president of the world Conference on Faith and Order in 1927 and held numerous foreign decorations.

Bishop Brent also was the author of many books including: "With God in the World," 1899; "The Consolations of the Cross," 1902; "The Splendour of the Human Body," 1904; "Liberty and Other Sermons," 1906; "Presence," 1924 and "Prisoners of Hope, 1915.

During his life time he held many clerical posts in the United States and was a lecturer at Harvard University and at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.—United Press.

Mr. Shiro Ikegami

Tokio, Apr. 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Shiro Ikegami, a former Mayor of Osaka, at the age of 72.—Reuter.

PACKS of wolves, tigers and other ferocious animals have made their appearance in a village, about ten li south of Pangshanhsien, west of Peking, according to a northern contemporary. It is said that the beasts have made several raids on the village and devoured more than ten children. Precautionary measures are being taken by the villagers against further attacks. Children are kept indoors even at daytime, while the adults, armed with rifles and other weapons, keep all-night vigil by turns lest the animals should leave their mountain lair at night and attack them unawares. The village is described as being virtually in a state of siege. The mountains in the vicinity of the village have the reputation of being the stronghold of wolves and tigers, but until recently these seldom left their dens and generally left the villagers alone. This sudden change is taken as a bad omen for the country.

ADMIRAL and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U. S. Navy, who have recently returned to Shanghai, have taken a house and are now living at 1490 Avenue Joffre.

THE engagement is announced between David Locke Newbigging, second son of the late T. Kennedy Newbigging and Mrs. Newbigging, of Dumfries, and Peggie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wright of Barton End, Alton, Hants.

Mrs. Youngson, a very old and respected resident of Shanghai, is leaving for Home on April 16. During her stay in Shanghai she has been a prominent member of Union Church and has taken an active part in the doings of Union Church Ladies Society.

Municipal Gazette News

Public Health Report for February.

The state of the public health was satisfactory during the month, the death rate among both Foreigners and Chinese being about normal.

There was an appreciable decline in the number of cases of Smallpox. Among resident Foreigners nine occurred, with two deaths. In one of these fatal cases vaccination had not been done for twenty-six years, and in the other not at all till three days before the onset, and too late in the incubation period to have any influence on the disease.

Return of Communicable Disease

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, March 23, 1929.

	Cases reported during week ending Saturday, midnight, March 23, 1929.	Deaths during week ending Saturday, midnight, March 23, 1929.
Smallpox	0	6
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria	3	2
Tuberculosis	2	21
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	10
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0
Amoebic Dysentery	0	1
Bacillary Dysentery	0	1
Plague	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	9	7
Total Deaths from all causes	16	297

Fire Brigade Report for February.

	Inside Settlement Limits	Special Rated Area	Outside	Total
Genuine Fires	57	8	8	73
False Alarms (All Good Intent)	4	2	—	6
Chimney Fires	1	—	—	1
	62	10	8	80
Damage.				
Inside Settlement Limits (Fgn. Tls. 375; Ch. Tls. 12,296)	Tls. 12,071	—	—	—
Special Rated Area (Fgn. Tls. 750 Ch. Tls. 2,160)	—	Tls. 2,910	—	Tls. 15,581
Risk.				
Within Settlement Limits (Fgn.Tls. 691,900; Ch. Tls. 1,900,100)	Tls. 2,562,000	—	—	—
Special Rated Area (Fgn. Tls. 15,000; Ch. Tls. 52,000)	—	Tls. 67,000	—	Tls. 2,639,000
Lives Lost	3	—	—	3
Firemen Injured	1	1	—	2
Persons other than Firemen	4	—	—	4
Buildings.				
Destroyed (All straw-huts) ..	2	44	—	46
Damaged ..	43	8	—	51
Mileage to fires ..	346-1	115	36-1	498-1
Water used. Gallons ..	134,450	17,060	18,300	170,650
Hose laid (ft.) ..	24,025	3,725	5,700	33,000
Time occupied at fires ..	Hrs. Mins. 142.06-1	Hrs. Mins. 8.52	Hrs. Mins. 7.47	Hrs. Mins. 158.46-1

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SHANGHAI NEWS

EXCELLENT ALL ROUND SHOWING OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Over Half Million Surplus on Year's Working: More Revenue Lower Expenditure

The Financial Report for 1928 and the Budget for 1929 are being issued to-day to ratepayers, and reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs.

On the year's working for 1927 the Ordinary Budget showed a deficit of Tls. 569,517.

Not only has this been wiped out, but there has been a saving on the Ordinary Budget during 1928 of Tls. 501,604 to be carried forward to this year's revenue.

On the Extraordinary Budget, a deficit will be noticed of Tls. 1,379,639. But this is apparent not real and is due to the fact that it became possible to postpone the issue of the loan authorized at the last ratepayers' meeting until February of this year, which actually meant a considerable saving in loan charges.

The main figures of the Report and Estimates are produced here. Further comment will be found in to-day's leader.

Treasurer's Report for 1928

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 44,800, this figure being subsequently amended as under:—

	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)	44,800
Less—Amendment to Resolution V, increase in Annual Grant to St. Luke's Hospital	15,000
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (amended)	29,800

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below:—

ORDINARY BUDGET		Tls.
Income		12,122,197
Less—Expenditure		11,620,593
Surplus carried forward to 1929		501,604
EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET		Tls.
Expenditure		2,536,339
Less—Income		1,176,691
Deficit carried forward to 1929		1,379,639

The surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 501,604 against an estimated surplus of Tls. 29,800 is accounted for as follows:—

	Expended	Over	Under
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps		11,272	
Pier Brigade		22,518	
Police Force		39,603	
Health Department		37,299	
Public Works Department		303,241	
Municipal Orchestra and Band		3,195	
Public Library		712	
Educational Department		24,021	
Finance Department		15,246	
Secretariat		12,111	
Commissioner General's Office		7,194	
General Charges		159,356	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.		89,350	
Redemption of Debentures		2	
Stock and Stores		38,832	
Balance—Increase		75,747	
Balance, being difference between the actual and estimated Surplus on the Ordinary Budget		471,743	
	658,230	658,230	

Estimates for 1929

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in April, 1929.

THE EX-GUNNERS ROLL

Annual Dinner in the Shanghai Club

The annual dinner of the Ex-Gunners Roll of Shanghai was held on April 1 at the Shanghai Club. Nearly 30 members sat down to dinner, the occasion being a memorable one in view of the fact that Major-General A. E. Wardrop was the guest of honour, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The Ordinary Income for the year including the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget for 1928 Tls. 501,604 is estimated at

Leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget to be carried forward to 1929 of

It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of

To which can be added the following items:—

Sale of Surplus Land

Miscellaneous Income

And the sum raised by the issue of debentures of the loan of 1928 during the period January 1 to February 5 of this year

Thus the Extraordinary Income will amount to

The Deficit brought forward from 1928 is

And Extraordinary Expenditure including the repayment of the 7 per cent. Short Term Loan of 1919 amounting to

Leaving a Deficit to be carried forward to 1929 of

Electricity Department's Record

All Round

In the course of his report the engineer-in-chief and manager of the Electricity Department states:—

The Department can look back upon the year 1928 as the one in which all records have been broken.

If the development of the electricity undertaking is a barometer of local trade activity, then the height to which it climbed last year should lend encouragement to those who place their faith in the prosperity of Shanghai and its ultimate development to one of the biggest trading centres of the world.

What may be regarded as pre-eminently satisfactory is that the increased development of the department is not due to any spectacular large scale industrial growth, such as took place some years ago when cotton mills and other factories were springing up and developing, but to a steadily increasing demand for more electric power by existing consumers; and by an ever-increasing demand for light and heat.

Profit.—The estimated net profit for the year under review was Tls. 2,427,300 whereas the actual profit came to Tls. 3,165,300. This figure is the highest recorded in the history of the undertaking.

The financial standing of the undertaking at December 31, 1928, is:—

Capital outlay of the undertaking

Return on total capital outlay

Return on capital outlay actually in use

Revenue for sales of electricity, hire of motors, etc.

Gross profit, after allowing for depreciation

Net profit, after providing for interest on loans and other net revenue

Since 1926, the General Municipal Funds participated in the profits of the Department, and the contribution from the profit for the year under review is Tls. 1,200,000, which brings his contribution to date up to Tls. 9,760,000.

joyable evening was spent.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured Brig-General E. B. Macnaghten, in a few well chosen words, proposed the toast of the Royal Regiment coupled with the name of Major-General Wardrop, who in his reply stated how pleased he was to have been able to attend this function before his return home.

A very pleasant evening was closed with various musical numbers rendered by members of the Roll.

THE ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL

Wonderful Records Attained:

The School Spirit

The annual prize distribution was held at the Ellis Kadoorie School on March 28, when the Rev. T. Darlington presided. Among the guests present were Sir Elly Kadoorie, Mr. Lawrence Kadoorie, Mr. J. J. Pope, Mr. G. S. Foster-Kemp, Mr. Wang Tsu-kong.

The proceedings commenced with unveiling of a tablet by Mr. Wang Tsu-kong, commemorating 25 years' service of the former headmaster, Mr. R. G. Dowie, who retired last year.

The headmaster, Mr. A. F. T. Holland, in giving his resume of the school's activities during the past year, said:—

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School. The distribution of prizes and certificates won by boys of this school has, for the past few years, been a simple and informal affair. This has been due partly to the influence of external disturbances on our school life, and partly to the fact that the results of the University examinations—upon which some of the awards are made—have arrived so late that the prizes could not be given until well into the following school year. So, for some years, the Ellis Kadoorie School has not had a real Speech Day. We are planning, however, to make some showing in this respect at the end of the present year.

Kadoorie Brothers' Interest

Before I say anything more, I want to say that the presence of Sir Elly Kadoorie at our little ceremony to-day makes this a memorable one for the school. This school bears the honoured name of the late Sir Elly Kadoorie, who, more than 30 years ago, offered to assist and co-operate with the Municipal Council in the work of education among the Chinese in Shanghai.

The present school building, erected in 1911, and the hall in which we now are and of which we are so proud, are both gifts from him to the Chinese youth of this Settlement.

Sir Elly Kadoorie continues to show us that he and his family have a warm regard for the school founded by his brother. His kindness in coming here this afternoon is a practical expression of that regard.

We have just been reminded that during the past year, Mr. Dowie retired from the headmastership after 25 years in that position. He had given to the full, for all that time, his energies and abilities to the Ellis Kadoorie School and he left behind the imprint of his personality and fine school in running order. Consequently, it is not surprising that the year 1928 was a record year in several desirable ways. Each term the enrolment was well over the maximum laid down. If you could see the crowds of applicants whom we have to turn away on admission days, you could have no doubt as to the vast popularity of the Council's school among the Chinese community.

Wonderful Attendance Record

In attendance, too, a record was set up, the average of 97.59 per cent. was really wonderful. We have never exceeded 97 per cent. before in the history of the school, so that evidently sickness and other disturbing factors were cut down to a minimum during 1928.

In my annual report to the Council, under the heading of "conduct," I was able to say that "the general conduct of the boys, including their attitude towards their teachers and their work, deserves a high praise."

Now under the heading of "work," I could say a lot, but I do not want to take up your time unduly. I will only refer to the very gratifying results of the Hongkong University Local Examinations. We entered 10 boys for the senior examination, and of these, three secured honours in matriculation; one honour in senior; one pass in matriculation; and two passes in senior, altogether seven successes out of 10. With reference to the honours section, there are only five such awards in Shanghai. Four of these were our boys.

In junior, we had six passes out of nine entrants and our six boys gained seven distinctions between them.

We do not, I think, attach undue importance to the passing of these

exams, but such results speak well, nevertheless, for the standard of the work done here—for the quality of the teachers and the boys.

Such a report as I have the honour to submit is only possible with the co-operation of an able, hard-working and loyal staff, and, before I sit down, I should like to testify to the splendid work done throughout the past year by the teachers here in the Chinese and English departments.

Record School Year

The chairman, in welcoming Sir Elly Kadoorie, made reference to the record year in the history of the school and said that he was sure that everybody would have the utmost pleasure in welcoming Sir Elly, who represented a family which had given so much benefit to Shanghai in education.

The report of the school showed that the standard was a high one. The distinctions and excellent record of attendance spoke well of a school of which everyone present should be proud.

School life was a world of its own. It had its own life and its own slogans which belonged to its members.

Every boy helped to make the school and the school helped to make every boy. We, all of us, help to make the school we attend. If a school was lax, then its pupils became lax too. A school in which the standard was high, set a high example. The younger boys had before them the standard of the future.

The presence of old boys spoke well for the spirit of the school.

The influence of every boy must be for good. Outside people should know from where every boy came and what the school stood for.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW IN U. S.

Enactment Forbidding Re-entry of Persons Deported

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of a telegraphic instruction from the Department of State, concerning the enactment on March 4, this year of an Act of Congress relating to immigration, which contains the following provisions:

1. Aliens who have been arrested and deported in pursuance of law are mandatorily excluded from admission to the United States whether deportation took place before or after the enactment of the Act.

The grounds upon which the alien was deported are immaterial. Alien temporary visitors who have overstayed their visits and have been ordered deported, for example, now are permanently barred from the United States.

Aliens Within the Order

2. Any alien ordered deported (whether before or after the enactment of the Act) who has left the United States shall be considered to have been deported in pursuance of law irrespective of the source from which the expenses of his transportation were defrayed or of the place to which he deported. This brings within the mandatorily excluded class mentioned in Paragraph 1 the aliens who have been previously deported and permitted to depart voluntarily in lieu of deportation.

3. Persons excluded from admission at ports of entry and deported are excluded for one year from date of deportation unless the Secretary of Labour has consented to their re-applying for admission.

Punishable Offences

4. The entrance to or attempted entry to the United States of aliens excluded under Paragraph 1 after the expiration of 60 days after the enactment of the Act is made a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years or by fine of not more than \$1,000 or by fine and imprisonment.

5. Hereafter illegal entry or entry obtained by a wilfully false or misleading statement or the wilful concealment of a material fact is made a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by fine and imprisonment.

6. Exclusion provisions of the Act are effective at once.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION

Shanghai Scholars' Successes

Following are the results of the Cambridge University Local Examinations:—

School Certificate (Boys)

Honours.—T. A. Maguire, P. W. Leon, St. Francis Xavier's College.

Pass (under 18).—S. Tata, C. J. Taylor, H. W. Whitcher, Public School for Boys, M. Y. Dahlin, (cn), V. A. Somers, L. Porciani, P. H. Hoss, A. T. Dow, O. H. Bojesen, St. Francis Xavier's College.

Pass (over 18).—O. Hirano, J. J. Kim, St. Francis Xavier's College.

School Certificate (Girls)

Honours.—A. G. H. Fairbairn, (f, gn), Private.

Pass (under 18).—E. L. Aveyard, P. Raeburn, J. M. Waeleer, J. R. Toeg, (f), Public School for Girls, L. F. Lord, Cathedral School for Girls.

Pass (over 18).—T. Arcus, Public School for Girls.

Junior Local Examination (Boys)

Honours.—V. N. Drnonikoff, (ph), Public School for Boys, F. R. Bell, C. B. Carter, (f), A. A. Lopes, J. D. B. O'Toole, (cn), A. Roche, (m), St. Francis Xavier's.

Pass (under 16).—F. A. do Remedio, St. Francis Xavier's, A. Jacob, P. Tata, Public School for Boys, A. Vederoff, Jewish School.

Pass (over 16).—L. Denuch, G. S. Bierwirth, G. Bogumsky, D. Bogumsky, G. Collet, G. Gray, P. Kermani, C. F. Macnir, R. Mann, St. Francis Xavier's, B. I. Drisin, Jewish School, J. Gottlieb, V. Strilovsky, Public School for Boys, A. J. Marques, C. P. Pleshoff, A. A. S. Concelos de Sousa, E. Vital, St. Francis Xavier's.

Girls

Honours.—G. E. C. Kew, Public School for Girls.

Pass (under 16).—A. Abraham, (f), P. Diamond, C. Kammerling, L. Stro, M. C. Thomson, M. Turner, D. J. M. Van Tannet, Public School for Girls, P. Harvey, G. Kroutskaya, W. N. Wimmel, Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, M. E. D. Watson, D. A. Hawkins, G. B. Hawkins, Private, E. Michael, Cathedral School for Girls, L. F. Lee, Institution of Holy Family.

Pass (over 16).—M. N. H. Doodha, P. M. Podditt, H. M. Hammond, D. A. Roberts, Cathedral School for Girls.

Preliminary Examination (Boys)

L. Arcus, G. A. Kemp, E. R. C. Kew, G. Leonoff, W. H. Pawsey, A. Suroshnikoff, W. W. Wether, P. Weinzier, Public School for Boys, K. R. A. rs, E. G. Poskitt, S. T. H. Young, Holy Trinity Cathedral School, M. H. Barros, P. A. Bell, S. Borden, E. Botelho, P. C. Botelho, L. R. F. Daller, A. Fernandez, G. Fernandez, G. I. Korniloff, J. L. W. S. Lewis, T. Liang, R. J. McGregory, L. J. Oliveira, A. Remedon, E. V. Roche, A. A. M. de S. Rosario, H. Rudland, O. Santos, A. R. Salt, A. Shetkoff, G. A. W. Waley, E. V. Zammattio, St. Francis Xavier's, S. Vilamits, Jewish School.

Girls

H. M. Costa, E. M. Fisher, M. F. Gregoire, N. Poroshina, Institution of Holy Family, J. Jacob, C. Rosenbatt, T. Walsby, Jewish School, P. K. Fairbairn, Private.

r—distinction in religious knowledge
cn—distinction in Chinese
f—distinction in French
gn—distinction in German
m—distinction in mathematics
ph—distinction in physics

SPINAL MENINGITIS

EPIDEMIC

Sufficient Serum in Manila if Shanghai Wants It

Manila, Apr. 3.

The Public Health Service here declares that it would be able to furnish quantities of meningitis serum if this is needed in Shanghai, but it has been requested to as yet.—Reuter.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN

THE POST

Postcard Delivered in Shanghai Under Unique Conditions

A postcard handed to us by an old established Shanghai firm is written as follows:

"We last had this pleasure on the 29th ulto. The outbreak of the European war has, of course, cut every business. We will take up our correspondence again, as soon as peace will be restored. Letters are not admitted by the postal service. We are, etc."

The postcard was posted in Germany on August 5, 1914. It was delivered to the address in Shanghai on March 25 by the Chinese Post Office having taken 15 years to reach its destination. It bears the Shanghai British Post Office stamp dated September 15, 1914.

TRENCHANT RULING BY A DEPUTY

Mr. Hasegawa on Protests which have as Much Effect on Provisional Court Judges "As Water on a Duck's Back:" Sequel to Sentence for Murder of Mr. Bievez

An important ruling concerning procedure in the Provisional Court was made on April 4 by the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Hasegawa, concerning the trial of the murderers of M. Bievez, a Belgian subject, who was shot dead at a cotton mill at which he was employed, while paying out wages to labourers on New Year's Eve. Considerable dispute as to Belgian extra-territorial rights occurred in this case. The Deputy's ruling, which contains trenchant criticisms of the attitude of the judges at the Provisional Court, is self-explanatory in this connection. It follows in full:—

To begin with, this is not a protest—not one of those statements which have as much effect on the Learned Judges as water on a duck's back, though there is no reason why this should be so. But this is my ruling which I make with due power and is binding on the parties to the action. It is idle to say, if ever said, that a ruling made by the Deputy alone without the Judge's concurrence is void. Because where the Judge and the Deputy are sitting jointly, if the Judge insists on passing a sentence to which the Deputy does not agree, the latter has no means to stop it, and it becomes his duty, and nobody else's, to make such a ruling as he thinks fit. Nor for a moment am I attempting to usurp the functions of the learned Judge in any way. I have made every possible effort to persuade him to take such steps as might render any action on my part unnecessary. But as it will be seen from what I state below, my efforts were in vain, and I have simply been forced to make this ruling.

As Belgian Consular Official

Now, the case before us is one of the most serious cases that I have ever tried in this Court. The principal charge against the accused is that of a most brutal murder of a peaceful Belgian subject, and at the request of the Belgian Consul-General I am sitting in the capacity of a Belgian Consular Official. At the close of the hearing it was found that the learned Judge and I did not agree as to the sentence to be passed, and to my surprise the learned Judge was of opinion that rights and consequently this was a mere Deputy case.

Upon approaching the President of the Court I found that he was of the same opinion on the ground that he had been notified by his Government that the Belgians lost their extraterritorial rights and he had since received no instruction from his Government to the effect that the Belgians regained those rights. I asked the President whether he knew that a new Treaty had been signed and ratified between China and Belgium. He said that he knew it but that he could not take judicial notice of the Treaty until he was instructed to do so by his Government. I requested him to communicate with his Government to ascertain whether the Belgians had extraterritorial rights or not. But he refused. Again I suggested that the case should be remanded pending the settlement of the question. This was also refused, and it was claimed that as the hearing had already been closed there should be no delay in the delivery of judgment, and that as this was a mere Deputy case I was only to protest if I did not agree with the sentence.

Extraterritorial Privileges

It is an overt fact that a Preliminary Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed on the 22nd November, 1928, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 28th February, 1929, between Belgium and China. According to Annex I to that Treaty it is clear that the Belgian subjects enjoy extraterritorial privileges in this country at the present time. But the President of the Court and the learned Judge deny this.

It seems that a point of vital importance is at issue. But I shall not go into details, since it is not a direct concern whether the Belgians enjoy extraterritorial

rights in this country or not. That is a matter to be decided between the two Governments concerned. I am not in a position to defend either the Belgian or the Chinese side. I am sitting on the Bench only on the understanding that the Belgians have extraterritorial rights, and that understanding is now in dispute.

Where a Deputy is sitting jointly with a Judge, in the capacity of a Consular Official of a third nationality, if the Judge and the Deputy do not agree as to the sentence passed, the usual practice is to reserve the judgment and remand the case for a Consular Official of such third nationality. In the present case, however, I cannot follow the usual practice, since there is a further difference of opinion, viz., the learned Judge holds that this is not a joint hearing case.

Judgment Disagreed With

In view of this peculiar unprecedented difficulty as aforesaid, it is only fair, and the only thing to be done, that the judgment should be reserved pending the settlement of the dispute. In spite of my repeated requests, this measure was rejected, and the learned Judge has delivered judgment to which I do not agree. Therefore, I do hereby most reluctantly make the following ruling, namely:—

(1) That the execution of the Judgment which the learned Judge has just delivered shall be suspended pending the settlement of the question whether Belgian subjects have extraterritorial rights or not.

(2) That in the event of the enjoyment by the Belgian subjects of extraterritorial rights on this day being proved, the said judgment which has been delivered without my concurrence shall be declared null and void, and the case shall be re-tried by a Judge and a Belgian Consular Official or a Deputy sitting in such capacity.

(3) That the period for appeal shall run from the date on which the aforesaid settlement shall have been reached, if the settlement be in favour of the Chinese side, or from the date of the renewed judgment, if the settlement is in favour of the Belgian side.

(4) That in the meanwhile the Police shall keep all the accused in custody, except the 4th and 7th accused.

(5) That the 4th and 7th accused shall be released on a bail of \$500 and \$1,000 in shop security respectively.

I feel sorry for the prisoners at the bar that they should thus be kept in suspense. But it is none of my fault, and I shall only hope for a speedy settlement of the dispute.

(Sd) S. HASEGAWA,

Japanese Vice-Consul and Senior Consul's Deputy sitting on behalf of a Belgian Consular Official.

STRIKE OF JUDGES ENDED

Negotiation for Settlement: Deputies Upheld by Peking

With an announcement by Judge Kuh at the Provisional Court on April 2 that he had been instructed by President Ho to hear cases as usual with the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, "as an agreement has been reached between President Ho and the Senior Consul that the whole matter will be settled by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Senior Consul direct, and that pending such settlement and on the agreement by the Senior Consul that the deputy would cause no unwarranted interference with court procedure," the normal course of events was carried out and Judge Kuh and Mr. Van den Berg disposed of several cases brought before them without incident.

Thus comes a temporary end at least to the Judges' strike and the agitation that has disturbed the Provisional Court for the past several weeks, and which arose from

a difference of opinion between the Judge and the Deputy as to who had the power to chastise unruly lawyers in court and resulted in an impasse that brought about the adjournment of 22 minor criminal cases.

When interviewed on the subject President Ho expressed himself as pleased over the outcome. "The question to decide who has the jurisdiction over the court?" he said, "will now be settled by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Senior Consul and in the meantime I am glad to say the court can function as usual and those cases waiting to be heard by Judge Kuh and Mr. Van den Berg will be tried without delay."

On the subject of who took the honours in the dispute there is a difference of views. There are some who see a menace in the term "unwarranted interference" and who think that there is a strong possibility that the Chinese officials will let the settlement hang fire and that it will come up again at no late date.

The essential point, however, is that the Deputies are, we understand, supported both by the Consular Body and Peking. That the question of the future disciplining of lawyers is to be discussed further between the Senior Consul and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs remains. But meanwhile, unless the Judge corrects a lawyer who misbehaves himself, the Deputies retain their right to do so. This right was asserted in the Senior Consul's letter of March 8 to President Ho and we understand that it has in no wise been invalidated.

Senior Consul's Letter

Interviewed prior to the settlement, Mr. Ho Shih-tseng, President of the Court, said on March 28 to a "North-China Daily News" representative:—

"The preliminary steps in the settling of the Provisional Court difficulties have been passed to-day on my receipt of a letter from the Senior Consul and I expect that the entire matter can come to a quick termination."

The gist of the letter President Ho mentioned was in the paragraph reading:

"Pending the result of the discussion I should be prepared to instruct my deputies and recommend to the several extraterritorial consuls that they should instruct their representatives in this court, to refrain from suspending Chinese lawyers from practising in the cases in which they sit, unless the judges with whom they may be sitting at the time fail to protect them from the insulting conduct of such lawyers, in which event they may take action as the occasion requires. This would be in my opinion, and I trust also in your opinion, be an equitable method of settlement of the present difficulty."

Nature of the Suspension

Mr. Cunningham also declared in his letter, according to President Ho, that the suspension of the Chinese lawyer Tsu Zu-ching, whose conduct in court before Mr. Van den Berg was the original cause of the difficulties, does not apply to preventing him from practising in the Provisional Court in general, but only from appearing before Senior Consul's Deputies and Consular Representatives.

This was the gist of the second suspension from practice written by Mr. Van den Berg on March 14 in which he said,

"I feel it incumbent upon me in the interests of justice and decorum to ensure by such means as lie within my power that adequate steps shall be taken to prevent this unprincipled lawyer from again attempting to obstruct and pervert the administration of justice."

In view of the above, I hereby provisionally suspend Mr. Tsu Zu-ching pending the institution of proceedings for his disbarment. I still hope that the President and the Judges of this Court will see reason and will cease to make it impossible for Judge Kuh to take the necessary steps in consultation with myself. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Tsu Zu-ching will not be allowed to appear before any of the Senior Consul's Deputies.

Therefore the only interpretation that can be put upon the remarks of the Provisional Court President yesterday is that the Chinese judges and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to whom the matter was referred have reconsidered the situation and have dropped the belligerent attitude

THE ANNUAL POLICE PARADE

Impressive Display: Presentation of Medals

At the annual Council inspection of the S. M. Police, on April 2, on the Polo Field, Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, took the salute of more than 800 men, in full parade uniform. Included in the review were 129 foreigners, 53 Japanese, 209 Sikhs, and 400 Chinese. After the ceremony, Mr. Fessenden presented five Distinguished Conduct Medals, and Long Service Medals to Mr. Yao, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Det.-Supt. Peck, Inspectors Kiloh, Adams, Ring, Powell, Lilley, and Sub-Insps. Ockwell and McGillivray. The list of those who by gallant conduct under fire received distinguished conduct medals is attached:—

Sergt. W. Hutton, for great courage, initiative and determination displayed while under fire in an encounter with a gang of armed kidnappers. Sub-Inspr. Crawley was accidentally killed at the time.

C. D. C. Liou Tsing-ching, for great courage and determination displayed in shooting an armed criminal while under fire.

Chinese Constable Yue Chang-yuen (now attached to the Criminal Investigation Department), for great courage and devotion to duty displayed while under fire in an encounter with members of a dangerous gang of criminal.

Posthumous Awards

The late Chinese Constable No. 2104, Wong Chin-ling, for great courage and devotion to duty displayed in an encounter with armed robbers while under fire. (His father was given the medal.)

Chinese Constable No. 2114, Chen, for great courage and devotion to duty displayed in an encounter with armed robbers while under fire.

WEDDING

Schwartz—Shuman

The marriage was solemnized on April 2 of Mr. Roy J. Schwartz, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been in Shanghai a number of years as a silk analyst, and Miss Thelma Shuman, of Honolulu. The bride arrived in Shanghai recently.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Fitch, after which friends gathered at the groom's apartment, in the Ascot Apartments, for the informal reception. Mr. W. J. Frank was the best man and Mrs. Mona Maryanska attended the bride.

that marked their previous negotiations on the matter.

President Ho's Rejoinder

In an answer to the Senior Consul bearing on the resumption of friendly relations between Judge Kuh and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, President Ho Shih-tseng of the Provisional Court expresses himself satisfied that the Chinese judges of that institution are fully capable of maintaining the dignity of their courts without unnecessary worry on the part of the Deputies and further gives his side of the temporary settlement so far as the Court is concerned.

President Ho's letter says in part:

"I strongly protest your use of the word 'demonstration' in describing the recent action of our Judges in refusing to co-operate with Mr. Van den Berg and in adjourning all cases in which he sits. Action we had been compelled to take for the sake of the peace and order of the court."

"In connection with your statement that the deputies may take action when the judges fail to protect them from being insulted by the misconduct of lawyers I would like to inform you that all judges in this court are able to maintain the peace and order of their courts. You show over anxiety and indicate that you lack confidence in our jurists. I should have protested against your statement but since you have promised to instruct your deputies not to suspend any more Chinese lawyers nor to usurp the judges' rights and not to disturb the peace and order of the court, I decided not to do so."

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. R. TIPPLE

Another Well Known China Hand Leaving for Good

The departure for good of Mr. Rennie Tipple, F.R.G.S., A.L.N.A., who left Shanghai last week by the P. & O. S. Malwa, makes another gap in the dwindling ranks of Shanghai's old hands. Mr. Tipple first came to Shanghai in 1888 as an officer in the P. & O. S. Hydaspes, and a few years later, in 1891, he went to Japan in command of the N. Y. K. S. Genkai Maru. In 1894 Mr. Tipple went through the China and Japan War in command of a Japanese Government Transport and took the heir-presumptive to the Japanese Throne, Prince Arisugawa, to the seat of war. Later he took the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, accompanying Admiral Togo and his squadron at the capture of Formosa. Mr. Tipple was also present at the capture of Tsingtao.

At the end of the War Mr. Tipple was decorated by the Emperor with the order of the Rising Sun and received a personal letter of thanks from General Terauchi who was later Prime Minister of Japan. Mr. Tipple then settled in Yokohama as a marine surveyor and was stationed there for 23 years, until the great earthquake on September 1, 1923, when he came to Shanghai and continued his career as a marine surveyor.

Mr. Tipple, who is accompanied by his wife, celebrated his 70th birthday on March 30. His two daughters married well known Shanghai men, Mr. J. Gw Smeaton and Mr. R. E. Stewardson and are now at Home, while his son, Mr. A. Tipple remains in Shanghai with the Cornhill Insurance Company.

MME. GALLI-CURCI

First Recital at Town Hall

The Town Hall was filled to its utmost on March 30 when Mme. Galli-Curci gave her first recital in Shanghai and certainly, she had an enthusiastic reception. She began a little nervously, it seemed, but warmed up as the evening went on. So familiar is Mme. Galli-Curci from her "records," that probably most of those present knew what to expect, the high flutelike tones, the wonderful agility and the scarcely audible, yet fully taken pianissimos. She sang two songs in duet with a flute, the latter part being very well taken by Signor Alberghini, and certainly one of these, the "Shadow Song" by Meyerbeer, is a wondrous piece of technical skill. There are few sopranos who have the precise form of training required for such music. Of other items, perhaps the "Chanson Indoue" of Rimsky-Korsakoff and "The Little Damozel" by Novello might rank first: the character of the first named was particularly well caught. But there was a Spanish song given as an encore, which was most brilliantly rendered, the enunciation in what was almost a patter song being especially fine. Mme. Galli-Curci was very generous with her encores and included in them such old and seldom heard songs as "Sweet Dreamland Faces," "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Home Sweet Home."

She was superbly accompanied by her husband, but his playing calls for more than that. Mr. Samuels is without question one of the finest pianists that ever came to Shanghai, where we have heard in the past twelve years such men as Godowsky, Levitski, Mirovitch and Sklarevsky. Indeed for sheer musical appreciation and artistry, we venture to think that he is second to none, even though we only heard him in four all too brief pieces. Choosing music which ordinarily would not appeal to "the general," he instantly seized his audience and held them to the last note. Playing as if he were alone in his studio and not at all on a concert platform, Mr. Samuels revealed such perfection of touch, such sympathy, such magnetic power to convey all the wealth of the music's meaning to his listeners as were simply entrancing. There must have been many who felt that they had never heard Debussy played before, nor realized what a genius he was.

SALE OF ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Important Statement by Municipal Council as to How Original Proposal was Raised: No Invitations Issued to Any One

The Council has issued the following statement relative to the proposed sale of the Municipal Electricity Department:

The circumstances which led up to the making of certain proposals for the purchase of the Electricity Undertaking are very simple and easy of explanation. There is nothing in any way connected with the subject which the Council desires to withhold from the public. On the contrary, it desires that the ratepayers in making their decision shall be in full possession not only of the facts but of all available information it is possible to give them.

In the first place it should be fairly obvious to anyone that our electricity undertaking could not have attained the magnitude which it has without something being known about it in the great business and financial centres of the world such as London and New York.

The first intimation which the Council received that anyone was interested in the purchase of the undertaking came in October, 1928, when a representative of a group of New York business men called upon the Chairman of Council and asked whether in his opinion the Council would consider a proposal to purchase the undertaking.

The Chairman pointed out to the representative that the electricity undertaking had been built up by British initiative; that the major portion of municipal debentures are held by British subjects, and that as the ratepayers are predominantly British there was little likelihood that a sale to a purely American group would receive favourable consideration.

Combination of Interests

The representative expressed the opinion that as American and British business interests, under present day conditions, are closely affiliated in many ways, there would be no difficulty in securing combined American and British interests in the project.

The proposal upon the basis of a combined American and British interest with a certain amount of participation by other nationals, or a British interest with similar participation was discussed more or less informally at first between members of Council, and later formally, and the consensus of opinion appeared to be that in view of the trend of political events generally in China it would be wise to consider and submit to the ratepayers any attractive or satisfactory proposal of purchase which might be received.

No Invitation of Bids

At no time did the Council invite bids or take any initiative in the matter. It contented itself by informing anyone, who expressed the desire to make an offer, that if any offers were made they would be considered and in the Council's discretion submitted to the ratepayers.

The Council also felt that considering the magnitude and importance of the issues involved in the possible sale of the electricity undertaking it would be of great assistance to the Council to have the advice and opinion of prominent business men of the community outside the Council itself. With a view to obtaining this independent advice and opinion the Council appointed a Special Electricity Committee to consider the whole matter and report to the Council.

Special Committee's Report

It is now a matter of public knowledge that three offers, which have been published in detail, were made and submitted to the Special Electricity Committee appointed by the Council whose further report follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

As requested, we now submit our report and reasons for recommending the sale of the Electricity Department.

At the commencement of its deliberations, the Committee considered the question as to whether in the interests of the community and consumers it was desirable to sell, lease or leave the undertaking on its present basis. In this connection, the Committee were impressed by the fact that the relationship of the

Department to the community of Shanghai could not be gauged solely by the amount of money invested or the profits made. In the Committee's opinion, the prosperity of Shanghai is closely bound up in the efficient administration of the Electricity Department; the rapidity of its development in the past and the favourable rates at which it has been able to supply electricity is to a large extent responsible for the enormous development of local industries. The Committee realized how important it was that continuity of efficient running of the Department should be maintained, a continuity which can only be possible if the undertaking is regarded purely as an industrial concern and beyond the scope of political influence, and in view of possible future changes in the status of the Settlement, was strongly of the opinion that it should be safeguarded from all possibility of interference. The Committee, therefore, desires the Council to realize that its underlying motive in recommending the sale outright was that it considered it to be in the best interests of the Council and the community that the Department should be placed in such a position as to enable it to function independently of political and other influences which might impair its efficiency.

Acceptance Recommended

In the committee's view, the best means to achieve this end is to place its control in the hands of an international group, a group sufficiently strong and well-acquainted with the operation of electricity undertakings. At the same time, the committee wish to emphasize that they were not prepared to recommend a sale unless the consumer was safeguarded and the price offered attractive, and, in their opinion, the offer made by the International Group is a very advantageous one, and they have no hesitation in recommending its acceptance, as they feel that with the experience this group has in operating electricity undertakings in various parts of the world, the present efficiency of the Municipal Electricity Department will be maintained and possibly improved upon.

The question of the leasing of the Electricity Department was gone into very thoroughly and the Hon. Mr. R. D. Denman was given a special hearing at the meeting of the Electricity Special Committee (1929) on March 21, in addition to the interview he had on March 4 when the draft of the proposed franchise memorandum was discussed with him.

The proposal to lease the Electricity Department put forward by the Hon. R. D. Denman was carefully considered, but in the opinion of the committee was not one they could recommend, in fact they do not recommend any lease of the Electricity Department. The future financial requirements of the Electricity Department, in the opinion of the committee, are not so excessive as to constitute a burden on the municipality, and at no time was this question of finance a sufficient cause to recommend a change in the status of the department, although it is a factor to be considered in view of the large sums required for extensions in the next few years.

Sale, But no Lease

Briefly, a leasing proposition means handing over the management of the Electricity Department to a third party who raise the necessary funds for future extensions, but as they have to make a profit themselves, this is an expensive way of financing and if it is decided not to sell the Department, the committee is of the opinion that it should continue on the present basis. The view of the committee is that there are no advantages in a lease as the Department would not be safeguarded against political influences in the future, as the municipality would retain the assets and have a considerable sum of money invested, whereas in a sale the entire assets would be transferred to an International Group and the municipality not only relieved of its investments, but also receive

a considerable sum of money in addition.

(Signed by the Chairman and Members of the Electricity Special Committee 1929).

A. W. BURKILL, Chairman
A. BASSETT,
F. N. MATTHEWS,
Y. SEITO,
O. G. STEEN,
Members of Committee.
Shanghai, April 3, 1929.

The Resolution to be Presented

The outstanding item in the Municipal Gazette this week is a resolution for the sale of the Electricity Department. The resolution in question is No. 6 and comes immediately after the budget. It is in the following terms:—

"That the Council is hereby authorized to sell and deliver the whole of the undertaking property and assets of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. on behalf of itself and of its British associates together known as the International Group or to an association or company formed by the said group in consideration for the payment to the Council of a memorandum covering the principal features of a proposed franchise issued by the Electricity Special Committee (1929) and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 28, 1929 and of a letter dated March 19, 1929 to the Electricity Special Committee (1929) from Samuel W. Murphy as Attorney in Fact of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. and as agent for and on behalf of the British Associates therein mentioned and subject to such additions to or amendments of the said memorandum and of the said letter as may be mutually agreed upon by the Council and the said International Group and subject to the completion of a formal contract or contracts embodying the said terms and conditions as aforesaid."

THE LATE MR. V. DENT

Chinese Honorific Poem in His Memory

An exceedingly graceful tribute has been paid by a number of local Chinese to the memory of Mr. Vyvyan Dent, who died as a result of an accident a few weeks ago. The tribute, which is in the form of a poem which has been sent to the deceased's son, Mr. R. V. Dent, carries the signature of ten well-known Chinese, and is entitled a "Posthumous Eulogy to Mr. V. Dent." A rough translation follows:—

The presence of good personages shows no national demarcation. The kindness of the present Westerner has the power to improve the world during an hour that has been spoiled by vices and evils.

With the sunshine of Spring lingering on his face the old gentleman stood forth. Being a resident in Shanghai for a considerable number of years, he was indifferent in giving his service to societies of different nationalities. The Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery embraces many kinds of charitable works and the old man spared no effort in giving his assistance thereto. Inquiring where from comes valuable help, like a thirsty person who when he obtains a hearty draught always tries to find out the source of the spring, we cannot help remembering the aged man whose assistance came to the poor as food to the hungry, as a rescuing hand to the drowning. From what place came the monstrous wind that swept away the life of this kind-hearted gentleman who unfortunately got a fractured leg and crushed hand in a recent motor-bus accident.

The injury was so serious that it was beyond the power of medicine to remove. The features of the great personage disappear and the voice of our patron dies. With our hearty tears, we make this eulogy to express our bitter pain that nearly handicaps us to phrase this verse.

Testimonial sealed and signed by:—

Mr. Wong I-ding, ex-Chairman of City Chamber of Commerce; Dah

THE CATHEDRAL ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Edney Page on the Improvements Effected in the Building and the Need for More Subscriptions

The annual meeting of the subscribers of Holy Trinity Cathedral was held on April 4 at 39 Kiangso Road, with H. M. acting Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Garstin, in the chair, supported by the Dean, Mr. Edney Page, and the trustees and wardens. There was a large attendance.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, Mr. Garstin expressed his regret that Sir Sidney Barton, through his absence, was unable to take the chair. The most important event of the year, he said, was the appointment of the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett as Dean, at which he expressed the general gratification. After touching upon other of the principal activities of the year, he said that he had received a letter of appreciation and thanks from Major-General Wardrop for what the Cathedral and the Men's Club had done for the troops. He read out the letter to the meeting.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Edney Page went in some detail into various items in the year's working. The deanery had been built, he said, and the Dean was in residence. The east end of the Cathedral had been improved, and now well repaid the thought and labour which had been expended upon it. Considerable alterations had been made to the choir and chancel.

More Subscriptions Wanted

He pointed out that the accounts showed a credit balance of only £15. 200, though the income last year had been bigger. In the budget for 1929 he could not anticipate any considerable credit balance for the year; expenses were mounting and there were increasing needs for more money. He touched upon the importance of establishing another building fund, to safeguard subscribers from having a very sudden and large demand made upon them for some much needed building operations in the future.

After going through various items, such as the purchase of a motor for the clergy, the repairs to the organ, etc., he made an appeal for more subscriptions. The present subscriptions were not enough, he said; in view of the congregations at the Cathedral and the number of communicants, the congregation should contribute more. He was hoping that the Lester Trustees would also assist, seeing that their benefaction at present was not sufficient to cover expenditure in that department.

The Bubbling Well Chapel had been very greatly improved. From having the appearance of something not designed as a chapel, it now looked like a very comfortable chapel indeed. In regard to the building fund, there was still some of the £15, 50,000 remaining, and it was proposed to build a baptistry in memory of Bishop Moloney at the north-east corner of the building. He elaborated some of the reasons for a new baptistry. Other improvements contemplated were in the lawn, hymn books, prayer books, kneelers, and cushions.

The accounts were seconded by Mr. A. C. Clear and adopted unanimously.

The Dean then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts of the Vestry. In doing so he said: The report of the Dean and wardens has been in your hands for some days and I have only one thing to add to it that is not already briefly referred to in the body of

the report. And that is the work in the relief of the poor and destitute that falls to the lot of your clergy.

It takes up a tremendous amount of time and energy and really deserves mention since I believe it to be a very real part of our work for the Master.

There is seldom a day that there is not someone seeking relief in the Cathedral Vestry. We are fortunate in that we have the support of the great national societies and find generous hands to supply the needs of those who come to us. We are almoners to the United Services, St. George's, the Masonic Charities, and our recommendations to the other big charitable associations are seldom refused.

Coming to the report itself, with your permission I would like to make a few observations:—first in importance there is our work among the young people. We have moved a long way during the months of the past year and we stand at the beginning of our opportunity and the work that we believe to be possible. In this connection I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the work that has been done by Mr. Darlington.

To him we are indebted for the success of our Children's Mission last September and since he has been tireless in his visitation. His weekly training classes and careful preparations have done more than anything else to make our Sunday Schools a success.

The Other Helpers

And then there is the work of our organist and choir. In this department we seem to go on from strength to strength. Each year sees something new attempted and each year the choir is better, and larger than before. We are very happy in our good fortune with Mr. Young as our organist and his highly trained and efficient choir. Their unselfish service is an inspiration to us all.

On your behalf I would like publicly to thank the members of the Ladies' Guild of Service and particularly Mrs. Page for their valuable and unselfish service during the past year. Our C. E. M. S. and G. F. S. have carried on and proved themselves real guilds of service. We hope for great things when we get into our new building in the Autumn. Our work among the members of H. M. Forces has continued without a break during the summer and winter.

In closing and on your behalf I would like to wish God-speed to some of our most loyal and devoted workers who will be leaving us for home in the present year. I refer to Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, and Mr. and Mrs. Ottewill, and Mr. and Mrs. Passikedes.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. C. Phillippo and passed unanimously.

After the budget for 1929 had been proposed by Mr. R. C. Phillippo and seconded by Mr. C. J. Passikedes, the following were elected: to the Trustees, Mr. W. S. King; co-opted to the Trustees and approved by the meeting, Messrs. A. C. Clear and B. C. M. Johnston, on the resignation of Messrs. E. Page and P. W. O. Liddell; wardens, Messrs. E. L. Allen, R. Calder Marshall, E. C. Emmett, E. E. Parsons, H. K. Peters, and S. C. Young. Mr. Edney Page was appointed by the Dean as Dean's warden, and Mr. W. S. King to the Vestry as representative of the trustees.

Deh Steamship Co., Nantao.

Mr. Yu Yu-ching, ex-Chairman of General Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands Trading Society; Managing Director, San Peh S. N. Co.

Mr. Sung Han-chang, ex-Chairman of General Chamber of Commerce; manager, Bank of China.

Mr. Feng Shao-san, Chairman of General Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wong Shao-lah, Chairman of Chapei Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Yuen Lee-tung, manager, Ningpo Shao-shing S. N. Co.

Mr. Loh Ve-yung, Loh Vo Koo and export department, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Mr. Koo Chi-sun, Dah Luen Cotton Mill, Changchow; A. Cameron & Co.

Mr. Cheng Liang-yoch, advocate-at-law.

Mr. Wong Ching-sung, Vaa Poong General Merchants.

Four hundred pistols and 320,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent by the Shanghai Arsenal to Gen. Liu Chen-nien, the Nationalist defender of Chefoo.

BANK MESSENGER MURDERED BY ARMED ROBBER

Exciting Story of Chase after Thief with Seven Thousand Dollars in Central District after Robbery in Kiukiang Road

An attempted armed robbery which began between 11.20 and 11.30 a.m., on April 4 in the Central district, in which a loyal bank messenger was shot dead, ended spectacularly at the intersection of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads about 10 minutes later, when two Chinese constables, with the assistance of Det.-Insp. Schmidt, overtook the robber, wounded him and recovered \$7,000 which he had taken from the bank messenger.

A large number of foreigners along the line of chase witnessed part of the fracas, among them being Dean Trivett, Lieut. Denton, the latter being nearly shot, and several foreign ladies and children.

Of the actual robbery which, it appears, was committed by one armed man at the junction of Szechuen Road and Ningpo Road, little is known, several foreign children, two of them sons of a superintendent, and a chief detective inspecting, being the only ones who last evening had made a report of the murder. A Chinese police constable on duty at the corner said that he heard two shots, but did not see the victim fall, nor did he see the robber make off with the loot. He had mingled with the crowd.

The youths had been inspecting stamps in a shop window, when one of them, called the attention of the other to what was happening. They said that they saw a man point his pistol at the native bank employee and attempt to wrest a blue cloth bag from him. The latter resisted and struggled to force his assailant to loosen his grasp on the bag, whereupon the robber, who had pointed his pistol at the other's stomach fired once, the bullet penetrating his body. A second shot seems to have gone astray.

Probable Death from Shock

The bank messenger, who had been employed by the Young Yui Bank, 56 Ningpo Road, for a number of years, and who, after being sent to the Bank of China for \$7,000, was returning to his employers with this amount. The robber confronted him at the intersection and shot him. On arrival at the Lester Hospital, physicians certified that he was dead, probably from shock, inasmuch as the bullet wound in the abdomen could not have caused instantaneous death.

After the two shots the robber, holding the cloth bag, ran toward Nanking Road. Near Jinkee Road, he turned and fired two shots in a northerly direction, one of which nearly struck a foreign lady pedestrian. A foreign gentleman saw him insert the pistol in the sleeve of his gown as he ran, again towards Nanking Road.

The police constable who had been on point duty at the spot, gave chase, but he dared not fire because of the large crowd of pedestrians and vehicular traffic, the green light on Nanking Road having freed north and south traffic.

As the robber neared Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., he went to the west side of the road and made as if to enter the alleyway leading to Kiangse Road. Before entering, however, he drew his pistol, and according to foreign witnesses, fired once into the air to intimidate those near at hand.

What happened in the alley no one has come forward to say, but it would appear that he emerged from a cross-alley on Nanking Road near Messrs. Bianchi.

A Helpful Blacksmith

A Chinese blacksmith who had witnessed a part of the performance, in the meanwhile, had hurried to the main thoroughfare and informed a C.P.C. who was on traffic duty there. The constable went along Nanking Road, and had the robber pointed out to him. The miscreant had engaged a public ricksha, and had driven off westerly.

The police, having been reinforced, were hot in pursuit of the ricksha which drew off toward the south.

On arriving at Kiukiang Road, the ricksha was overtaken by two constables, who had been withholding their fire, although they ran with drawn pistols. One of them approached from the left, the other from the right, each grasping a wrist. The robber had again taken his pistol from the sleeve, and as the police seized him he fired several shots at random.

Det.-Insp. Schmidt, attached to Hongkong station, was going along Kiukiang Road, when he noticed the disturbance. He joined in the mêlée and managed to close one hand over the automatic which the robber still held, the officer's fingers separating round the barrel to obtain the only grasp possible. As he held the weapon, the robber pulled the trigger again. It is believed that this discharge struck the constable, who had given chase from Szechuen Road in the finger, causing a slight flesh wound.

While grappling with the robber the police had been inactive, and as the man's pistol was discharged, one of the constables fired four times. Two of his bullets struck the robber in the legs, and took most of the fight out of him. He was bundled to Central police station, together with the bag of money with which he had not parted.

The Money Recovered

Detectives were put on the case immediately and available men turned out to investigate conditions in the vicinity of the robbery and subsequent shooting. The wounded messenger was taken to hospital and the robber was sent to the police hospital after he had been taken to the station. The money was found intact.

The robber's pistol was empty, but in his left were found two magazines, the like of which have not been seen by many experienced men. They were about nine inches long and each contained 16 rounds of .32 ammunition. The magazines fitted the Danton pistol which the robber had fired, but he could not have used them except to fire a single shot without again forcing the carrier upward again as there was no purchase on it.

Central station detectives are searching for possible confederates of the robber.

the organization has lost a valued and capable member.

On more than one occasion Mr. Capelli had displayed a vision and foresight that had marked him in the minds of those above him to be worthy of an outstanding career in the service, and among his co-workers the fact that he had joined as late as June, 1912, and at the time of his death was Chief Assistant, was proof positive of his several abilities.

Particularly is Mr. Capelli remembered for his signal service at Lungchow from 1920 to 1924 when he was Acting Commissioner in the troublesome times when a man of strong character was sorely needed in that district.

The deceased was born in Rome in 1888 and was particularly active in Italian circles in Shanghai since coming here. Two years ago he

SUN SUN EMPLOYEES BACK AT WORK

No Further Trouble Anticipated by New Manager

After suspending business for nearly two and a half months, the Sun Sun Co.'s department store in Nanking Road on April 3 re-opened its doors to trade.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. Li Yi-an, the new manager of the company, said that the dispute between the employees and the company and between the shareholders and Board of Directors had now been settled and the entire body of 800 employees of the store, had resumed their duties, unconditionally.

Questioned further with reference to this matter, Mr. Li said that the company had agreed to pay full strike pay on condition that the employees signed new contracts required by the management, promising that they would go about their work without causing trouble and without listening to the words of bad characters. The employees were as anxious as the employers to resume work as they realized that it was not only the shareholders who lost through strikes but that they themselves were made sufferers. Admittedly, the employees had been compelled by outside influences to go on strike, and also by certain departmental heads, who had been dismissed by the management but who had now been re-employed.

Mr. Li said that there were no other terms on either side. Both management and staff were now working in harmony and Mr. Li anticipated that there would be no further trouble.

Apologies of the dispute between the shareholders and the directors, this had also been satisfactorily settled amicably and the lawsuit brought by the former had been withdrawn. The new managers, namely, those employed to succeed the original managers, had resumed their duties and would so continue. Mr. S. K. Lau, the former general manager, had consented to relinquish that position and had paid a friendly call on the new managers yesterday morning. Mr. Li said that the former managers had been appointed to positions of advisers to the company.

CHEN BING-HIM'S SON KIDNAPPED

Abducted While Seated in His Car Waiting for Friend

The 30-year old son of Mr. Chen Bing-him, well-known in foreign and Chinese commercial circles and a director of Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., was kidnapped in his own motor car at 6 p.m. on April 4 while waiting for a friend in Haining Road, near Chapoo Road. It still being light, there were numbers of people in the street, but none realized until the coup had been completed what was going on.

Young Mr. Chen was seated in his car which was drawn up beside the pavement while his chauffeur went inside a house to call a friend. While he was seated in the car, four or five men armed with pistols approached their victim and, jumping into the car, while some of them kept him covered so that he could not raise the alarm, they drove off in a westerly direction. All traces of them and the car was quickly lost.

Late in the evening the car was recovered abandoned in the Wayside district, but when last inquiries were made before going to press, nothing had been traced of the whereabouts of the kidnapped man.

As a result of plague prevention measures, states the Chinese press, the number of deaths caused through contagious disease in the Machao District have greatly lessened.

was married to a German lady who at the time of his death chanced to be visiting her home.

PLIGHT OF CHINA MERCHANTS CO.

Vessels Commandeered Without Discrimination

Civil war in China inevitably extorts its toll from almost all classes but it is doubtful whether any individual company suffers more than the China Merchants S. N. Co.

Advices received from masters of C. M. vessels on all coasts are to the effect that they grope their way from port to port fearing seizure from which faction they know not.

For example the str. Kiangnan lies at Nanking at the instance of the Nanking Government and was promised release to Shanghai on several occasions.

Then, on the instructions of the military authorities, she loaded ammunition for some point unknown. She remained without further instructions for days and then a sister ship—the Kiangta—arrived in port and was instructed to moor alongside the former vessel and receive on board the ammunition previously loaded on the Kiangnan. This is but one instance of the utter confusion brought about by promiscuous seizure of vessels.

Meanwhile, revenue from cargo and passengers carrying has dropped to an alarming figure and the whole steamer service of the company is disorganized.

China Merchants steamers cannot operate above Kiukiang and most remain at Nanking. The Chefoo service is out of the question; Canton despatches are none too reassuring and the steamers Kwangta and Kwanglee on that run are somewhere between Shanghai and Canton but the local office is without advice as to their whereabouts. Merchant shippers, therefore, cannot be blamed for seeking transportation for their cargo by other lines by which some idea of date of arrival can be ascertained at time of shipment.

"MARIGOLD"

Production by the Jory-Tait Players

The presentation of "Marigold" was given by the Jory-Tait combine to a fairly full house on April 3 and was received with as much applause as it deserved. The whole of the first act was practically inaudible, partly, but not entirely due to the coughing of the audience and commotion caused by late-comers. The second act was not much better and failed to hold attention, but in the third act there was a most marked and startling improvement, whereupon every one woke up, began to see the jokes and laugh at them and to extract considerable, though tardy, enjoyment from their evening.

Unfortunately, by the commencement of the fourth (and final) act midnight had struck: our reporter, like Cinderella, was forced to depart, still wondering why a play which took two and a half hours to present in London should drag to such length in Shanghai. The Fessenden Piles contributed nobly towards the entertainment, but in the circumstances it might have been better to cut them out.

Incidentally, the cast was almost entirely a new one. Miss Joyce Middleton as Marigold played with grace and naiveté, without investing her part with sufficient vivacity. Mrs. Tait, inaudible though she was at first (that we understand she has recently had throat trouble) emerged towards the third act as the thoroughly lovable Maggie, wore some charming old world gowns, and succeeded in winning tardy appreciation. Mr. Barrman Lake made a handsome and attractive Archie, playing with sincerity and ease of manner. Mr. Lane made a good study of Payton, and both Mr. Collar and Mr. Beith obviously enjoyed their parts, as did the audience.

The broad comedy was in capable hands. Mrs. Young as Deenie, Mr. Roper as Peter Gloag and Mr. Loughman as Medan all did extremely well. Mrs. Renner as Madame Marly would have proved an excellent choice if she had only spoken slower and more clearly; she has the ability and the charm needed, besides an intriguing if not quite French accent.

On the whole this would be a good show if it contrived to bring earlier and bolder audacity.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY

Mr. George E. Sokolsky on Need of Stabilizing China

At the regular March meeting of the American Association of University Women, held in the Faculty House of McTear School, 11 Edinburgh Road, on March 28, Mr. G. E. Sokolsky, speaking on the subject "The Pacific Basin," outlined the geographical situation in the Pacific as it affected the United States, Great Britain and other political powers. He mentioned Russia in the north as the possible enemy of Europe, Japan subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war one of the dominant Powers of the world, British islands and colonies in the Pacific, the Philippines affecting the Pacific policies of the United States, and Java larger in territory and political importance than Holland, the mother-country. The Powers of the Atlantic are sovereign states which can defend themselves by armies and navies if necessary. The Pacific countries are mostly colonies or dominions of Western nations. China, the largest single unit cannot defend herself against the smallest power, lacking army, navy and finance. Its defence lies in the fact that it is to the interest of some of the largest Western powers that other large powers shall not exploit China. This makes the Pacific problem perhaps the most serious of world problems to-day, with all its possibilities of creating another world war. There was the possibility in 1924 of Russia using China as a springboard for world revolution. Therefore, the Nanking Government was recognized and supported by the large Powers of the West before China was unified, with the hope of stabilizing China and preventing world revolution.

British and American Policy

Mr. Sokolsky outlined the unified policy that seems to exist between the United States and Great Britain regarding Russia. Their policy is to avert the intrigues of small nations, to prevent the Pacific becoming a sea of blood. Whether this hope of peace can be obtained by peaceful means is a question and China is the crux of the problem. The important thing is the geographical situation of colonies and semi-colonies to the great Powers of the West. Their weakness means war; their strength means peace. The hope lies not in breaking up the Pacific into tiny states but in stabilizing these countries bordering on the Pacific—especially China.

In the course of a letter to the Central Government, the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association requests that an order should be issued forbidding judges, procurators, court clerks and other important officials of the different law courts from practising law in the courts in which they have been employed for a period of at least a year after they have retired from such offices.

Efforts are being made by local merchants to subscribe \$8,000,000 for the establishment of a paper manufacturing company in Wenchow, Chekiang, which will endeavor to capture the Chinese paper market from the Japanese, whose trade in this commodity is said to amount to several million dollars a year.



CUTS & SORES
Quickly SOOTHED
& CURED By
Zam-Buk

OBITUARY

Mr. L. Cattapan

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Luigi Cattapan which took place on March 30. The late Mr. Cattapan had been a member of the Municipal Orchestra for the last 15 years, having joined them on July 7, 1914, and his services were very much appreciated by those in charge. He was also a member of the S.V.C. Band. He leaves a wife and four children, with whom the greatest sympathy is felt. It is understood that they will shortly be returning to his native country, Italy.

Mr. Manlio Capelli

In the death of Mr. Manlio Capelli, of the Chinese Customs Service, which took place on March 30,

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

DEMAND SELLING RATES

\$1 at 2/6 1/2 = T702 at 71.60 = \$11.06
G\$100 at 61 1/2 = \$163.20 at 71.60 = \$228.01
Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling T72
Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying T71.60
Native interest per day on T1,000 T.06
Copper cash per T100, 414.00
New York on London G\$4.85 1/2

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/6 1/2
Demand	2/6 1/2
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G\$61 1/2
Demand	61 1/2
PARIS—Demand	Francs 168
INDIA—Demand	Rupies 168
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 162
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 73 1/2
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 73
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 92 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/6 1/2
4 months' sight credits	2/8 1/2
4 months' sight docts	2/8 1/2
6 months' sight credits	2/8 1/2
6 months' sight docts	2/8 1/2
NEW YORK—Demand	G\$62 1/2
4 months' sight credits	62 1/2
4 months' sight docts	64 1/2
PARIS—1 month's sight docts	Fcs. 163 1/2

GOLD BARS—Opening	T\$35.90
Highest	358.20
Lowest	357.70
Closing	358.00

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS	
U.S. G\$100.00	Mex. \$228.02
Stg. £1.00	" 11.10
Fcs. 100.00	" 8.89
Yen 100.00	" 101.95
BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS	
U.S. G\$100.00	Mex. \$223.11
Stg. £1.00	" 10.84
Fcs. 100.00	" 8.82
Yen 100.00	" 100.00

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Hamburg T/T 253

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.40 T1

Belgas 3.14 T1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 11.73	T1
It. Lire 8.39	Mex. \$1
Swiss Fcs. 3.19	T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS—

Morning 100 = T71.785

Afternoon 100 = T71.75

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 500 = T\$1.725

Afternoon 500 = T\$1.725

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 500 = T\$3.665

Afternoon 500 = T\$3.665

COPPERS—

Morning 414,000 coppers = T100

Afternoon 414,000 coppers = T100

SMALL CHANGE—

6 silver 20-cents and 4 coppers = \$1

27 coppers = \$1

21 coppers = 10-cents silver

10 cts. silver and 5 coppers = 10 cts. big money

Mex. \$1 = T71.785

T1 = Mex. \$1.393

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning T14 per T1,000

Afternoon T11 per T1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000 = Shanghai T1,016
Tientsin	T1,000 = " T1,001
Tientsin	T1,000 = " T1,054
Hankow	T1,000 = " T1,000.50
Hankow	T1,000 = " T1,025
Tientsin	T1,000 = " T1,017
Tientsin	T1,000 = " T1,019
Tientsin	T1,000 = " T1,002
Chetow	T1,000 = " T1,001
Poochow	T1,000 = " T1,019
Amoy	T1,000 = " T1,010
Mukden	T1,000 = " T1,009
Nanking	T1,000 = " T1,003
Hangchow	T1,000 = " T1,002.50

Customs April Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of April:—

\$1	Hk. Tls. 7.02
Gold \$1	Hk. Tls. 1.45
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 17.68
" 1	Yen 1.54
" 1	Hongkong \$1.41
" 1	Singapore \$1.22
" 1	Rupies 1.90
" 1	Reich Marks 2.91
" 1	Gulden 1.73
" 1	Italian Lire 13.20
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.50
" 1	Belgas 4.40
" 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.59
" 1	Danish Kroner 2.59
" 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.59
" 1	Czech-Slov. Kronen 23.32
" 1	Austrian Shillings 4.59
" 1	Mex. \$1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on April 5 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JUNE DELIVERY

U.S. G\$	Highest Lowest
2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2
62	61 1/2
Yen	73 1/2 72 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING	
T.T.	2/6 1/2 del. April
G\$ T.T.	61 1/2 del. April
Fcs. T.T.	167 1/2 del. April
Rs. T.T.	169 del. April

BANK BUYING

G\$ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/7 1/2 del. April
G\$ 4 m/s. l.c.	61 1/2 del. April
Fcs. 4 m/s.	161 1/2 del. April
Rs. 7 d/s.	171 1/2 del. April

BULLION

Gold Bars	Highest Lowest
358.20	357.70

BAR SILVER

Ready For'd	
Lond. pence per std. oz.	25 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. tray	164
Bar silver Rs. per 100 tolas	59.93
Bombay off-take 209 bars.	
Market closed steady.	

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on April 4 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 77,980,000 and \$123,960,000.

THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for the Week Ending March 28: Considerable Activity Displayed and an Interesting Situation: Chinese Concerns Direct Silk Shipments

Considering that owing to the Easter holidays business was being transacted during four days only, it must be admitted that there was a good deal of activity displayed locally.

The exchange situation was quite interesting, for two factors, diametrically opposed to each other in their tendencies, exerted their influence on our market. Firstly the settlement of the Tsinanfu affair, of which a forecast was made in our last week's review, was found to cause a rapid rise in the yen cross-rate, thereby indirectly bringing weakness for quotations of gold currencies. There was indeed a rapid rise in the value of Japanese money, up to G\$443 for near delivery, but subsequent happenings of apparently greater moment overshadowed the Shanghai issue.

Effect of War Situation

The outbreak of civil war along the Yangtze acted as impetus to a firmer market here, almost nullifying the effects of the imminent settlement with Japan. The yen declined in consequence to G\$44 1/2. In the excitement Chinese speculators figured at many instances as buyers, but in the majority of cases they turned sellers. Had it not been for the very large silver reserves held by Shanghai banks, we should have seen a much firmer market. As it was, prices rose but slightly, rates for interbank T.T. being 2/7 and 62 1/2.

In Canton, from where a military expedition is being started against its own offspring, there was a run on banknote issuing institutions, a hoarding of silver coins and a prohibition against the export of silver from Canton, even into the interior. Thus it happens that silver becomes very scarce amidst abundance. The occupation of Chetow by Chang Chung-chang's forces is bringing about another problem, the solution of which is bound to cost a lot of money, silver as well as paper.

Still it would be erroneous to call our exchange market firm. At the slightest interval that "bears" venture to take, banks come out as good buyers. Under prevailing conditions not much change is to be expected in the local exchange situation, unless silver is absorbed by the interior.

The local smelting shops are closing down for the time being, having no more work to do. The mint is contracting for the purchase of bar silver at prices with which the smelting shops cannot compete.

Silk

Silk is the largest single commodity of export from Shanghai.

These figures include Tls. 15,320,000 and \$80,460,000 in Chinese bars in which there were 6,554 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—	
3,112 bars from America	
32 " " Japan	
3,144 bars	

Shipments:—

1,297 bars to Hangchow

No movements.

Sycee

Arrivals:—

\$1,650,000 from Hangchow

300,000 " Wuhu

220,000 " Sungchow

\$2,150,000

Shipments:—

\$400,000 to Nanking

Silver

Quotations on 4th instant were 25 1/2 ready and forward, the lowest during the week. China has been both a buyer and a seller. India has been a buyer but to a large extent.

Exchange

The official rate fell 1/4 to 2/6 1/2 on April 3 and again at 11.30 on April 5 to 2/6 1/2.

The speculators have not been particularly active; the present position is estimated to be yen 18 million oversold and square in sterling and gold dollars.

Owing to the large stocks of silver in Shanghai the banks are not good sellers for near delivery.

Bills are scarce which adds to the weaker tendency.

Selling T.T. 2/6 1/2 April, 2/6 1/2 May, 2/6 1/2 June, G\$61 1/2 April, 61 1/2 May, 61 1/2 June.

Buying 4 m/s L/C 2/7 1/2 April, 2/7 1/2 May, 2/7 1/2 June, G\$63 1/2 April, 63 1/2 May, 63 1/2 June.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Very Quiet Tone in all Markets: The Yangtze Position Affected Business in no Small Degree: Possibility of Japanese Boycott Being Lifted

Apr. 6.

Owing to the political situation, war and rumours of more war, all markets have suffered and a very quiet week has been experienced. In Piece Goods the Yuenfong auction totalled 343 packages—about 100 less than last week—except as regards Greys, the reduction in quantities had the effect of keeping a somewhat steadier feeling. In Cotton Venetians and Velvets there were rather high prices and Italians were only just on the lower side and would have been perfectly steady but for heavy declines in two qualities.

Greys were the worst feature being 23 mace lower and this average included individual faces of three to five mace. The slump in these can, perhaps, be ascribed to the Japanese boycott situation dealers being of the opinion that it will soon be declared off. Whites showed up rather better mainly on account of an improved demand from Tientsin which was responsible for advanced prices in quite a number of qualities. Low quality goods also were in better demand than last week but River port chops were somewhat neglected owing, no doubt, to the political and war situation in that area.

Deliveries in spite of the troubles kept up well. Hankow, Changsha, and Tientsin requirements were quite good and there was also an improvement to Korea of white shirtings.

Kunming Report

Developments on the Yangtze and the Nationalist offensive against Wu-han have upset the equilibrium of merchants and the market generally and, as far as the Yangtze is concerned, shipments are practically suspended beyond Nanking pending more settled conditions. Latest reports suggest the struggle will be short-lived and as few can see any benefit by the defeat of the present Government, it is hoped their offensive is successful. The northern markets are quieter, but their inquiries are in the aggregate fair with perhaps not quite such liberal limits. In fact, until recent shipments are absorbed they can afford to be independent and in consequence Local values are barely steady; dealers generally are free sellers. We hear of no forward business of consequence.

Tuesday's Auction

We expected and found an uneasy feeling at this sale; fewer Trade orders and fair resales weakened prices throughout and bidding was

extremely slow. We intend to reduce sales until conditions improve.

Cotton

On the local exchange, Yarn is up Tls. 3 to Tls. 5 on the week whilst Cotton has advanced 50 candareens per picul. American prices are slightly easier. Deliveries from the Mills are still remarkably good considering the disturbances in China.

In their weekly report on China and Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

China Cotton

Although our market during the past week evinced but little activity, prices on the local staple ruled by Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 0.65 per picul higher than that last reported which was mainly due to the extensive speculative operations at the local cotton exchange, being stimulated by the firm holdings among the larger holders of stocks, especially of the better grades and decreased arrivals from the interior marts. Furthermore, the demand for yarn from Northern exporters during the last few days has been very active which served as a further encouragement for Bulls' operations.

The mills apparently are for the time being fairly well supplied or well contracted for their requirements for the next two to three months, and unless the bearish sentiment prevalent now in both American and Indian markets will be reversed, one may be led to anticipate no considerable rise in the immediate future on the domestic staple and, therefore, conservative operations are advisable for the time being.

Yarn

The market has had a better appearance during the past week, and without any great excitement prices advanced about two to four taels from the level of a week ago. Business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts of local spinnings.

Silk

The silk market is very quiet with practically no business passing. Prices are somewhat easier.

Metals

Nothing doing at all is the report on this market.

Timber

There was no business during the week under review. Freight rates from the Pacific Coast have advanced and local dealers are holding off.

Co., Venus Trading Co., China Export Co.

The first two concerns are silk spinners and weavers; the third owns a flature; the fourth is not manufacturing silk, though one of its owner is the proprietor of a silk flature. The last named are merely exporters. Most of these firms have had members of their staff staying for some years in Lyons, studying the requirements of the market there. Latterly similar measures have been adopted with regard to the American market. It may be expected that the activities of these concern will grow to a considerable extent.

A New Bank

A new bank is to be opened shortly, we understand from reliable sources, first at Canton and Hongkong, and then probably at Shanghai, with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000. The name of the new institution will probably be Kuangtung Commercial Bank (or Commercial Bank of Canton). Its main purpose is to be to finance and aid the silk trade. Exchange business will probably also be undertaken.

DECREASE IN U. S. BROKER

AGE LOANS

Washington, Apr. 4.

Brokerage loans have decreased by \$87,000,000 to a total of \$5,562,000,000 it was announced to-day.—United Press.

U. S. RE-DISCOUNT RATE

UNCHANGED

New York, Apr. 4.

The re-discount rate has been retained without change, it was announced to-day.—United Press.

THE DEBENTURE
MARKET

The following were yesterday's debenture quotations:—

Debentures	Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S. M. C. 6% 1929	100	99	—
" 6% 1930	100	99	—
" 6% 1931	100	99	—
" 6% 1932	100	99	—
" 6% 1933	100	99	—
" 6% 1934	100	99	—
" 6% 1935	100	99	—
" 6% 1936	100	99	—
" 6% 1937	100	99	—
" 6% 1938	100	99	—
" 6% 1939	100	99	—
" 6% 1940	100	99	—
" 6% 1941	100	99	—
" 6% 1942	100	99	—
" 6% 1943	100	99	—
" 6% 1944	100	99	—
" 6% 1945	100	99	—
" 6% 1946	100	99	—
" 6% 1947	100	99	—
" 6% 1948	100	99	—
" 6% 1949	100	99	—
" 6% 1950	100	99	—
" 6% 1951	100	99	—
" 6% 1952	100	99	—
" 6% 1953	100	99	—
" 6% 1954	100	99	—
" 6% 1955	100	99	—
" 6% 1956	100	99	—
" 6% 1957	100	99	—
" 6% 1958	100	99	—
" 6% 1959	100	99	—
" 6% 1960	100	99	—
" 6% 1961	100	99	—
" 6% 1962	100	99	—
" 6% 1963	100	99	—
" 6% 1964	100	99	—
" 6% 1965	100	99	—
" 6% 1966	100	99	—
" 6% 1967	100	99	—
" 6% 1968	100	99	—
" 6% 1969	100	99	—
" 6% 1970	100	99	—
" 6% 1971	100	99	—
" 6% 1972	100	99	—
" 6% 1973	100	99	—
" 6% 1974	100	99	—
" 6% 1975	100	99	—
" 6% 1976	100	99	—
" 6% 1977	100	99	—
" 6% 1978	100	99	—
" 6% 1979	100	99	—
" 6% 1980	100	99	—
" 6% 1981	100	99	—
" 6% 1982	100	99	—
" 6% 1983	100	99	—
" 6% 1984	100	99	—
" 6% 1985	100	99	—
" 6% 1986	100	99	—
" 6% 1987	100	99	—
" 6% 1988	100	99	—
" 6% 1989	100	99	—
" 6% 1990	100	99	—
" 6% 1991	100	99	—
" 6% 1992	100	99	—
" 6% 1993	100	99	—
" 6% 1994	100	99	—
" 6% 1995	100	99	—
" 6% 1996	100	99	—
" 6% 1997	100	99	—
" 6% 1998	100	99	—
" 6% 1999	100	99	—
" 6% 2000	100	99	—

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for delivery through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold S Bonds 1925	98	97
6% Gold S Bonds 1925	98	97
Gold Loan 1913 British	205	204
French (std)	64	63
(unstd)	64	63
Belgian (std)	64	63
(unstd)	64	63
German (std)	64	63
(unstd)	64	63
Russian (std)	64	63
(unstd)	64	63

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 4.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at \$4.84 7/8 unchanged with yesterday. U. S. bar silver was quoted at the close to-day at 56 cents an ounce unchanged with yesterday.

Cotton

The cotton market (Chicago) closed higher to-day with the following quotations:

	Apr. 2	Apr. 3
Spots	20.40	20.55
May	20.30	20.41
July	19.77	19.88
October (Old)	19.77	19.80
October (New)	19.80	19.85
December	19.78	19.87
January	19.97	error
March	19.83	19.93

Wheat

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 320 hard, which is accepted as par, closed firm to-day with the following quotations:

	Apr. 3	Apr. 4
May	1.18	1.18
July	1.21	1.21
September	1.21	1.21

Sugar

The sugar market closed lower to-day with the following quotations:

	Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Sales, tons	51,500	10,450
Spot	13.14/6	13.14/6
May	1.82	1.82
July	1.94	1.93
September	2.04	2.04
December	2.14	2.14
January	2.16	2.15
March	2.20	2.19

Rubber

The rubber market closed lower to-day with the following quotations:

	Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Spot	23.00	23.00
April	23.00	23.00
May	23.19	23.20
June	23.40	23.50
July	23.60	23.70
August	23.70	23.80
September	23.90	23.90
October	24.30	24.00
November	24.00	23.10
December	24.10	23.20
January	24.20	23.40
February	24.30	23.50
March	24.40	23.60

NEW YORK STOCK
GAMBLING

Congressional Inquiry to be Proposed by Senator

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 29.

Senator William D. King, Democrat, of Salt Lake City, to-day announced that he will introduce into the special session of the Congress opening on April 15 a bill calling for a congressional inquiry into the cause of the recent violent fluctuation of prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Senator said that he is also preparing bills aimed to deny the use of the mails to any promoter encouraging marginal stock gambling and to prevent Federal banks from lending money for such purposes.—United Press.

Washington, Mar. 29.

Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, in order to ensure its control over funds likely to enter the speculative market, will be proposed during the coming Congress.—Reuter.

U. S. BANKING MERGERS

New York, Mar. 29.

The Chemical National Bank and the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., two of the oldest New York banks, are merging. Their combined assets will be \$400,000,000.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 1.

The National City Bank to-day announced the terms of its affiliation with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. under which a new trust company will be formed combining the National City's business with that of the Farmers' Trust. The new concern probably will be known as The City Bank Farmers' Trust Co. Stockholders of the Farmers' Trust will receive five shares of National City for one of their own.—United Press.

The National City Bank of New York is in receipt of the following telegram from the Head Office in regard to the terms of affiliation of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, with the National City Bank of New York:—

"Announcement made to-day of agreement to terms for affiliation of Farmers' Loan & Trust Company with National City Bank of New York subject to approval of stockholders of both institutions at meeting to be held shortly. Shares of capital stock of Trust Company will be placed in hands of trustees to be held for benefit of National City Bank shareholders in manner similar to that which capital stock of National City Company is now held. Trust Company name will probably be changed to 'City Bank Farmers' Trust Company' and will be devoted entirely to administration of Trusts and will take over far as practical Trust business of National City Bank. Commercial banking business of Trust Company will be taken over by National City Bank. Trust Company stockholders will receive five shares National City Bank stock for each share of Trust Company stock held and this will result in increasing Banks capital from One Hundred Million to One Hundred and Ten Million. Planned that Trust Company will have capital of Ten Million and surplus of same amount. In addition to existing endorsement on stock certificates of Bank giving Bank shares beneficial interest in National City Company stock there will be similar endorsement evidencing beneficial interest on Bank shareholders in stock of affiliated Trust Company. Charles E. Mitchell will become Chairman of Trust Company. James H. Perkins will continue as President of Trust Company and become Director of Bank. All present officers and entire Trust Company organization will be retained and supplemented by personnel of Banks present Trust Department. Mr. Mitchell announces that Banks Board of Directors have approved following administrative changes in Bank and Company. Mr. Mitchell will become Chairman of the Bank and National City Company as well as Trust Company. Eric P. Swenson Chairman of Banks

Board since 1921 retires from that Office but continues as Director. Gordon S. Rentschler Bank Director since 1923 and Vice-President and Assistant to the President since 1925 will become President of Bank. Hugh B. Baker National City Company Vice President since 1917 will become President of Company and Director of Bank. Bylaw changes necessary to invest Office of Chairman with Executive Powers will be made in three affiliated institutions. Proposed new building of Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to replace present structure will be designed to meet special needs of an organization devoted solely to handling of Trust business."

NEW YORK STOCK
MARKET

An Element of Confidence Evidenced: Call Money Declines

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 3.

A number of factors combined to-day to give an element of confidence to trading on the New York Stock Exchange, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of the market this afternoon. The favourable factors included:

An unexpected decline in the Call Money rate from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The publication of figures showing increased freight car loadings for the week ending March 23. Loadings during the week were 960,698 cars, a gain of 3,238 over the preceding week.

A decline in the production figures for crude oil, indicating that President Hoover's conservation programme is meeting with success despite the opposition of the eastern producing states. Crude production for the week was 28,350 barrels lower than the preceding week.

Publication of statistics showing automobile production reached a new high record during March. Gains made by many stocks during the morning session were reduced by noon, but the afternoon session saw another advance which again was followed by a decline, and the market closed irregular. The easing tone in money resulted in some little buying of oil stocks, but failed to overcome the loss of from one to three points suffered by the Standard Oil companies during the morning session. The independent oil companies suffered even harder than the Standards, all the oils reacting to reports that anti-trust laws may be called in to curb the programme of curtailment of production.

Stocks Advanced

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, United States Steel Corporation common and General Motors advanced during the middle of the day and then rallied again towards the close of the market at 3 p.m. Bethlehem closed at 105 1/2, compared to 102 1/2 yesterday and only a quarter of a point off from its closing price on March 1.

U. S. Steel Corp. common closed at 180 1/2, up a quarter. Radio Corporation closed lower at 99 1/2, compared to 102 1/2 yesterday.

General Motors also closed lower at 83 1/2, compared to 84 1/2 yesterday.

Considerable Worry

There still was considerable worry over the credit situation with many rumours floating in Wall Street as to the intention of bankers to adopt further measures to tighten money and curb speculation.

One report said that Mr. C. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank and a power in Wall Street, was known to be following the credit situation closely and that he might make an important statement shortly.

International Telegraph and Telephone stock, which has been strong on reports of the company's purchase of the communications subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, dropped eight points to-day following the decline of R. C. A. and the other communications stocks were easier.

The copper stocks, which have been strong in the face of increased

NEW OIL INDUSTRY
POSSIBILITY

Kukui Oil in Hawaii: In Same Class as Linsed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, T. H. March 16.

Possibility of a new industry—the production of kukui oil—being developed in Hawaii drew scientific interest here when George A. Archer and his son S. M. Archer, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, began investigating the commercial possibilities of the kukui nut.

They expressed the opinion that the kukui oil has industrial possibilities, and they have arranged to send samples of it to various paint manufacturers and industrial users.

Meanwhile they are inquiring into the question of supply of the nuts, and the practicability of transporting them to Portland, Ore., for pressing into oil at the mill which the Archer-Daniels-Midland company uses there.

The inquiry of the Minneapolis manufacturers led them to the experiments of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and records of that agency's investigations.

Used in Paints

The kukui oil, it was revealed, is of the same class of drying oils as linseed oil, and could be used in the manufacture of soap, oil varnishes, paints and linoleum.

In the early days of Hawaii it was used for lighting, with the nuts strung together on a stick. Each nut would burn about four minutes. The oil was used also for a wood preservative.

Production of kukui oil was once an industry of respectable size in Hawaii, it was pointed out, the production reaching 8,000 to 10,000 gallons a year between 1840 and 1850.

Some 15,000 acres of kukui trees are growing wild in Hawaii, and would average from five to eight tons of nuts per acre. Not all of the crop would be practical to gather, but it is estimated if two-thirds of the crop were harvested it would be possible to produce some 2,375,000 gallons of oil.

The man most familiar with kukui oil to be located by Archer was Charles D. Walker, who used to manufacture the oil, and who discontinued the work after his plant burned down.

He said he experimented in all sorts of ways with the nuts to find the most practicable way of extracting the oil. He said he was led into the experiments by a search for a varnish that would resist salt water and experiments proved that the kukui oil was far superior to linseed for varnishes.—United Press.

BIG S.M.R. ORDER
FOR KRUPPSRolling Mill Machinery Costing
Three Quarters of Million

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Frankfurt, Mar. 28.

It is announced here that the South Manchurian Railway Co. has placed a contract with Krupps and affiliated works jointly, for material and machinery to be employed in the construction of rolling mills, costing \$750,000.

The concerns mentioned include Krupps works at Essen, Krupps Gruson works, Magdeburg, Gruppene Friedrich Alfred Huette at Rheinhausen, and the German machine company at Duisburg.—United Press.

domestic and export prices and reports of still additional increases to come, dropped somewhat to-day. Cerro de Pasco was placed on a \$6.00 dividend, an increase of \$1.00 over the old dividend rate.

A few of the special stocks gained widely. Total shares sold to-day were 4,627,000, compared to 3,647,400 yesterday.—United Press.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK

A Jubilee Dividend of 10 Per Cent. Expected

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

The Yokohama Specie bank is expected to declare a special dividend of about 10 per cent. in prospect of a jubilee to be held on the 50th anniversary of its founding, February, 1930. The bank's shares have been very buoyant of late.

The memorial programme for the jubilee will be fixed at a general meeting of the stockholders, scheduled to take place in September. The capital of the Yokohama bank is paid up to the full quota of Yen 100,000,000 and its reserve fund now amounts to about the same figure.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S PIECE GOODS
TRADEEncouraging Success in China
Against Competition

London, Mar. 28.

Encouraged by the success of the Eastern Textile Association, which has already sold half a million pieces of cloth to China in the face of strong Japanese competition, another big cooperative scheme among shippers for marketing Lancashire cotton goods abroad is on foot.

It is proposed to specialize on lines of cotton cloth which do not compete with existing Lancashire styles.—Reuter.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF
ON LUMBERInformal Representations to
Tokyo on Behalf of U.S.

Washington, Mar. 29.

The State Department has instructed the American Embassy in Tokyo to bring informally to the attention of the Japanese Government the effect the proposed increase of the Japanese tariff on lumber would have on the American lumber trade.

This action is being taken at the request of lumber interests on the Pacific Coast, who hold that the proposed tariff rates are discriminatory.

The Embassy in Tokyo has been instructed to express to the Japanese Government the hope of the United States Government that American lumber and other products will not be placed on an unfavorable basis as compared with similar or competing products from other countries.—Reuter.

No Discrimination

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 1.

The Japanese government replied, today, to the inquiry of the American government assuring it that no discrimination exists in the Japanese tariff laws against American lumber, and that no discrimination is intended. The reply was forwarded to the Secretary of State through the American Embassy in Tokyo.

The State Department asked the Embassy some days ago to make inquiries. It was stated that Americans had complained that Manchurian cedar was being admitted into Japan free, which is true, according to the Japanese note. The note explained, however, that Japan contends Manchurian cedar is not actually competitive lumber and that American cedar is admitted on the same basis.—United Press.

MARCH RUBBER OUTPUTS

	Apr.
Amch-Put h	165,000
Amch-Java	23,000
Java Consolidated	83,000
Kroekwek	83,000
Ziange	107,000
Gula Kalumpung	125,000
Ayer Tawak	63,000
Tanjung	9,200
Langkai	70,500
Manchali Siantan	39,800

OUTPUT OF COFFEE

Kali CEGK 20 pounds

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(b) No restriction entered into present financial year. (c) All in Cost. (d) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (e) F. O. B. only (d) Netto Gew. (f) Including Licenseurs Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) Re-tipping also in wintering. (i) Reduced on part due to wintering.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, APRIL 5, 1929.

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132 M\$ 1360	..	..	400,000	160,000	H\$120	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction 1/T	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & O. London	£ 20½	..	..	600,000	600,000	£0	Dec.	Final 14%, & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of 1/T	Pending
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 385	380	382	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16% & Bonus 5% (mkg. 45%) for 1928. Interim 24% 1/2, 1927	25-5-28
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$3.25, 1927	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 695	695	..	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22 (mkg. H\$40) for 1928. Interim H\$18 1/2, 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 785	795	..	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43, 1927	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 216	290	..	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 for 1928, Interim H\$2 1/2, 1927	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 350	..	..	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Founded 1918	..
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 800	..	..	8,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	..
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 52.50 £ 92	..	..	120,000	49,584	£0	Dec.	Prof. 6/1 at Exchg. 2/4d. 1923, London Div. 1/1T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 93.9	98	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of 1/T, 1928 (Coupon 52)	5-1-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 56.50 £ 46.50	56.50	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H\$ 2.50	..	2.40	200,000	97,330	H\$10	Mar.	Prof. T3.50, 1928	11-3-29
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 122	120	122	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28	27-7-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 40½	..	..	200,000	87,644	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	20-3-26
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	T 4.80	4.80	4.90	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 170	168½	170	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Prof. T0.90, 1928	14-3-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 120½	..	..	80,000	80,000	H\$60	Dec.	Interim T3, 1928	13-9-28
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd.	T 25	25	..	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 3/- free of 1/T (mkg. 5/- 1927-28) (Coupon 33)	18-12-28
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer"	£ 7.60	..	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 166.50	164	166.50	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 63.50	..	..	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1928)	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 14.50	14½	..	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.50 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1928	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 148	148	..	18,000	13,000	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 103	..	..	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29)	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 4.50	3	..	500,000	191,450	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	H\$ 9.20	8.90	..	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	7%, 1928	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$ 100	..	..	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	G\$ 10	..	..	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	8%, 1928	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10	..	..	..	32,032	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1926	20-2-28
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 8½	7.75	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amberst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.32½	0.40	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-28
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 4.10	4	4.10	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 8.15	8.10	8.25	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Divid. T0.25, 1928	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 3.90	4	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.90	0.85	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Est., Ltd.	T 1.80	1.77½	..	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 1	1	1.10	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.65	1.57½	..	400,000	400,000	2s (T0.90)	Dec.	Divid. T0.08, 1928	Pending
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 7.75	7.50	..	85,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.95	0.85	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 3.30	3.30	..	500,000	375,000	2s (T0.75)	Dec.	Divid. T0.20, 1928	Pending
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4.40	3.90	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1928	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpang R.E., old fully pd. Ltd.	T 12	12.50	..	750,000	685,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1928 less 1/T 4/ in 1 (Coupon No. 29)	Pending
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 2.20	2.15	2.20	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1928	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 7.90	7.75	8	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1928	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 12	11½	13	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahore Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	T 0.90	0.75	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroekroek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.60	2.55	2.50	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1928	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.50	0.45	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 1.27½	1.20	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 3½	3.70	..	50,000	45,317	T6	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1927)	2-2-28
Rapah Rubber & Tapioca Est., Ltd.	T 1.15	1.10	1.20	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaba Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.90	0.92½	..	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Est., Ltd.	T 0.92½	0.90	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	Pending
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 2	1.80	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T 0.85	0.75½	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.80	0.72½	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.04, 1928	Pending
S'hai Malay R. b. Est., Ltd.	T 6.30	5.50	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	16-4-28
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.20	1.15	1.25	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	18-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T 0.65	0.82½	0.85	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.03, 1928	Pending
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 8.90	8.50	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divid. T0.60 1927/8	25-3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1	1.05	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1½	1.30	1.50	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927-28)	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 10½	11	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taipui Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.65	0.70	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 1.20	1.20	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.05, 1927-28	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2.10	2.05	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Divid. T0.07, 1927-28	7-10-27
Xiangba Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 7.10	7	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1928	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T 12.85	12.90	13.10	1,000,000	900,000	T6	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T 74	72	..	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	Prof. T8, 1928	14-3-29
Koong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T 8	8.90	9.25	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-28	26-11-28
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	£ 122/6	..	..	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of 1/T (Coupon No. 119)	30-9-27
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T 350	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H\$ 1½	..	1.05	80,000	80,000	H\$25	Dec.	H\$40, 1923	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T 26	..	..	6,000	4,767	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1927-28	20-4-28
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H\$ 7.80	..	..	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	H\$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat	T 7.75	6.30	6.50	2					

S. I. Gs. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Five Months Operation of the Track Commented on by the Chairman: Gratifying Results from Australian Dogs

At the annual meeting on April 3 of the Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd., Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. Brodie, A. Clarke, R. G. McDonald, V. S. Chow, and P. N. Matthews, and there were shareholders present representing 11,194 shares.

After the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report had been read, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I propose, with your permission to follow the usual procedure and to take them as read.

As you know this company was floated at the end of 1927 and the 30,000 shares that were then offered to the public were taken up immediately; later on, however, when we had had the opportunity of seeing the high standard of equipment that had been set by our friendly rivals at Luna Park we realized that if we were to offer similar attractions to the public it was necessary that we should make considerable alterations, or perhaps I had better say amplifications, to our original programme which had been drawn up with the idea of incurring the minimum expenditure possible compatible with comfort and efficiency.

First Estimates Upset

This naturally upset our preliminary estimates, with the result that we were faced with heavy expenditure for the raising of the centre of the course and turfing it for additional lighting to the track, the grounds and the various stands and for many other refinements that are too numerous for me to recite or that would interest you now. All this meant spending money which we had not got or provided for so your Directors decided that it was desirable to make a new issue of 8,000 shares at a premium of 25 per cent. or \$2.50 per share. As we had not at that time got into our stride or even started racing your board considered that it was a wise precaution to ensure the success of this new issue by having it underwritten and satisfactory arrangements were come to towards that end.

You will have seen from the accounts now before you that this underwriting commission, all the preliminary expenses connected with the formation of the Company, very real depreciation on the buildings and the mechanical installation, and an adequate allowance for any loss on the importation of dogs have been provided for. In this connection I may say that we have adopted the system of leasing all our dogs, instead of selling them, so that we may reasonably expect to recover some of the depreciation now written off during the course of the next year or two.

The Importation of Dogs

Our first lot of greyhounds arrived from Great Britain by the str. Jeypore and we owe a debt of gratitude to the captain and officers of that ship and to all connected with their transportation for the first-class condition in which the dogs arrived. Shortly after this we received a second shipment of dogs from Great Britain but unfortunately, for some reason or another, they did not turn out quite so satisfactorily.

We then turned our attention to Australia, as a recruiting ground, with most gratifying results, and a second shipment of 64 dogs from that source has just arrived here in first-class condition. I hope that most of them will be seen on the track within the next few weeks. We have unfortunately lost our crack dog Brilliance, from heart failure, but I hope that from amongst these now racing or in training, there will shortly emerge an equal favorite and champion.

We have done our best to eliminate and dispose of all our undesirable or fighting dogs but I would like the public to understand that this process of elimination is an extremely difficult and laborious one because where a dog, when I say dog I am speaking of greyhounds

without respect to sex, will run perfectly sweetly in combination with certain other dogs; with some it merely needs the slightest provocation, such as a bump at a curve, or at a hurdle to provoke a contest, and there is thus a grave risk that a first-class dog may be condemned as a "fighter" when actually he has only been sent out to race in uncongenial company.

We are now in the happy position of having over 200 first class animals that we can ring the changes on and whom we can rely on, to give the public thoroughly good races. Our dogs hold practically all the speed records for China, except that for the hurdle races and we feel confident that during the coming season, when our new dogs are fit to race, we shall be able to improve on any time that has been set in Shanghai yet.

Relations with Other Tracks

Our relations with the two other greyhound racing tracks in Shanghai are of the most friendly nature and in spite of certain difficulties that now appear I hope that in the not too distant future it will be possible to arrange a series of inter-club challenge races and above all a Race for the championship of China.

To turn now to the accounts for a moment, it may have occurred to some of you that the depreciation of buildings and plant as provided for in the accounts now before you is unnecessarily drastic, but your board have adopted the principle that, despite the fact we have the option of purchasing the property where our Track is situated when the lease falls in, it is desirable so to depreciate our assets that they will stand in our books at practically no cost at all when the period of our lease terminates. The same principle applies to the amount written off the cost of our dogs.

Some of you no doubt expected better results than those disclosed by the accounts as presented, but you must not overlook the fact that we did not start racing until the cream of the racing season was well over and that these accounts show the profit derived from only five months working and during some of this time the weather was extremely cold.

Periodically, letters appear in the local papers about the iniquity of dog racing and the gambling that it engenders, I would like to take this opportunity of saying that, no matter whether it is the Stadium, Luna Park or the Canidrome our primary object is to provide good clean sporting spectacles for the public, no one is ever solicited to gamble or to stake even one dollar at any of the tracks and there can be no comparison between the health giving properties of spending a couple of hours in the fresh evening air in comfortable surroundings or of passing even a lesser time in many of the other places that one "wots of."

Sincere Thanks to Helpers

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to make special mention of certain gentlemen to whom our sincerest thanks are due and I am sure that in this respect at least, you will reciprocate my sentiments. They are to Mr. W. L. Gerrard, who has borne the burden and heat of the day in organizing everything connected with the Stadium, and who I think should be sincerely congratulated for the success of his efforts. To Mr. Gray who installed the mechanism that allows "Hercule the Hare" to run and who was able to make it run successfully with the very minimum of delay in spite of many unexpected troubles. To Mr. Evans, Mr. Quinell and others who work in the office and to all of the technical staff and trainers at the track. And lastly but not least to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews for all the work they have done as secretaries. As long as we have loyal workers such as those I feel that our future prosperity is assured.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and ac-

counts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed and that the appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account as set forth therein be approved and passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke.

That Messrs. A. J. Welch and Brodie be re-elected directors of the company—proposed by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun and seconded by Mr. F. W. Rowland.

That the appointment of Messrs. R. G. McDonald, F. N. Matthews, King Chien-kun and V. S. Chow as Directors be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun and seconded by Mr. W. L. Gerrard.

That Messrs. Seth, Manell & McLure be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 1,000.—Proposed by Mr. Ronald McDonald and seconded by Mr. V. S. Chow.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY

Eminently Satisfactory Year's Working

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd., was held on April 4 in the office of Messrs. Scott Harding & Co., 35 Peking Road, and was presided over by Mr. L. E. Canning, Chairman, supported by Mr. A. D. Bell and Mr. A. W. Burkill, directors, Mr. W. Gater, secretary and Mr. F. W. Potter, Engineer-in-Chief. Others in attendance were Messrs. C. M. G. Burnie, H. J. Clark, Leslie J. Cubitt, H. Martin Little, E. E. Parsons, G. E. Peet, and L. Kadoorie. Shares represented amounted to 6,296 and votes to 826.

In his address the Chairman said—

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and following the usual procedure we will take them as read. You will have noticed that in the balance sheet we have separated the land and buildings account which will give you an idea of the respective value of your property.

Increase in Sale of Gas

Taking the accounts as a whole I think we can consider them as eminently satisfactory. The outstanding feature of the year's working is the increase in the sale of gas which resulted in a gain of Tls. 73,244.84 equivalent to 8.363 per cent. This sale of over 555 million cubic feet constitutes a record, the previous best being in 1912 when over 547 million cubic feet were sold. Comparison of results with 1927 will no doubt bore you, but I feel I must remark that for the last year we had a full 12 months' working on the 20 cents increase in cost as against only ten months during 1927, while the Defence Forces used approximately 15,000,000 cubic feet in that year as compared to 10,000,000 last.

The introduction of the New World cookers has met with marked success as they are economical in those employed in research work consumption, more attractive in appearance and efficient to the last degree.

Year's Labour Troubles

The year did not pass without labour trouble; in November wages were increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. and no sooner was this announced than the men employed on district work struck. They were out for nine days and, as usual, demanded strike pay; your board were firm, however, and the only compromise made was the granting of one day's pay. I am afraid labour is still in a very unsettled state and is likely to remain so long as intimidation is rife and such bodies as the Social Bureau are given official recognition by the Nationalist Government. I might add that it is known that there are some 5,000 agitators in this district awaiting an opportunity to foment trouble at any time

when it is necessary to distract attention from the political situation.

The cost of our coal was the same as in 1927, namely 79 candareens per 1,000 cubic feet of gas. Coal contracts for this year show a reduction of Tls. 1.12 per ton.

We have purchased a small piece of land adjoining the works which you will notice has cost Tls. 35,247.30 to be used for the extension of the purifying plant. The new block of workshops mentioned by the Chairman at last year's meeting are nearly complete and up to date have cost just over Tls. 66,000. The profit and loss account is set out in the report as circulated and I trust the allocations will meet with your approval.

The Debenture Issue

As you are no doubt aware our debenture issue of Tls. 731,500.00 becomes redeemable on July 1, next. We have been able to purchase, at a discount, Tls. 275,500.00 worth so have to find funds to pay off the balance. To do this your board proposes to issue up to 12,000 shares at Tls. 50 each, the offer in the first place being made to the present shareholders and I trust will be responded to in spite of other flotations on this market. If fully subscribed it only increases your capital by six lakhs while the assessed value of your land alone is over 12 lakhs so I think you must agree that you have a very valuable undertaking.

Gentlemen, the gas industry is a very old one but there are signs of a great revolution taking place, very many interesting questions have arisen with regard to low temperature carbonization which state definitely will combat the fog nuisance, by the production of a new smokeless fuel, and new uses for tar and its constituents will be produced from this method of carbonization. Mr. Potter is proceeding on leave this month and he will be able to report to us his views on modernizing our works. I might here point out that in 1910 the value of your plant in the books of the company was Tls. 2,128,045.01 while a sum has since been spent of Tls. 2,082,342.29 in providing additions and renewals and with Tls. 2,259,342.25 utilized in writing down the plant the value to-day stands at Tls. 1,951,045.15. Thus it will be noted that depreciation has been treated in no niggardly manner during the past few years.

Before I conclude I would like to mention that the City Government of Greater Shanghai are desirous of concluding a working agreement to govern the supply of gas in its district, but we have been unable so far to agree to the terms suggested. Meanwhile, work in Chapei and Paoan is held up.

This I think covers the ground of last year so I will propose the first resolution that the report and accounts as presented for the year 1928 be adopted, but before putting this resolution in the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The Resolutions

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then introduced:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning, seconded by Mr. A. D. Bell.

That a final dividend for the year ended December 31, 1928, be paid to the shareholders at the rate of Tls. 2 per share.—Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning, seconded by A. W. Burkill.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after the payment of dividend declared at this meeting, be appropriated as recommended by the directors in their report for the year 1928.—Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning, seconded by Mr. A. D. Bell.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director of this company.—Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning, seconded by Mr. A. D. Bell.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

The chairman then thanked the shareholders for their presence and said the dividend warrants would be posted immediately.

BATU ANAM RUBBER ESTATES

Important Reduction in Cost of Producing

The annual meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on March 28 in the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch, supported by Messrs: L. E. Canning, R. N. Swann and H. Kadoorie (directors) and Mr. C. F. Shackleton (secretary), presided over a gathering representing 113,000 shares.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts, having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 13,083.04, as compared with Tls. 27,242.56 last year. This difference is entirely due to the fall in the price of rubber during the year, the average price realized being 8.03d. only as compared with 1/5.48d. last year. The difference would have been considerably more but for the crop having increased by 79,230 lb. or 34 per cent., and this to a great extent was the cause of costs being reduced by no less than 4.48d. per lb. General expenditure showed a decrease of \$7,206.07, mainly on recruiting and upkeep of buildings. There was also a reduction on the upkeep of the estate, whilst duty, which amounted to \$7,022.10 in 1927, was only \$1,193.02 in 1928.

In addition to these decreases, tapping costs were very considerably lower, and the exchange difference, which was Tls. 4,374.25 last year, was only Tls. 442.64 during the year under review. On the other hand in 1927, 234,070 lb. of rubber realized or was valued at \$110,930.48, whilst this year the corresponding value of 313,300 lb. was only \$88,697.27. Thanks to a conservative stock valuation at December 31, 1927 there was a surplus of \$12,745.84 or say Tls. 11,471, which represents over 87 per cent. of the year's profit.

Turning now to estate matters, the young areas are reported to be growing well and give promise for the future. The planting of green cover plants is being continued and a great benefit is expected from these. The mature area has been maintained in its usual good condition, and, generally speaking, the whole estate can be considered free from diseases. The removal of restriction caused a demand for labour, but the manager has been able to obtain as many coolies as required. Health was only fair, as there are large tracks of low lying ground in the vicinity.

The only capital expenditure during the year was Tls. 13,265.02 on the upkeep of the 300 acres of immature rubber.

As regards the financial position of the company, the liquid assets fell short of the liabilities by Tls. 4,765.48, or only Tls. 432.38 more than last year.

The capital expenditure for 1929 is estimated at \$17,562 and the crop at 366,600 lb. to be obtained at a lower cost than that for 1928. At the end of the year the amount advanced by the general managers amounted to Tls. 40,881.59, but this has been considerably reduced since by remittances from Penang. If, as I hope, the present price of rubber is maintained, this overdraft should be completely wiped out in a few more months. In view of the large balance to the credit of profit and loss, which, on account of the financial position, cannot be distributed, your board has decided to use most of it to write down development account to a round figure.

In conclusion, I would like to express our thanks to the manager, visiting agent and agents in the Straits for their good administration.

That is all I have to say, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any question you may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

No questions being asked, the following resolutions, having for-

mally been proposed and seconded, were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1928, as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That Mr. R. N. Swann be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Feng Kwong-tung and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. Feng Kwong-tung and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

There was no other business.

SEMAMBU RUBBER ESTATES

Dividend of 5 Candareens

The directors of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., submit the following report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1928, to shareholders. The annual general meeting of the company is called for April 18, at 10 Canton Road at 11.45 a.m. Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., are the general managers of the company.

Acreege

The area of the Estate at December 31, 1928, was as follows:—

Mature Rubber	913
Immature Rubber	294
Total under Rubber	1,207
Planted with Coconuts	11
Waste Land, Building sites, etc.	365
Total area of Estate	1,583

The planted acreage has been increased by 12 acres during the year. Of the 1,207 planted acres, 913 are in bearing, while the remaining 294 acres vary between two years and nine months old. There is very little plantable reserve land remaining.

Rubber Harvest.—The crop of Rubber harvested for the year amounted to 242,000 lbs. as compared with 246,300 lbs. last year.

Cost of Production.—The F.O.B. cost per pound, including duty and Shanghai expenses, was 9.42 pence as compared with a cost of 10.55 pence last year.

Sale of Rubber.—The quantity of Rubber sold during the year was 139,500 lbs., which realized 8.26d. per lb. net, as against 1/5.54 pence per lb. last year.

Rubber Stock.—The Stock at the end of the year has been valued as follows:—

lb.	\$
21,600 Since realized	6,051.47
66,250 No. 1 Grade at 30 cts. per lb.	
14,550 Other grades at 25 cts. per lb.	

Exchange.—For the purpose of statistics the Singapore dollar has been taken at 2/4. The average exchange at which the accounts were made up was 861, and for Rubber in stock, etc., 87.

Accounts

Profit and Loss Account.—The net profit for the year amounts to	598.72
to which must be added the balance from 1927	26,515.93
making the total divisible profits	27,114.65

which the Directors recommended be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 5 Candareens per share	13,009.09
pay a bonus to General Managers 1 1/2% on Dividend	225.09
write off Buildings	5,099.92
write off Plant and Machinery	256.92
write off Furniture	69.32
carry forward to New Account	6,462.99
	27,114.65

Directorate.—It is the turn of Dr. E. L. Marsh to retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible, he offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews offer themselves for re-appointment for the ensuing year as Auditors to the Company.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY DIVIDEND

The 57th quarterly dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the Preference shares of the Raven Trust Co., Federal Inc., U.S.A., was paid to shareholders of record, April 1, 1929.

CHEMOR RUBBER CO.

Dividend of 8 Cents

The directors of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., submit the following report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1928, to share-

Chemor	827.00
Batu Dua	666.00
	1,393.00

During the year 6 acres were planted on Chemor Estate.

Rubber Harvest.—The output of Rubber of the year amounted to 388,817 lbs. as compared with 416,251 lbs. last year.

The Cost of Production.—Including duty and Shanghai expenses was 7.86 pence per lb., as compared with 8.19 pence per lb. in 1927.

Sale of Rubber.—The total quantity of Rubber sold up to the time the accounts were made up was 303,151 lbs., which realized an average net price of 8.07 pence per pound, as against 1/5.4 in 1927.

The unrolled stock of 85,666 lbs. at the end of 1928 has been taken into the Accounts at 8.12 pence per pound.

Labour.—The supply of labour was adequate.

Health.—On both estates was satisfactory.

Pests and Diseases.—Diseases gave no cause for anxiety on either Estate.

Buildings.—A new office and dispensary was erected on Batu Dua Estate during the year at a cost of \$808.47. All other buildings were kept in good condition.

Accounts and Finance

Working Account.—The Working Ac-

count shows a profit of Taels 28,179.60 as against Taels 92,290.03 last year.

Acreege

The area of the Estates at December 31, 1928, was as follows:—

Building Sites, Swamps, Reserve Land	Total, as per Title Deeds
Acres	Acres
19,232	846,232
23,213	899,231
43,113	1,436,113

Profit and Loss Account.—The net profit for the year amounts to

to which must be added the balance from 1927	22,014.93
making a divisible balance of	29,112.39
which your Directors recommended be dealt with as follows:—	
To pay a dividend of 8 cents per share	32,000.00
pay a Commission to General Managers of 1 1/2 per cent. on dividend	480.00
write off Buildings	1,076.01
write off Plant and Machinery	254.44
carry forward to New Account	16,416.87
	51,127.32

Directors.—Mr. E. E. Clark resigned during the year, but the vacancy was not filled.

Messrs. F. W. Sutterley and C. F. Shackleton retire in rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews offer themselves for re-appointment for the ensuing year as Auditors to the Company.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAY CO.

Increase of Capital: 12 1/2 Per Cent. Dividend

The local office of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., has received the following telegram from the London office:—

"Directors' report recommends increase of capital to £700,000. Issue of 100,000 fully paid shares as free bonus ratio one in five also final dividend 7 1/2 per cent. free of tax, making 12 1/2 per cent. for the year. Annual general meeting May 1."

AMERICAN EXPORTS RECORD

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 1.

The exports of the United States for January and February of the current year were approximately \$916,000,000, a record for all time, the Department of Commerce announced to-day.

Greater figures in dollars were reached during the war, it was explained, but this period was abnormal. Allowing for the difference in average prices during the war period and peace times, exports during the first two months of 1929 were the greatest in the nation's history.

The largest gain was made in manufactured goods with automobiles predominating.—United Press.

U. S. RUBBER MARKET

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 1.

The rubber market closed firm to-day with the following quotations: January 24.10, May 23.10, July 23.50, September 23.90, October 23.90, December 24.10, spot 23.00. Market: firm.—United Press.

U.S. SUGAR SALES

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, April 1.

Sugar sales to-day were 22,300 tons. Quotations follow: Spot, 1 7/8 cts, futures:

May, 1.87, July, 1.97, September, 2.07, December, 2.17, January, 2.19, March, 2.23.—United Press.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Market Report for the Week Ending March 28

In their report dated March 28, Messrs. William Little & Co. write as follows:—

We again have to report a very quiet week with prices generally decidedly easier.

New Style.—Medium, 1, 2, Tls. 682 1/2/80 av. Common, Tls. 660.

Mienchow Filatures.—Wild Duck, Ex. 1, 11/13, Tls. 970/65. Gold Lion, 1, 13/15, Tls. 925/20.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Prices are decidedly weaker with buyers holding off.

Settlements	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927
Europe, etc., White	8,200	11,500	6,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	9,200	5,200	9,600
America etc., White	5,300	5,300	5,600
	23,000	21,500	21,600
Silk, in Shai, White	500	1,000	200
Silk, in Shai, Yellow	2,00	2,000	1,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	25,000	25,500	23,200
	W34		
Silk, in Shai, Tussah Filatures	500	100	100

U.S. WHEAT MARKET

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, April 1.

Wheat, No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par, closed to-day with the following quotations: May 1.19 3/8, July 1.22 1/2, September 1.24 5/8.

Storms throughout the country prevented outside traders from getting their selling orders into the New York markets, including the Stock Exchange, to-day and also prevented dissemination of the lists of closing prices which were very late getting to many parts of the nation, including the Pacific Coast.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, April 1.

The cotton market closed to-day with the following quotations: Spots 20.75, futures, closing, May, 20.28, July, 20.01, October, (old) 20.17, October, (new) 20.60, December, 20.68, January, 20.09, March 20.16.—United Press.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT IN PHILIPPINES

Chinese Consul Quotes Statistics to Prove Success

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Mar. 23.

Chinese boycott activities against the Japanese in the Philippines have resulted in a considerable decrease in imports from Japan and a corresponding increase in imports from China, states the Chinese Consul-General Mr. H. K. Kwong. Statistics prepared by the Consul's office show that, during the months from September, 1927, to January, 1928, inclusive, there was an increase in China's trade with the Philippines of P.766,637. During the same period there was a decrease in Japan's trade by P.2,260,645. The Philippine peso may be taken as an approximate equivalent of the Chinese dollar, or almost exactly half the American dollar. Because of fluctuation, particularly in the Mexican dollar, figures are given in the original pesos.

Imported goods from China for September, 1927 and 1928, respectively, were P.223,739 and P.1,022,000, an increase of P.88,261. Corresponding figures for other months were:—October, P.1,016,882 and P.1,248,351 an increase of P.2,468,469; November, P.850,578 and P.1,883,336, and increase of P.2,377,758; January of 1928 and 1929, P.1,053,351 and P.1,200,000 pesos, an increase of P.146,649.

Japanese imports for the same months of the two years ran as follows:—September, P.2,408,361 and P.1,421,116, a decrease of P.987,245; October, P.2,357,758 and P.1,908,643, a decrease of P.449,115; November, P.2,066,287 and P.1,963,088 a decrease of P.103,199; December, P.2,190,880 and P.2,105,642, a decrease of P.85,238; January, P.2,135,855 and P.1,500,000, a decrease of P.635,855.

China's Advantage

Summarizing, it may be seen that, for the months under survey, the Chinese imports in 1927-8 totalled P.4,934,666 and in 1928-9 came to P.5,701,301, or a total increase of P.766,637, whereas the Japanese imports for 1927-8 came to P.11,159,114 and for 1928-9 to P.8,898,489, a decrease of P.2,260,645.

Mr. Kwong admitted frankly that Japan was in better shape to provide most of the articles sent in by China, with the exception of meats and dairy products, and perhaps silk, but he pointed out that the effectiveness of the boycott is a great stimulus to China's infant industries. So completely is the Philippines trade in Chinese hands that the boycott can be made a powerful weapon here. The trend, moreover, seems to be in the direction of making the boycott stronger. Unofficial figures for February show that Japanese imports for the month amounted to about P.1,000,000, as compared with a P.2,000,000 customary figure, or a 50 per cent. drop.

"This movement is a peaceful one, participated in by an increas-

ingly large number of Chinese here," declared Mr. Kwong. "We are not resorting to violence. One murder of a Chinese was attributed to the alleged sale of Japanese goods; this assertion is wholly unsubstantiated. If a murder campaign were to be started, the large merchants would be targets, not an unimportant retailer. We Chinese are convinced that our boycott is justified and its present success is a matter of record."—United Press.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN U.S.

Mr. Thomas Lamont on the Financial Situation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, March 28

There is every indication of soundness with regard to general business conditions in the United States, Mr. Thomas Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Co., said in a statement here to-day.

The underlying conditions are all sound and for this reason any recession in the Stock Exchange in New York should not have an adverse effect on the existing commercial and industrial prosperity.

Referring to Tuesday's break in prices on the New York Stock Exchange Mr. Lamont said: "Business is in strong hands and well entrenched. The big business interests are not borrowing on a large scale. Loans to business now are chiefly for certain seasonal purposes."

The banker, considered one of the most authoritative of American commentators, further said that if high interest rates are continued for a long period they might cause some hesitation in the building industry.

Mr. Lamont did not comment on reports that he represents a group which is negotiating for purchase of Radio Communications, Inc., from the Radio Corporation of America on behalf of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co.—United Press.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the demands by the Chinese for the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court it is appropriate to offer this memorandum in the hope that the advantages, secured after sixty years of attempted reform, be not lost.

Prior to 1804 many cases against Chinese of the Settlement were tried by the British Consuls sitting alone. Some cases were sent to the City Magistrate or Taotai for trial. The latter method proved intolerable and the International Mixed Court was established in 1869. The British Chefoo Agreement of 1876 (Section 2, Articles 2 and 3) states that the Chinese Government has established a Mixed Court at Shanghai. At that time it was noted that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court "constantly fails to enforce his judgments" and reforms were contemplated.

The powers of Assessors were persuasive up to 1905 when the Municipal Police were first used in the criminal branch of the Court. From 1905 to 1911 the Assessors gradually assumed the balance of power over the Chinese Magistrates in criminal cases. The Revolution of 1911 left Shanghai without any recognized authority and the Consular Body, as a matter of expediency, assumed entire control over the Mixed Court in all cases, civil and criminal.

Since the Mixed Court was handed back to the Chinese authorities two years ago, conditions in the Court have been going from bad to worse. The time has come for the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council to establish a Municipal Court which shall have jurisdiction over all Chinese and foreigners without extraterritorial rights, within the International Settlement.

Some of the abuses of the Shanghai Provisional Court are:—

1st. Foreign cases are delayed for months; judgments in foreign civil cases were most difficult to secure and to enforce.

2nd. The present Appeal Court at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs is unsatisfactory in every way. Cases on appeal are delayed for months and are then usually referred back to the Shanghai Provisional Court for re-trial.

3rd. Chinese are illegally arrested in the Settlement for political offences and are handed over to the Military or other Chinese authorities, without a *prima facie* case being proved.

4th. Attempts have been made to confiscate and/or assume control of private property within the International Settlement by the Chinese authorities without due process of law; *cide* the Sheng Kung Pao Estate and China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

5th. Constant interference on the part of higher Chinese officials, guilds and individuals with the decisions of the Court is customary.

6th. The frequent changes of Chinese Authorities in power, result in frequent changes in judges.

Since the Revolution in 1911 the administration of the Court has steadily improved and an unprecedented growth in Shanghai land values, vested interests and population has taken place. The large influx of Chinese from the interior indicates that they come to the Settlement seeking the protection of a more orderly and better governed locality where they know that they will not be arbitrarily deprived of their rights or property.

If a Municipal Court is established the following improvements made in the Court since the Court was taken over by the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1911 will be maintained and continued.

1st. Civil and criminal processes will be handled by the Municipal Police under the direction of the Consular Body.

2nd. The civil cells and female ward will be properly controlled by the Consular Body through the Municipal Police.

3rd. Inquests will be held in the Settlement by a Foreign Assessor and a Chinese Judge sitting together.

4th. Interference with the Court by high Chinese Officials and commercial bodies will be largely eliminated.

5th. The finances of the Court will be honestly controlled and administered by the Consular Body through the Municipal Council.

6th. Extradition of Chinese from the Settlement to the interior will be only allowed upon the showing of a *prima facie* case.

7th. The Chinese Judges will be chosen by the Consular Body and their salaries regularly paid, thereby making them less amenable to instructions and interference from high Chinese Authorities, and less susceptible to the "charm of silver."

8th. Chinese civil cases will be tried by Foreign Assessors and Chinese Judges sitting together. Both parties are entitled to be represented by counsel who may examine and cross-examine witnesses in their behalf. The decisions of the Court should be rendered only upon evidence produced in Court. Under Chinese procedure, while the parties are entitled to be represented, counsel are not entitled to examine or cross-examine witnesses. Chinese judges may, on their own initiative, secretly investigate the evidence. (Articles 444, 458, 642, 675 and 710 of the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure.) The handing over of the Shanghai Provisional Court without adequate safeguards would mean a revival of the old abuses that existed in the Court prior to 1911.

Competent foreign and Chinese Judges should be appointed for life or good behaviour and paid by the Shanghai Municipal Council—this would prevent influence being brought to bear on these Judges by the Chinese Authorities, as is done now in practically every important case coming before the Shanghai Provisional Court.

The Police would not then have their hands tied and a considerable part of their work brought to naught, as is now the case.

The official languages of the Court should be English and Chinese.

A Municipal Court of Appeals should be established with three Judges of different Nationalities sitting.

Chinese Law should be applied in this Court.

Certainly conditions in the Shanghai Provisional Court are not going to improve and unless a Municipal Court is established business conditions in Shanghai can not be expected to improve.

Foreign Judges

Most of the recently enacted statutory laws in China are modeled after those of western countries and Chinese Judges cannot be expected to administer western conceptions of law without guidance. If the Chinese civil cases were now to be tried by a Chinese Magistrate sitting alone we would expect the old abuses and corruption to reappear.

An equal number of foreign and Chinese Judges of high standing and integrity must be appointed and paid by the Shanghai Municipal Council if we are to have an unbiased, competent, fair, honest Court that can not be influenced by outside authorities.

Appeal Court

The Appeal Court should be located in the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai. Such an Appeal Court at Shanghai could not properly function over the Municipal Court without the inclusion of foreign Judges.

Foreign Judges, understanding the Chinese language, customs and laws should be appointed. The Municipal Court with its Trial and Appellate Divisions would then easily become a model Court for all China.

The Mixed Court Rules of Procedure should be maintained including the right of counsel to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

Foreign Lawyers

It is generally conceded that the appearance of Western lawyers in the former Mixed Court did much to obtain that security in the International Settlement which has made possible Shanghai's greatest

growth in its history. The development of the law and procedure depends largely upon the activities of the Bar. If the cases were to be tried by Chinese Magistrates sitting alone, Western lawyers would disappear from the Court. All of the high traditions of the Western Bars would be lost to the Court and the old methods substituted. Lawyers are officers of the Court and the standing of the Court depends largely upon the character, ability and integrity of the lawyers that appear before it. Before 1911 there were no Chinese lawyers. The Chinese have not yet built up a Bar of high standards as can be seen by the questionable activities of the Chinese Bar Association.

Registrars and Pleadings

The finances of the Court should be put in charge of a Foreign and Chinese Registrar with equal powers appointed by the Municipal Council and the Consular Body and they should be bonded to guarantee the faithful performance of their duties.

In order to achieve the high standard proposed, all pleadings, wherever possible, should be in the English and Chinese language. Cases should also be tried in both English and Chinese. Complete Court records should be kept in both English and Chinese, for use on appeal, including a transcript of the evidence. We advise the use of the English language during this transitory period as an essential to the best interpretation and administration of the New Chinese Codes which are based on Western laws.

Foreigners Without Extraterritorial Rights

The large number of foreigners without extraterritorial rights at present require proper control. The important German, Russian and Austrian interests, both civil and criminal, are an added reason for foreign Judges and the establishment of a Municipal Court.

LAW AND ORDER.

Shanghai, March 23, 1929.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The various letters, reports and articles which have appeared in the press during the last few months should, one would have thought, have roused the foreign business community of Shanghai to a sense of the grave danger impending from the scandalous way in which the Provisional Court has been functioning.

There can be no shadow of doubt that the Provisional Court as at present constituted and administered is a very real menace, and to allow it to continue means simply heading towards the abyss.

It is apparently well known impossible for a foreigner or foreign firm to obtain any satisfaction; even if a judgment is obtained in the first instance, the plaintiff cannot secure execution or satisfaction thereof; nearly every case is appealed against, and appeals are allowed without any grounds being shown. Sometimes the plaintiff is notified of the appeal, sometimes not, and it is not infrequently the case that the first notification of a judgment being appealed against is a summons to appear at the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, across the Siewawei Creek, for the hearing of the appeal.

How long is the foreign business community going to sit down under this grave scandal? The late *impasse* caused by the strike of the "Judges" of the Court is surely unprecedented in the annals of any Court daring to call itself a Court of Justice. The whole situation was Gilbertian. What material for a Gilbert and Sullivan opera!

Now, it appears that matters have been patched up between the Consular Body. In my opinion it is a thousand pities that advantage was not taken by the S. M. C. of this opportunity to step in and insist on matters being placed on a proper footing. The Chinese have violated the Rendition Agreement over and over again. They have taken every step to humiliate the deputies and the foreigner. There is nothing in this "patch up" to prevent the same sort of thing happening again.

Why does not some member of the foreign business community come forward at the ratepayers meeting with a resolution, and de-

nounce from the public platform the Provisional Court farce (or tragedy) and demand that the S. M. C. take the matter in hand. No support of a really practical nature is apparently to be expected from the Consular Body. The reasons for this are not far to seek. I have only referred above to civil cases, the gross miscarriages of justice in criminal and quasi criminal matters needs no emphasizing. Hardly a day passes without some such coming to light.

I would bring the matter up myself at the ratepayers' meeting were I a foreign merchant instead of a humble member of the legal profession, against whom at the first breath of adverse criticism the retort of professional self-interest would be levelled.

I am, etc.,
FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.
Shanghai, April 4, 1929.

"SPORT" IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Combining arrangements already existing with those announced recently, the weekly calendar of "sport" available to the Shanghai public would seem to be as follows:—

Monday: Greyhound racing at the Stadium.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Tuesday: Greyhound racing at the Stadium.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Wednesday: Greyhound Racing at Luna Park.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Thursday: Greyhound Racing at the Canidrome.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Friday: Greyhound Racing at the Stadium.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Saturday: Pony racing at the Shanghai Race Course, or pony racing at the Kiangwan Race Course.

Greyhound Racing at the Stadium, or Greyhound Racing at Luna Park, or possibly if not probably, greyhound racing at both the Stadium and Luna Park.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

The Sabbath: Pony racing at the Yangtzepoo Course, or pony racing at the Kiangwan Course.

Greyhound racing at the Canidrome.

Public receptions at the Big Wheel and all the Little Wheels.

Additional: These extra days "sport" provided by the various seasonal, annual, festival and other race meetings which collectively account for practically every public holiday throughout the year, with the only exception, so far as I can see, of Good Friday, I may be wrong, but I believe that even Christmas Day of last year was not exempt.

Those charming raffles, lotteries, tombolas and the like which, organized in the cause of Charity, give one and all, male and female, husband and wife, father and son, mother and daughter, an opportunity of what really amounts to trying to get something for next to nothing—or, to put it crudely, a little flutter.

Sweepstakes extraneous to, but none the less popular in, Shanghai, such as the Calcutta Sweep, the Stock Exchange Sweep, the Hongkong Derby Sweep, the Hongkong Champions Sweep, the Tientsin Champions Sweep, the Hankow Champions Sweep, and many others whose titles I forget at the moment but which inevitably make their presence felt here. Further, there are the many other local sweeps which are held twice a year in connection with the local races, and which are operated by practically every social and business club in the city. Further still, there are the "through ticket" sweeps advertised to the public by the Canidrome, the Kiangwan Race Club and the Yangtzepoo Race Club, and which enable anyone, without indulging in the formality of actually going to the races, to have a flutter on each and every race that is run.

All of these race meetings and sweeps and raffles and wheels to which I have referred are organized for the main purpose of extracting money from the pocket of the public.

It is true and undeniable that the public, or at least a fortunate section of it, gets something in return, but as that something, in the aggregate, is inevitably much less than the public again in the aggregate—gives, the hard and undeniable fact remains that these things constitute, in the aggregate, a huge and ever-present public liability.

What Are the Assets?

Liability presumes asset. What, in the matter under discussion, are the assets? The senior race club gives a portion of its cash sweep profits to charities. One greyhound club gave something to charity from a similar source, a source which has since been stopped. The Kiangwan Race Club and the Yangtzepoo Race Club also have sweeps, but whether they give anything to charity is a moot point. The same remark applies to the Canidrome. It may be as well to mention that these three organizations operate their courses as business ventures, so that it would be both illogical and unreasonable to expect that they should give away any part of their profits. I have never been inside a "Wheel" anywhere, but I understand from those that have that they (the Wheels) give away excellent food and high-class drinks to anyone and everyone who can qualify to secure entry to the premises, and that, in the case of the guests who gamble and win, the winnings are paid over with a readiness and a cheerfulness that cannot but compel admiration. What else they give away I am not aware of. The raffles and lotteries and tombolas which usually are organized in the cause of some deserving object give away prizes which sometimes are worth receiving, and they raise money which is generally badly needed. But as these raffles are, basically, as much gambling ventures as a cash sweep at the races, and as the young and the very young are not debarred from taking chances, they cannot be considered as anything but pernicious. Surely the old-fashioned brigandage is given full scope under the absorbing eye of the vicar or other local notability, is preferable. It is, at any rate, honest robbery without the element of gambling, and the only effect on the young is an appreciation of how Woman and her smile can compel Man to pay ten dollars for something he will probably be glad to give away as soon as he reaches safety. Another asset which I had nearly forgotten is the compulsory contribution to the Greater Shanghai authorities which is made by the Yangtzepoo and Kiangwan Race Clubs, and which is officially described as "five per cent betting tax for the Municipality of Greater Shanghai." The public pays this. Thus does pony racing relieve the over-burdened taxpayers of the Chinese-governed Shanghai!

A Change Wanted

Viewing the whole question broadly, one can only come to the conclusion that there is far too much opportunity for gambling in and around Shanghai, and far too little opportunity for sport in the way of exercise. Unless there is a change from arrangements that have been announced or which are understood, there will be racing of some description on every single day throughout the year, and with many days having pony racing in the afternoon and dog racing at night. I myself am as fond of seeing a dog race or a pony race, and of occasionally risking five dollars, as anyone, but I cannot see that prevailing glut of racing days and racing nights is either to the public good or the public interest. Surely there is a happy medium, a medium by which the one racing club and the five racing companies could get together and formulate a scheme whereby there is a sufficiency, and no more than a sufficiency, of dog and pony racing. To argue that from seven to ten race meetings a week are called for would be more than illogical; it would be stupid.

One cannot say much about the Wheels, except to express a hope that both the International and French Concession authorities will get see clear to suppress those that already exist and ensure that no others spring up in their place. It is admittedly difficult to secure a conviction against those who operate these places, with astute lawyers collecting a kind of locally-

applicable Monroe Doctrine in defence of their clients, with the patronage from high quarters which these wheels receive, and with many other obstacles to the closing of dens of which the kindest thing one could wish is that they should be burned to the ground and their proprietors, if they cannot be sent to prison, bundled out of Shanghai, lock, stock and barrel.

A Much-Abused Term

May I state in conclusion that in writing this letter I am neither attempting to grind any axe of my own nor trying to "erab the pitch" of the local pony racing and greyhound racing clubs, in none of which I have the least financial interest. Nor, may I say, am I a reformed gambler who, having frittered away all he possessed on ponies and dogs and at the wheel, feels he has a grudge against all these forms of entertainment. I hope, in fact I believe, I am typical of many in Shanghai at the moment—gamblers who occasionally look to and enjoy a gamble in the proper spirit, at the proper time and with due regard to the imperative necessity of not risking to lose more than can be afforded; and who view with a certain amount of alarm the present trend to develop what has for a long time been a comparatively harmless form of entertainment (in the shape of an occasional visit to the races and an occasional flutter on a pony or a dog) into a chronic epidemic of gambling. Such an epidemic neither desires nor can afford, but by the insidious adoption (by inference if not literally) of the much-abused term "sport," it bids fair to become a positive danger to the whole community. It is easy to say that those who do not want to go to the races can stay away. They can. But all minds and all dispositions are not alike, nor are all temperaments of a strength to render their possessors impervious to the continual inducements that are held forth to gamble; and it is this ever-present inducement which confronts those who like myself, cannot afford to do so day after day, and which sooner or later will have to be taken seriously into consideration by those who, in theory if not in fact, are responsible for the welfare of the community, so far as municipal, civic and consular responsibility can logically be expected to apply.

I am, etc.,

EXERCISE.

Shanghai, April 1, 1929

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We do not propose to enter into a discussion on the subject of your correspondent's "Exercise" letter, but merely wish to point out that he is entirely misinformed so far as this Company is concerned—in fact he has gone to the extent of procuring information, and is not, as is apparently the case, just writing for the sake of airing his own views.

So far from its being, according to him "both illogical and unreasonable to expect that they should give away any part of their profits" allow me to state that the Company has paid into the Treasury of the French Consulate-General the sum of \$119,384.78, which money is being distributed by the French Consul General to local Chinese Charities, Hospitals, Schools, etc., details of which will shortly be published by the French Consul-General.

We are, etc.,

LE CHAMP DE COURSES FRANCAIS.
Shanghai, April 3, 1929.

LICENCES ON CHINESE ROAD

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—No one will dispute the fact that the Chinese Municipal authorities have the right to collect licence fees for cars using their roads, but objection to the method and manner in which defaulters are treated calls for immediate action to safeguard our rights.

No Chinese authority has the power to fine persons with extra-territorial status and unless this is checked at once it means that further imposts will be made.

I am, etc.,

L. E. C.

Shanghai, April 4, 1929.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

KIANGWAN EASTER RACE MEETING

Some Very Exciting Sport: Show the Unconquerable

The International Recreation Club may be congratulated most heartily on the running of their Easter meeting. The racing was excellent. In fact, not for a long time has there been such uniformly good racing. The griffins are an exceptionally smart lot.

Apollo put up a fine performance on the first day, when, carrying a heavy penalty, he covered a mile in three-fifths of a second better than his own previous record of 1 min. 59 3/5 sec. At that, he did the last furlong in a canter.

The Champions worked out as expected, so far as the win went, and there is little to say about it. There was a field rather larger than expected, eleven facing the starter. They got away to a good start, and Sochow immediately was sent out in the Johnny Heard fashion. Thereafter, nothing ever approached him and he won as he pleased by many lengths in the fast time of 2 min. 33 3/4 sec. White Diamond and Sportsman Union ran well behind in the initial stages, but the former came up at the top of the straight and there was a fine race for places. Star-fort just managed to make second, a head better than White Diamond, with Brisson barely out of it. Sochow's quarters were—31.2; 1.00.3; 1.30.4; 2.02.2; 2.33.4. His last quarter of 31.2 easily could have been improved upon, for he simply was loping in with Huang watching the field.

MARCH 30.

1.—The Kokoa Cup
Five furlongs.

- 1.—Fah Kee's Sportsman Union, H. Colloco, 155.
 - 2.—K. D. So's Passage Money, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
 - 3.—Auto's Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 158.
- Won by two lengths; the same. Time, 1 min. 12 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$6.30. Places, \$5.10, 5.40 \$6.20.

2.—The New Nursery Plate
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—S. W. Hee's Chekiang, T. Y. Tung, 160.
 - 2.—F. Y. Wang's Dress Parade, Z. L. Koo, 157.
 - 3.—Lansing's Quotation Mark, L. P. Quincey, 160.
- Won by one and a half lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 38 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$30.50. Places, \$10.20, \$91.80, \$6.30.

3.—The Griffins Plate
One mile.

- 1.—Eve's Social Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
 - 2.—So & So's Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 152.
 - 3.—Foot's Speedfoot, H. Huang, 155.
- Won by two lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 06 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$11.90. Places, \$6.90, \$12.90, \$15.10.

4.—The Red Rose Stakes
One mile.

- 1.—Ed. Sheng & Co's Brison, J. Liu, 158.
 - 2.—Mrs. Yih's White Diamond, J. P. S. Li, 155.
 - 3.—F. Y. Wang's Busy Bee, V. Haimovitch, 158.
- Won by a neck; one length.
Time, 2 min. 02 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$113.50. Places, \$21.40, \$8.50, \$9.02.

5.—The Grand Juvenile Plate
Five furlongs.

- 1.—Perchang's Tien Koong, H. C. Pih, 155.
 - 2.—F. Y. Wang's Pinchello Life, F. Y. Tung, 155.
 - 3.—S. C. Chang's Siberian Plain, C. Encarnacao, 151.
- Won by three-quarters; the same.
Time, 1 min. 19 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$40.10. Places, \$13.50, \$18.40, \$11.60.

6.—The Subscription Griffins Holiday Plate
Three quarter mile.

- 1.—T. T. Chow & Co's Grand Company, D. S. Li, 160.
 - 2.—Leaf's Armed Guard, H. C. Pih, 165.
 - 3.—Mao & Lok's Midnight Adventure, H. Huang, 162.
- Won by a half length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 31 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$71.20. Places, \$13.60, \$19.90, \$7.30.

7.—The Griffins Trial Plate
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—Jolly Bird's Wings, H. Huang, 155.
 - 2.—Plane's Hydroplane, C. Encarnacao, 158.
 - 3.—Z. L. T. C's Godson, D. S. Li, 155.
- Won by three lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 38 3/4 sec.

8.—The Spring Cup
One mile.

- 1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's Sochow, H. Huang, 158.
 - 2.—Woo's Prince Walbert II, Wm. Hu, 156.
 - 3.—C. C. Purdue's Coeur de Leon, W. L. McCann, 158.
- Won by three lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 36 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$6.60. Places, \$5.60, \$11.40, \$56.80.

9.—The Greenmount Nursery Plate
One mile.

- 1.—S. N. Shendrikoff's Apollo, L. P. Quincey, 165.
 - 2.—Toeg's Spearment, W. Hill, 158.
 - 3.—Admiral Co's Herodotus, C. Encarnacao, 158.
- Won by four lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 59 sec. (Record).
Parimutuel—Win, \$6.70. Places, \$5.30, \$6.70, \$6.50.

10.—The Cosmopolitan Plate
Three quarter mile.

- 1.—Ed. Sheng & Co's Battlement, J. Liu, 162.
 - 2.—Mrs. Z. L. Yang's Indian Corn, D. S. Li, 168.
 - 3.—Perchang's Happy Choice, H. C. Pih, 149.
- Won by a half-length; a head.
Time, 1 min. 29 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$564.70. Places, \$121.00, \$9.80, \$102.30.

11.—The Shanghai Race Club Cup
One and half miles.

- 1.—Perchang's Tien Law Mo Tze, H. C. Pih, 165.
 - 2.—Hong Fah Ziang's The Tiger Hero, H. Huang, 155.
 - 3.—Woo's Fairy Prince, Wm. Hu, 155.
- Won by a neck; half.
Time, 3 min. 17 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$13.70. Places, \$6.00, \$5.50, \$9.30.

MARCH 31.

1.—The Chazee Cup
One mile.

- 1.—S. W. Hee's Chekiang, T. Y. Tung, 160.
 - 2.—Lansing's Quotation Mark, L. P. Quincey, 160.
 - 3.—Fah Kee's Interruptive, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
- Won by a head; one length. Time, 2 min. 03 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$16.90. Places, \$6.70, \$6.30, \$6.40.

2.—The Cash Sweep Plate
One mile.

- 1.—Mrs. Yih's White Diamond, D. S. Li, 155.
 - 2.—Perchang's Consideration, H. C. Pih, 152.
 - 3.—Plane's Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
- Won by a neck; one length. Time, 2 min. 06 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$6.10. Places, \$5.10, \$6.90, \$5.60.

3.—The Llama Miao Plate
One mile.

- 1.—Z. L. T. C's Godson, D. S. Li, 155.
 - 2.—So & So's Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 152.
 - 3.—Perchang's Tien Fook, H. C. Pih, 155.
- Won by one length; a short head.
Time, 2 min. 04 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$22.20. Places, \$5.70, \$5.70, \$10.20.

4.—The Easter Stakes
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's Sochow, H. Huang, 165.
 - 2.—Fah Kee's Old Friend, H. Colloco, 155.
 - 3.—S. L. Chang's The Wellknown Horse, N. Deitz, 152.
- Won by many lengths; four. Time, 2 min. 38 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$5.30. Places, \$5.20, \$5.30, \$5.10.

5.—The Derby Stakes
One and a half miles.

- 1.—Five Stars' Star-fort, D. S. Li, 152.
 - 2.—Eve's grey, Social Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
 - 3.—Hong Fah Ziang's The Tiger Hero, J. Liu, 155.
- Won by a half-length; a head. Time, 3 min. 09 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$403.10. Places, \$60.20, \$7.90, \$31.90.

6.—The Nanyang Stakes
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—K. C. Sung's Mon Ami, V. M. Haimovitch, 162.
 - 2.—Sub Co's, Sub-Class, H. C. Pih, 152.
 - 3.—F. Y. Wang's Kienlof, P. Noodt, 142.
- Won by a half-length; a head. Time, 1 min. 14 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$12.70. Places, \$6.70, \$7.50, \$11.30.

7.—The Kirtling Plate
Nine furlongs.

- 1.—Shayaping's Forward March, W. T. Way, 147.
 - 2.—Pearl Co's, Only One, H. Huang, 150.
 - 3.—Perchang's Tien Toong, H. C. Pih, 152.
- Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 23 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$54.10. Places, \$11.20, \$32.20, \$10.10.

8.—The Land of Plums Stakes
Seven furlongs.

- 1.—Eliat's Firefly, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 144.
- 2.—C. E. & T. T. Grand Castle, C. Encarnacao, 150.

- 3.—Sung & Wong's Brownstone, A. N. Dallas, 152.

Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 44 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$22.70. Places, \$8, \$6.10, \$10.30.

9.—The Easter Totalisator Cup.
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—Chow & Co's, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 160.
 - 2.—Y. Lok's Peony, L. K. Woo, 147.
 - 3.—Woo's Fairy Knight, Y. S. Chang, 147.
- Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck. Time, 2 min. 40 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$40.40. Places, \$13.80, \$105.80, \$47.60.

10.—The April Plate
Seven furlongs.

- 1.—Tam's Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 150.
 - 2.—Wang's Noble Life, A. N. Dallas, 150.
 - 3.—Five Stars' Star-Anise, D. S. Li, 150.
- Won by three-quarters of a length; one. Time, 1 min. 40 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$17.80. Places, \$8, \$11.80, \$10.

11.—The Red House Plate
One and a half miles.

- 1.—Five Stars' Mount Blanc, D. S. Li, 150.
 - 2.—K. D. So's Bargain Money, V. M. Haimovitch, 147.
 - 3.—J. H. & Co's, Wellington, T. Y. Tung, 150.
- Won by one length; half. Time, 3 min. 10 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$47.90. Places, \$10.40, \$12.30, \$7.20.

APRIL 1.

1.—The Eastern Flyaway Plate (a handicap)
One mile.

- 1.—Chow & Co's, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 167.
 - 2.—H. F. Lee's Virgo, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 155.
 - 3.—Y. Lok's Pegasus, C. Encarnacao, 150.
- Won by one length; half. Time, 2 min. 04 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$11.10. Places, \$6.90, \$9.10, \$11.00.

2.—The Easter Monday Plate
One mile.

- 1.—Dallas & Tam's Hurry On, A. N. Dallas, 155.
 - 2.—J. H. & Co's, Wellington, T. Y. Tung, 155.
 - 3.—C. E. & T. T's, Grand Castle, C. Encarnacao, 155.
- Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 04 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$22.50. Places, \$6.30, \$7.50, \$5.40.

3.—The Ladies' Purse
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—Hong Fah Ziang's The Tiger Hero, J. Liu, 150.
 - 2.—Eve's Social Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 157.
 - 3.—Fah Kee's Old Triumph, H. Colloco, 155.
- Won by one and a half lengths; dead heat for second. Time, 2 min. 35 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$21.60. Places, \$8.40, \$8.40, \$8.40.

4.—The Joss House Plate
One and a half miles.

- 1.—K. D. So's Bargain Money, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
 - 2.—Admiral Co's, Princedom, C. Encarnacao, 150.
 - 3.—F. Y. Wang's Charming Ostent, C. G. Jack, 155.
- Won by four lengths; three. Time, 3 min. 12 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$7.60. Places, \$5.10, \$6.90, \$7.30.

5.—The Great Eastern Plate
Six furlongs.

- 1.—Raymond's Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 155.
 - 2.—S. L's Jolly Prince, F. Noodt, 149.
 - 3.—Vont & Koo's Kiuhang Road, C. Encarnacao, 150.
- Won by four lengths; half. Time, 1 min. 29 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$12.20. Places, \$12.90, \$24.50, \$41.

6.—The Farewell Cup
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—F. E. & V. H's, Busy Bee, V. M. Haimovitch, 158.
 - 2.—Purdue's Coeur de Leon, M. M. Sokoloff, 154.
 - 3.—Woo's Prince Walbert II, Wm. Hu, 155.
- Won by many lengths; three. Time, 2 min. 31 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$10.50. Places, \$5.60, \$5.50, \$7.10.

7.—The Ohio Plate
Six furlongs.

- 1.—S. N. Pan's Phoenix, D. S. Li, 150.
 - 2.—J. H. Tam's Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 160.
 - 3.—F. Y. Wang's Noble Life, C. G. Jack, 155.
- Won by one length; a short head. Time, 1 min. 48 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$27.70. Places, \$10.10, \$10.90, \$20.30.

8.—The Champion Sweepstakes
One and a quarter miles.

- 1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's Sochow, H. Huang, 158.
 - 2.—Five Stars' Star-fort, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
 - 3.—Mrs. Yih's White Diamond II, D. S. Li, 155.
- Also ran—Tien Law Motze (Pih), The Tiger Hero (Tung), Firefly (Wells-Henderson), Hurry On (Dallas), Brison (Liu), Sportsman Union (Colloco), Mount Blanc (Encarnacao), Battlement (Hui).
Won by many lengths; a head. Time, 2 min. 34 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$6.30. Places, \$5.60, \$9, \$7.40.

9.—The Merchants Plate
One mile.

- 1.—Haimkootam's Ptolemy, V. M. Haimovitch, 153.
 - 2.—H. Y. Sheng's C.O.D., R. N. Harris, 147.
 - 3.—Woo's Seven U. T. Y. Tung, 147.
- Won by two lengths; half. Time, 2 min. 01 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$12.70. Places, \$8.40, \$21.30, \$22.50.

10.—The Eclipse Stakes
One mile.

- 1.—Perchang's Tien Hsien, L. P. Quincey, 150.
 - 2.—Allan's Pdarash, V. M. Haimovitch, 153.
 - 3.—Perchang's Tien Fook, H. C. Pih, 155.
- 3.—Z. L. T. C's Godson, D. S. Li, 162.
Won by a half-length; the same (dead-heat for third). Time, 2 min. 04 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$147. Places, \$25.20, \$19.20, \$5.60, \$6.10.

11.—The Novices Cup
One and a half miles.

- 1.—C. S. Mao's Merry Lord, W. E. Tingle, 143.
 - 2.—Y. S. Doo's Maskie Rush, Y. S. Sun, 140.
 - 3.—Admiral Co's, Poppydum, R. B. Ozorio, 142.
- Won by a half-length; two. Time, 3 min. 13 sec.
Parimutuel—Win, \$54.70. Places, \$16.80, \$10.80, \$36.40.

GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG CLUB

Enthusiastic Canine Owners' New Organization

More than a score of enthusiastic breeders and friends of German Shepherd dogs met at the Palace Hotel on April 4 for the purpose of organizing a club to further interest in the breed in Shanghai and after a committee was elected the meeting adjourned to meet again upon notice of the hon. treasurer.

Mr. P. H. Duncan started the club idea by writing to those known to be interested in shepherd dogs and at the meeting was elected president with Dr. F. G. Phillips vice-president. Mr. R. C. Hall was elected treasurer and Mr. Ma Man-kaap, Chinese secretary and Mrs. P. H. Duncan, foreign secretary.

It is hoped that those interested in the dogs will get in touch with the club and at the next meeting it is proposed to advance a set of rules by which the organization can be governed. Interested persons can write Mr. R. C. Hall at 142 Szechuen Road or Mr. Duncan at 133 Rue Amiral Courbet who will gladly give such further particulars as are desired.

YANGTSEPOO BOWLS CLUB

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Yangtsepoow Bowls Club was held on April 2 at the Thorburn Road headquarters with some 45 members in attendance.

The elections for the coming year resulted as follows:—Hon. president, Mr. G. McMurdo, president, Mr. J. W. Briery, vice-president Mr. R. K. Hamilton, captain Mr. A. A. Malcolm, hon. secretary and hon. treasurer Mr. E. Linde and the committee to be composed of Messrs. W. Parr, D. Ramsay, J. Drysdale, G. W. Waite, and M. J. Timmins.

THE DAVIS CUP

Switzerland Defeated by Monaco

Monte Carlo, Mar. 31.

In the Davis Cup competition here Monaco beat Switzerland by three matches to two.—Reuter.

A SIX DAY'S RACE ON ROLLER SKATES

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 2.

The traditional six-day bicycle race, which has been held annually in Madison Square Garden for many years, found a rival to-day when 13 professionals began the first six-day roller skating race in the history of the country. Rules for the race are similar to those governing the bicycle race.—United Press.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Finely Contested Event Won by Norfolk Regt.

The Shanghai open cross-country championship, the principal harrier event of the Shanghai Athletic Club, was run off on March 31 in ideal weather and resulted in a victory for Pte. Hazeltine of the U. S. Marine Corps, by some 200 feet over his nearest competitor in the fast time of 43 min. 10½ sec. for a slightly over seven mile course.

The team event was won in impressive style by the Norfolk Regiment "A" entries who ran well bunched and though the first to finish, Cpl. Johnson, came in fourth, the others coming in shortly after and left no question as to their superiority as a concerted team entry.

Behind Pte. Hazeltine to finish in second position was J. Remedios, Shanghai Athletic Club, who was a favourite with the watchers and an acknowledged man to be feared by the rest in the contest. Third position went to Pte. Cockle, Wiltshires, and behind him came Cpl. Johnson, Norfolk, with L. Stone, the unattached entry, who decided to run just a short time before the start, finishing in fifth position.

From then on the runners finished well bunched and it can be said for the excellent condition of the men that only two gave up the race and these because of attempting new footwear on the hard baked course.

From Start to Halfway

Mr. G. B. Stormes, starter and time keeper, blew the starting whistle promptly at 10.30 and the 63 men were off to a cheer from a goodly crowd who had assembled at the Kiangnan entrance to Hongkew Park to see them away. Before the attending motor cars and bicycles could catch them they were well along and had turned the road over the country that lay to the north.

The course was laid by Mr. Tom McKenna, Hon. Secretary and coach of the Shanghai Athletic Club, and much credit should go to him for both the excellent condition of the men and the fine policing of the trail that gave the competitors plenty of room and resulted in few if any hold-ups due to congestion along the route.

At the first turn which was practically the half way mark, Chun Tai Factory corner, around which the men circled to come straight through over the ground to the finish line, the first man to round the mark was J. Remedios with Pte. Cockle of the Wiltshires a few feet behind. Absent with him was Pte. Hazeltine and scarce two feet behind came Cpl. Johnson, Norfolk. Indeed so closely bunched were these men as to make the race practically to be decided from their ranks and the leadership was never questioned right through to the close. The four kept it very much to themselves and so fast a pace did they set that those who came on behind were pressed even to keep in sight of the fleeing leaders.

A Finishing Thrill

After the turn on the stretch back to the finish line, a real thrill developed a short 300 yards from the finish when the two leading contestants, Pte. Hazeltine and J. Remedios, were running neck and neck until the former unleashed a strong sprint and drew away from the Shanghai Athletic Club entrant to win. It can be said for Remedios that he was then so well ahead of the third to finish that he was the only man in sight as he crossed the line.

Pte. Hazeltine finished in excellent condition showing little wear and tear for the trying course, and both he and Remedios looked fit for an additional run without any signs of stress.

The number of contestants this year was a record one with 65 entries and that the Norfolks came out prepared to win can be gleaned from the fact that they had 18 men in three teams running, with the pick of the lot, "A" team comprising the best men who had the race tucked away so to speak.

Other entries were the Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, French Defence Force, and seven individual entries running on their own.

The official referee was Mr. H. D. Redger, whose knowledge of the course more than once was invaluable to several men who were separated from the pack and were



The Norfolk Regiment "A" entrants, team winners in the Open Cross Country Championship race over a seven-mile course, at Hongkew. Reading from left to right:—Pte. Lux, Cpl. Johnson, Sgt. Wright, L. Cpl. Foot, Pte. Desborough, and Pte. Cole. Cpl. Johnson was the first man to finish for his team.

set right by the watchful eye of the referee. The chief judge was Mr. F. S. Bridges who was ably assisted by Messrs. H. G. Reed, C. M. Tobin, C. Campbell, A. Leitao and others.

The Leaders

Prizes were awarded to the first three teams to finish and the first ten harriers to cross the line received awards. A cup for the youngest entrant to finish was presented by Mr. F. S. Bridges and Capt. H. G. Reed and the prize for the individual winner was donated by Mr. M. Speelman.

The first 15 men to finish were, Pte. Hazeltine, U. S. Marines; J. Remedios, Shanghai Athletic Club; Pte. Cockle, Wiltshires; Cpl. Johnson, Norfolk "A"; L. Stone, unattached; Pte. Perkins, U. S. Marines; G. R. Hunt, Shanghai Athletic Club; Pte. Desborough, Norfolk "A"; Pte. Cole, Norfolk "A"; L. Cpl. Foot, Norfolk "A"; Pte. Lux, Norfolk "A"; Pte. Mortimer, Norfolk "B"; Pte. Reynolds, Norfolk "B"; J. J. Dawson, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. Carroll, Norfolk "B".

The first three teams to finish were Norfolk "A", Wiltshire "A", U. S. Marines.

BASKETBALL

International Championship for America

America clinched the International Basketball Championship of 1929 by vanquishing the Chinese quintette on March 29 at the Pavilion by the score of 37 points to 31, while Korea was awarded the consolation honours by winning two successive games from Portugal, the results of the match being 41 to 23 for the Korean hoopers. By virtue of the two straight victories over the Chinese exponents in a series of three games, the Yankees are entitled to hold the Fessenden Shield for one year.

AMERICA'S "BUNION" RACE

Hundred Runners Started from New York to Los Angeles

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Mar. 31.

Mr. Will Rogers, the comedian, to-day started nearly 100 runners on the annual "Bunion" Derby race between New York and Los Angeles. The contestants included 30 men and boys who participated in the run last year. The programme of the race, as announced by Mr. C. C. Pyle, its promoter, calls for arrival of the surviving runners in the California city on June 18.—United Press.

SHANGHAI SOCCER

The week end fixture list only comprised a few matches, but it is gratifying to relate that in each case a thrilling encounter took place, and the ideal weather conditions were responsible for drawing unusually large crowds to witness the interesting games.

The first meeting between the S. R. C. and the Wiltshire Regt. took place on Good Friday, and after a very hard struggle the league champions succeeded in gaining the day by the bare margin of two goals to one. This match completes the league fixtures for the season, and also enables the S.R.C. to finish up with a very creditable record.

The Interport game attracted a large number of Portuguese to the Stadium on Saturday, and they gave both sets of players an enthusiastic welcome as they entered the field of play.

A very even first half ended with each side scoring once, but sub-

sequently the visitors overplayed their opponents, and finished easy winners. However, the Shanghai team were unfortunate to lose the services of Costa, who retired early in the second half.

In the Police Commissioner's Cup game, which was held on Sunday, the South emerged victorious by the score of five goals to four. They were actually three down at one period of the game, but made a wonderful second half recovery.

Results and details follow:—

FIRST DIVISION

S.R.C. 2, Wiltshire Regt. 1.
Police 5, Norfolk Regt. 2.

INTERPORT

Hongkong Portuguese 5, Shanghai Portuguese 2.
Wiltshire Regt. 4, Portuguese 1.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S CUP

South of the Creek 5, North of the Creek 4.
The Portuguese Interport teams were:—

Hongkong—Beltrao; Silva-Netto and Xavier; G. Remedios, A. Remedios and Souza; B. Gosano, Ward, A. Gosano Rocha and Brown.

Shanghai—Rangel; Mareal and Corte-Real; A. Collaco, Costa, and C. Favacho; A. Noddi, B. Favacho, H. Collaco, F. Noddi and Goncalves.
Referee—Sgt. Bishop. Linesmen—Messrs. Leslie and Palmer.

GENERAL ELECTION AND GOLF

Amateur Championship to be Postponed

London, Apr. 3.

The Committee of the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich, where the Amateur Golf Championship will be played off in May, has asked the authorities at St. Andrews to postpone the fixture on account of the General Election.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF AT PEKING



In a closely contested golf match at Peking between teams representing Scotland, Japan, China and the United States, the international challenge trophy, played for annually, was won by the American team. The players in the above picture are, as follows:—Sitting on ground:—Lt.-Col. Moses, Mr. Sakai, Mr. Sato, Mr. Kanai Sitting. Dr. S. P. Chen, Mr. W. Park, Mr. C. C. Liang, Lieut. J. McHugh, Mr. Y. A. Hori, Capt. Halsey Powell, Standing, Mr. A. Shoemaker, Mr. Steve Lin, Mr. J. Black, Mr. C. F. Liu, Dr. Nishimura, Mr. Sunada, Dr. Iijima, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Alex. Davidson, Mr. L. C. Kwong, Mr. Kusakari, Mr. C. H. Liang, Mr. P. Leong, Mr. C. A. Bailey, Mr. P. Tyau, Mr. Duffus. Top row: Mr. A. Caruthers, Mr. C. R. Bennett, Mr. Shearer, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. A. C. Henning, Lieut. Gortge.

BILLIARDS

Mr. Shervington Defeated by Capt. Barrett

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, the present holder of the championship title, easily succeeded in qualifying for the next preliminary round in his match with Mr. S. Shervington, on March 28.

The afternoon session was most interesting, and apart from a high break of 149 by Captain Barrett, was notable for some fine play by both competitors. The interval arrived with Captain Barrett leading with a score of 500 against 349 by his opponent.

The winner did not play so well in the second session, but the issue of the game was never in doubt.

The final scores were:

Captain E. I. M. Barrett 1,000
Mr. S. Shervington 498

Other breaks by Captain Barrett were 58, 55, 54, 40, and those of Mr. Shervington 50, 39, and 38.

A further preliminary round took place on March 30 and ended in a win for Mr. J. W. Prince over Pte. A. E. Butcher, R.A.M.C.

The soldier started rather badly, and in consequence Prince held a formidable lead of 286 at the end of the afternoon session.

In the evening, however, Pte. Butcher improved considerably, and apart from finishing with a respectable score, made the game much more interesting. Neither of the players succeeded in obtaining a break of over 50.

The final scores were:

J. W. Prince 1,000
A. E. Butcher 719

Mr. Komaroff Eliminated

The match on April 2 was the closest yet witnessed in the tournament, and ended in a win for Mr. E. A. Alvares, over his opponent, Mr. C. D. Komaroff. The afternoon play was particularly interesting, owing to the evenness of the game, and concluded with Mr. Alvares leading by 74.

The play of Mr. Komaroff deteriorated in the evening, however, and at one period of the game the winner was leading by over 200.

The final scores were:

Mr. E. A. Alvares 1,000
Mr. C. D. Komaroff 833

The highest breaks by the winner were 54 and 44, and those of the loser 46, 41, 40.

Second Round

The initial game in the second round on April 3 attracted a good number of spectators and they witnessed a very entertaining match between Mr. J. P. Campos, and Mr. W. R. Chisholm, the former winning by 1,000-645.

There seemed every likelihood of an even struggle in the afternoon session, for Mr. Chisholm started well and held the lead until his opponent turned the tables with a brilliant break of 116, which enabled him to lead at the interval by 140.

In the second session, the play of Mr. Campos was remarkably good, and the loser had very few opportunities of reducing the lead.

During this period, the winner made one break of 70, four of over 60, and ended the match with an unfinished break of 50.

Mr. Pennell Enters Semi-final

As anticipated, Mr. W. A. Pennell succeeded in qualifying for the semi-final of the amateur billiards championship on April 4 by beating Mr. G. M. P. Remedios.

The winner, however, did not play as well as he usually does, and the lead of 225 obtained at the end of the afternoon play helped considerably towards the victory.

Mr. Remedios gave an improved display in the second session, and as it took his opponent some time to get going there were prospects of a close struggle until Mr. Pennell had reached the score of 800, when he made the highest break of the match (65), and had no difficulty in obtaining the rest of the points to conclude the game.

The final scores were:

Mr. W. A. Pennell 1,000
Mr. G. M. P. Remedios 636

LONDON, Mar. 27.—At Twickenham this afternoon the Army won the inter-Services Rugby Championship by defeating the Air Force by 27 points to nil.—Reuter.

GOLF

China Golf Meeting in England

A circular from Messrs. Crossley & McLellan, the London stockbrokers, gives news of the proposal to hold a China golf meeting at Aldeburgh this year. It may be remembered that a year ago Mr. R. E. Wilson, well-known to local golfers, arranged a tournament for old China hands, and so successful was this that those taking part have asked that something of the same sort should take place this year. Messrs. Crossley & McLellan were asked to act as honorary secretaries, and have taken up the duties.

They now announce that the committee and members of the Aldeburgh Golf Club have kindly given permission for the tournament to take place over their links on Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12, on payment of the usual green fees. Last year the competitions were as follows:—Singles, medal play, over 18 holes: foursomes against bogey, over 18 holes. It has been suggested that the first competition would be more enjoyable were it against bogey rather than under medal rules, and the suggestion is that it should be left to a vote of the participants to decide upon this. Those intending to play are accordingly being asked to signify their desires to the honorary secretaries.

Over 100 old China hands in England have been circularized regarding the meeting, while those who may be proceeding home in time to take part should communicate with Messrs. Crossley & McLellan, 5 Copthall Building, Copthall Avenue, London E. C. 2.

Shanghai Golf Club

The tie in the Gaines Cup competition was played off at Kiangwan on March 31 and resulted in a win for W.H.C. Huggett and C. B. Morrison by two up.

The tie in the qualifying round of the "B" class championship of the Shanghai Golf Club was won by E. A. Meyerink and A. C. Godby.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

France Defeated by England at Colombes

Colombes, Apr. 1.

In the International Rugby Match here to-day between France and England, England beat France by 16 points to 6. The game was played in fine weather and there were 40,000 people present.

Five minutes after the kick off Ribere (France) displayed great cleverness in swerving past his opponents, and scored a clever try. France 3, England 0.

A couple of minutes later Aarvold (England) cut through from the half-way line and passed to Novis. The latter was beaten by the speed of the Frenchman but Gummer (England) ran up took the ball and touched down. The kick, however, was unsuccessful. France 3, England 3.

There was a desperate struggle later when England were penned in their own half for a quarter of an hour. Then Reeve (England) burst through and, after a brilliant run, was only brought down when within two yards of the French line. Thea Richards (England) ran up, picked up the ball and scored near the touch-line. Stanbury (England) with a splendid kick added the necessary points.

At half time the score stood at England 8 points, France 3.

After the interval the English forwards did some grand work in the loose and scrum. From a knock-on which yielded England the ball, Aslett (England) drew the French defence towards him before giving the ball to Aarvold. The latter made a dash along the touch-line, crossed the opponents goal-line and put the ball down right under the posts. Stanbury converted. England 13, France 3.

Then Houdet (France) crossed the English line in the corner. Behoteguy (France) failed to convert.

Following a scrum Periton (England) faced a French defender when the latter was about to punt the ball and received it in his face. Quickly picking it up he sprinted 10 yards and scored wide out. Brown failed to convert.

The whistle then went, leaving England the victors with a score of 16 points, France having scored 6. —Reuter.

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT SEEKINGJAO



Left—Mr. Herbert Langley's short game. Right—Mrs. D. M. Graham approaching.



Left—A group of interested spectators. Right—Mr. A. R. Blinko's follow-through.

FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Mar. 27.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION
Hamilton Acads. 3, Rangers 0.
This is the first defeat of the Rangers this season.

March 29.

LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION
Aston Villa 1, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Bury 1, Manchester United 3.
Liverpool 2, Cardiff City 0.
Manchester C. 5, Bolton W. 1.
Preston N. E. 2, Tottenham H. 2.
Sunderland 2, Everton 2.
West Ham U. 4, Burnley 0.

2ND DIVISION
Barnsley 4, Stoke City 2.
Blackpool 3, Bradford 0.
Clapton Orient 0, Bristol C. 1.
Grimsby Town 1, Chelsea 0.
Millwall 2, Southampton 4.
Nottingham F. 1, W. Brom A. 2.
Port Vale 2, Oldham A. 1.
Preston N. E. 2, Tottenham H. 2.
Reading 2, Swansea Town 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
Brentford 4, Norwich City 0.
Brighton & H. A. 1, B'mouth & B. A. 0.
Bristol R. 0, Newport County 3.
Charlton A. 4, Luton Town 1.
Crystal P. 1, Queen's Park R. 1.
Fulham 2, Swindon Town 0.
Gillingham 0, Southend U. 2.
Plymouth A. 4, Torquay U. 0.
Watford 4, Walsall 1.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)
Chesterfield 2, Rochdale 1.
Doncaster R. 3, Darlington 1.
Lincoln City 3, Carlisle U. 0.
Nelson v. Ashington unplayed.
New Brighton 2, Wrexham 0.
Southport 2, Barrow 2.
South Shields 3, Accrington S. 0.
Stockport County 2, Crewe A. 2.
Tranmere R. 3, Wigan Boro' 2.

Mar. 3.

LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION
Aston Villa 7, Bury 1.
Birmingham 0, Newcastle U. 0.
Blackburn 2, Aston Villa 5.
Bolton 0, Southend U. 1.
Derby County 6, Manchester U. 1.
Everton 1, Sheffield United 3.
Huddersfield T. 1, Cardiff City 1.
Manchester City 4, Burnley 1.
Nottingham F. 2, Tottenham H. 0.
Stoke City 3, Middlesbrough 2.
Swansea T. 2, W'hampton W. 0.
West Brom A. 5, Reading 0.

2ND DIVISION
Barnsley 6, Port Vale 0.
Blackpool 3, Notts County 2.
Bradford 2, Southampton 1.
Bristol City 0, Hull City 0.
Chelsea 0, Millwall 3.
Clapton Orient 1, Preston N. E. 0.
Grimsby Town 1, Oldham A. 0.
Nottingham F. 2, Tottenham H. 2.
Stoke City 3, Middlesbrough 2.
Swansea T. 2, W'hampton W. 0.
West Brom A. 5, Reading 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
B'mouth & B. A. 0, Newport County 1.
Brentford 2, Crystal Palace 4.

Brighton & H. A. 2, Queen's Park 1.
Charlton A. 2, Plymouth A. 1.
Coventry City 2, Torquay U. 1.
Exeter City 2, Bristol Rovers 2.
Luton Town 5, Swindon T. 3.
Merthyr Town 1, Walsall 0.
Newhampton T. 1, Gillingham 0.
Norwich City 2, Fulham 2.
Southend United 1, Watford 3.

3RD DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Aston Villa 1, Wigan Boro' 1.
Carlisle United 4, Barrow 1.
Chesterfield 4, Hartlepool U. 1.
Darlington 2, Stockport C. 3.
Doncaster R. 1, Rotherham U. 0.
Nelson 4, Tranmere Rovers 2.
New Brighton 0, Bradford C. 3.
Rochdale 0, Lincoln City 2.
Southport 1, Halifax Town 0.
South Shields 3, Crewe A. 0.
Wrexham 1, Accrington S. 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION
Aberdeen 5, Partick Thistle 0.
Airdrieonians 5, St. Johnstone 1.
Ayr United 4, Hibernians 1.
Celtic 3, Third Lanark 1.
Dundee 4, Cowdenbath 0.
Hearts 3, Millarnock 3.
Motherwell 1, St. Mirren 1.
Queen's Park 5, Hamilton A. 0.
Raith Rovers 2, Falkirk 0.
Rangers 0, Clyde 0.

April 1.

LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION
Birmingham 1, Portsmouth 0.
Bolton W. 1, Manchester City 1.
Cardiff City 1, Liverpool 2.
Leicester City 1, Aston Villa 1.
Manchester United 1, Dury 0.
Sheffield U. 1, Leeds United 1.
Blackburn Rovers 1, Huddersfield T. 1.

2ND DIVISION
Bradford 5, Blackpool 2.
Bristol City 1, Clapton O. 0.
Chelsea 3, Grimsby Town 2.
Hull City 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Notts County 3, W'hampton W. 0.
Oldham A. 1, Port Vale 1.
Southampton 3, Millwall 0.
Stoke City 0, Barnsley 0.
Swansea Town 0, Reading 1.
Tottenham H. 2, Preston N. E. 0.
W. Brom A. 3, Nottingham F. 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
B'mouth & B. A. 3, Brighton & H. A. 2.
Coventry C. 0, Northampton T. 2.
Exeter City 5, Merthyr Town 0.
Luton T. 3, Charlton A. 0.
Newport C. 2, Bristol Rovers 0.
Norwich City 2, Brentford 4.
Queen's Park R. 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Southend U. 1, Gillingham 0.
Swindon Town 1, Fulham 2.
Torquay U. 2, Plymouth A. 2.
Walsall 4, Watford 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)
Barrow 1, Southport 2.
Crewe A. 0, Tranmere Rovers 1.
Darlington 1, Doncaster R. 0.
Hartlepool U. 1, Accrington S. 3.
Lincoln City 3, Ashington 1.
Rochdale 2, Chesterfield 1.
Rotherham U. 0, Halifax T. 0.

South Shields 3, Nelson 2.
Wigan Boro' 4, Stockport C. 0.
Wrexham 1, New Brighton 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION
Kilmarnock 3, Clyde 1.
Third Lanark 2, Hearts 2.
Celtic 1, Partick T. 0.
Rangers 2, Queen's Park 1.

The Celtic-Partick match was played on Partick's ground owing to Celtic's pavilion and dressing-rooms being gutted as the result of a fire.

April 2.

LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION
Aston Villa 4, Leicester City 2.
Derby County 3, Everton 0.
Huddersfield T. 0, Sheffield W. 0.
Leeds United 2, Sheffield United 0.

2ND DIVISION
W'hampton W. 3, Notts County 1.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
Merthyr Town 2, Exeter City 1.
Northampton T. 3, Coventry C. 3.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)
Bradford C. 1, Hartlepool U. 1.
Halifax T. 3, Rotherham U. 1.
Doncaster R. 2, Tranmere 1.

—Reuter.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN MEXICO

Loughran and Walker to Meet for Forty-five Rounds

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Apr. 1.

Jack Kearns, fight promoter and former manager of the ex-heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey, announced to-day that he expects to complete arrangements soon for a 45-round boxing match between Tommy Loughran and Mickey Walker soon.

The fight will be held in Mexico City as 45-round matches are not allowed anywhere in the United States.

Loughran, the light heavyweight champion, obtained a decision over Walker, the middle-weight champion, in their match in Chicago last week. The fight went only 10 rounds, however, and Walker protested he could have won had the law permitted the fight to continue.

Loughran will be guaranteed \$100,000 by Kearns.—United Press

BOXING

New Fighter for Light Heavyweight Championship

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, Mar. 29.

Tuffy Griffiths obtained a decision over Leo Lomski in their 10 round boxing match here thus obtaining the right to meet Tommy Loughran, title holder, in a match for the light-heavyweight championship.

The fight was fast and furious and the decision a close one. Critics generally agreed Griffiths won by a slight margin.—United Press.

Loughran Retains Title

Chicago, Mar. 30.

Last night Tommy Loughran successfully defended his title as light-heavyweight champion by beating Mickey Walker, the middle-weight champion, in a decisive manner on points. The two judges gave a verdict in favour of Loughran while the referee was of opinion that Walker should be declared the winner. Although there were no knock-downs, the fight was full of stirring action, 20,000 people witnessed the contest.—Reuter.

Dempsey Back to Ring?

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Mar. 27.

Jack Dempsey, former heavy-weight champion and still considered the leading heavy-weight boxer following the retirement of Gene Tunney, will eventually be forced to re-enter the ring and fight the winner of elimination contests now being held in Madison Square Garden, Mr. Frank Getty, the sports editor of the United Press, asserts in an article to-day.

Mr. Getty predicts Dempsey will not succeed as a promoter of boxing matches, declaring the Madison Square Garden Corporation has too powerful an organization for Dempsey and his business partner, Humbert Fugazy, to compete with. Dempsey will draw a bigger crowd than any other heavyweight, Mr. Getty says, and it appears that his only really lucrative prospects are to re-enter the ring and attempt to regain the heavy-weight championship.—United Press.

SUSPENSION OF A NOTED BOXER

Sandwina Punished for Second Offence of Low Hitting

London, Apr. 3.

The British Boxing Board of Control has suspended for a period of four months Ted Sandwina, the heavy-weight, who was born in Germany and trained in America, and has ordered him to forfeit the purse he obtained from a contest with Charlie Smith at the Albert Hall on March 21, when he was disqualified for low hitting. The purse will be given to the Boxers' Benevolent Fund.

The suspension of Sandwina will be recognized by the New York State Boxing Commission. The same boxer was disqualified on January 30 for fouling Phil Scott.

Qualification Ruling

According to a rule passed by the newly-formed British Boxing Board of Control, all British subjects are eligible for British championships provided they are born of white parents and have been resident in the British Isles for two years, of which a year must have been continuous and the aggregate of two years must be completed in three years.—Reuter.

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TARIFF FROM "THE HERALD" OFFICE

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

INTENTION TO KEEP A WIFE

In H. M. Supreme Court, on March 28, with Mr. A. J. Martin, the Registrar, sitting as Judge, Abraham Brothers sued Isaac B. Cohen on a judgment summons for Tls. 317.75, due since September, 1926, when the plaintiffs won an action in which the defendant sued them, and received judgment for a counterclaim for this amount. In the witness box the defendant stated that he approached the plaintiffs soon after the original judgment had been given against him and they agreed that certain shipping charges and allowances which he alleged, were owing to him by Abraham Bros., should set off the amount claimed. The plaintiffs had held him they were about "quits." Since then he had heard nothing from them.

Under cross-examination he admitted that two judgment summonses had been served on him, but said that they were for lawyer's fees and a different matter altogether. The plaintiff appealed to the Judge's notes on the two summonses and it was found that they were for the amount claimed. The defendant persistently interrupted the court with particulars of a counter-claim he wished to file and was told to stand down.

David Abraham, one of the plaintiffs, stated in the box that none of the Tls. 317.75 had been paid by the defendant. He said the defendant had been for some time out of employment, but at the middle of last year had been given a job with Tawil Bros. on a salary of about \$200 per month and a commission. He had then applied for something on account of his debt but had received no answer. The defendant had means, he said, though he was living with his sister.

"Two days ago he was engaged to be married," he said, "and this proves that he has means to keep a wife."

His Honour: "Oh, does it?" The defendant recalled, stated that he was employed by Tawil Bros. at a salary of Tls. 120 per month, but received no commission. He began once more to go into detail about his alleged counter claim, but was cut short by the bench. His Honour made an order that defendant should pay \$20 a month, beginning from April 1.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

MUNITIONS SHIPPED AS NEEDLES

In the U. S. Court for China, on April 3, before His Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., brought action against the Commercial Express & Storage Co. (Mr. J. B. Katz) for Tls. 10,000, damages alleged to have been suffered by plaintiffs on account of the detention of their vessel, the Siangwo, last June, and loss of time and damages, caused, according to plaintiffs, through a shipment of 25 cases of needles by defendants to Chungking, such cases having been found to contain revolver ammunition. According to plaintiffs, the Siangwo left Shanghai on June 13 last and upon arrival at Ichang, was searched by the military and Customs authorities, who found the ammunition among the needles.

Mr. C. S. Franklin appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. J. Schulh represented defendants.

At the outset, Mr. Schulh made a motion for an adjournment of the hearing as, he said, he had found difficulty in obtaining witnesses from the Customs as the Commissioner objected to members of the Customs staff giving evidence in Court without permission from the Chinese Government.

Judge Purdy observed that it should be easy to get such permission and Mr. Franklin having stated that he had no objections, said that he would remand the case after the witnesses in Court had given evidence.

Mr. Franklin then stated that defendant knew or should have known, when he shipped the needles, that the cases contained ammunition. Plaintiffs, said counsel, would show that about two weeks after the cargo had been shipped, that defendants had shipped two cases of chocolates to the same consignee in Chungking and that these were found to have contained pistols, the ammunition for which was contained among the needles involving the present case. Plaintiffs, said Mr. Franklin, would further state that Mr. Katz had presented a shipping order to them and asked to be allotted space for two other cases of chocolates, which plaintiffs would not ship because of the discovery of the contents of the two previous shipments. Counsel, therefore, asked the Court to award to plaintiffs punitive and exemplary damages.

Judge Purdy said that he understood that the consignment came originally from Germany. Mr. Katz might have been innocent; he might not have known that the contents included ammunition. Even if it were proved that he was negligent, it was not alleged that he had wilfully shipped contraband.

Mr. Schulh admitted that the goods came from Germany and reiterated his statement at a former hearing that they had never come into defendants' possession but had been with the Customs all the time. Mr. Katz had never seen or touched the cargo.

Mr. C. T. Tod, manager of the Indo-China S. N. Co., testified that he had been with the company for some 20 years and that for 15 years he had been in charge of the company's departments or offices in the outposts. Witness gave a long description of the procedure, in theory and practice, concerning the shipment and transshipment of goods up the Yangtze and mentioned that the Indo-China boats were popularly known as the Jardine boats. The Indo-China S. N. Co. was a limited liability company, registered in London. Witness then explained the Customs procedure to be followed in Shanghai regarding the release of cargoes and mentioned that, in the present case, the goods had been shipped in the Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf godowns and were accessible to the shipper.

This concluded the testimony of the morning.

He Called him "Jimmy"

In the afternoon Mr. Tod was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Schulh, who brought out some discrepancies in the dates mentioned by the witness and by the captain of the str. Kintang. Mr. Tod was quite positive that the Siangwo could not have been at Ichang on July 12 or 13 of last year. On his personal relationship with Mr. Katz, of the defendant company, he was explicit. He had been once or twice to Mr. Katz's office, he said, and called him "Jimmy," though he did not reckon himself one of Mr. Katz's friends. He had not discussed this case with Mr. Katz, who received commission of shipments of which he was the shipper.

At Ichang, he said, the lighters into which the cargo was unloaded were public lighters hired by the company. They were under the supervision of the Customs and of reliable Chinese. He had heard of smuggling and arms-running, but personally had not come into contact with it in those waters. He then explained the importance of the numbering of the cases, which tallied with the numbers on the ship's manifest and the shipping order.

The Chinese military at Wansien had, according to the witness, the right of searching vessels; this right had been granted by the Powers. Many other cases of cargo have been opened in such searches. The right was confined to Wansien only.

In reply to Mr. Franklin, witness said that pilfering cargo was common when there was anything to do with labour; pilferage did not occur on ships or in godowns. When imported into Shanghai the cases of needles had been described as "common iron ware." He then explained various technical points regarding bills of lading.

Political Conditions

Captain Ralph Tully, master of the str. Siangwo, described the pro-

cedure of stowage of cargo and how it was received and accounted for on his ship. Cargo for the terminal port was always packed furtherst away from the openings, to allow cargo which was destined for ports en route to be unloaded first. Cross-examined, he described loading and unloading operations at Ichang. There were possibly about 40 men engaged in the work at one time, he said.

"The political conditions in Ichang are not very stable, are they?" asked Mr. Schulh.

"They're not anywhere, are they?" replied the witness.

Other evidence regarding loading cargo and checking it between Shanghai and Ichang was given by Wang Chi-ko, tallyman, and Tzu-ching, comprador of the Siangwo. Mr. Franklin then put Mr. Tod back into the witness box to testify as to damages. He attempted to put in a letter of claim from Butterfield & Swire, but on the objection of Mr. Schulh, the judge overruled it. Then followed a long discussion between Judge Purdy and Mr. Franklin on legal aspects of the case.

The judge maintained that the plaintiff had to prove the damages sustained by Butterfield & Swire, which they had paid. A statement of claim was not enough. He then dwelt on the question whether Mr. Katz could be held liable for the detention of a ship at Wansien when, from Mr. Tod's evidence, the Chinese Military were entitled to search the ship for contraband. If the Chinese military had confiscated the vessel, would Mr. Katz be liable? he asked.

"Nothing in the case shows guilty knowledge on the part of Mr. Katz," he commented.

The first witness called was Mr. John R. Masson, who being duly sworn stated he was of British nationality and was an assistant in the shipping department of the China Navigation Co. whose general agents in China were Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. He stated that he was familiar with the incident under discussion which happened at Wansien during last July. When the vessel was detained the British authorities on the spot got in immediate touch with the company's agents and the British authorities at Chungking who in turn started negotiations with the Chinese. H. M. Consul General at Chungking, was the moving force and proceeded from Chungking to Wansien on a first class ticket provided and paid for by the China Navigation Co., which with the return trip was billed to cost \$97.50. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's agents at Chungking also made a similar trip and in a like manner his expenses were paid by the China Navigation Co.

Mr. Franklin asked what would be the loss of revenue to a ship of similar size as the one in question when detained four days. The solicitor for the defendant objected and the Court upheld him.

Mr. Franklin asked the witness the earning power of the Kintang during July last which witness gave as Tls. 100 per day net. The expenses, he said, while the ship was lying idle would amount to about Tls. 250 per day which would be further raised by the fact that steam had to be kept up at all times to sight anchors occasionally to avoid having them buried in the heavy silt of the river.

Witness said that in this instance the cargo also suffered a further heavy damage. Chinese soldiers had carried away much merchandise. After some discussion the Court decided that this contingency had nothing to do with the present case but would have to be taken up with the Chinese Government if redress were sought.

The Indo-China Reputation

Asked further concerning the reputation of the Indo-China line in the carrying of contraband before the incident, witness said it was very high and that the company had never been known to disobey the river and shipping regulations of the Chinese authorities, but since the incident he had heard the line spoken of in a manner that was "not so good." He had heard persistent talk about the contraband on the steamers of the line and was certain the reputation of the company had suffered.

Mr. William B. B. Paul, chief officer of the vessel, stated that he had given certain testimony during

the initial hearing of the case last December. At that time he had stated the merchandise in question was packed in boxes "about three feet long" which when the Court asked "how long?" witness demonstrated with his hands.

"That doesn't look two feet to me" replied Judge Purdy.

At the December hearing he had said the marks on the boxes to the best of his recollection was either an "A" or an "S" in a triangle but since then he had refreshed his memory by looking in the cargo log and found the mark to be "JC" without any triangle around it. The case was adjourned.

PROVISIONAL COURT

CHINESE LAWYER CHARGED

At the Provisional Court on April 3 the police prosecutor, Mr. R. T. Bryan, before a court composed of Judge Hyui and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Ramondino, laid bare the record of a Chinese lawyer which he declared to be typical of many carrying on in the Settlement.

The charge was one of extortion and the sum mentioned was \$130. The accused Vee Yung-ping was alleged to have attempted to obtain the money from a Chinese Detective Constable under threats of prosecution with loss of "face" and possible loss of position as an aftermath.

In outlining the case Mr. Bryan said, "Late in December of last year the Yangtzeopoo Police Station was informed that two rival gangs of loafers, one Kompo and the other Shantung, were about to fight and 'Chinese Detective Constable 107' was detailed to warn the leaders they should preserve the peace. He carried out his mission, but as he was a native of Kompo, but as he was of the Shantung faction felt he had lost 'face' and the result was a summons against the detective for 'public insult' and a lawyer Vee Yung-ping was handling the matter for the gang leader."

Lawyer's Alleged Demand

"A few days later C. D. C. 107 was sent by a police official of the Yangtzeopoo Station to bring the gang leader, whose name was Ho, to the station for questioning which was carried out. Later that day a report was received at the station that the detective had robbed the man's home of \$10. and a further summons followed."

"Another detective was dispatched on the case and Ho's wife denied to him in the presence of others that any money had been stolen. Later the lawyer of the gang leader is alleged to have sent for the detective against whom the summonses were issued and to have informed him that on the payment of the lawyer's fees, \$130, the charges against him would be dropped. It was pointed out that otherwise the detective would lose considerable 'face' if the case came to court and most probably his position would also go."

"The next day the detective was again sent for by the lawyer but instead of going himself, the detective sent three friends who met the lawyer and discussed the matter and shortly after their return a summons was issued against them as well as the detective charging the quartette with 'public insult, unlawful entry, larceny and assault.'"

Later the case was tried before Judge Hyui and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Ramondino, who found the detective and his friends not guilty and released the complainant in \$200 bail pending the filing of a petition by the four accused for "false accusation."

Question of Credentials

It was this second case which was heard yesterday and in going into the lawyer's credentials Mr. Bryan brought out that the accused though claiming to be a fully accredited lawyer with powers to practice in the Provisional Court had only signed the rolls of the old Mixed Court and was registered to practice temporarily for six months pending the receipt of certain documents which were never presented to the proper officials. The accused admitted this to be the truth. He admitted he was not a member of the Chinese Bar Association and when questioned if he had asked the detective for the money mentioned in the charge

pointed to the roof and said, "I can swear."

Mr. Bryan asked if it were not true that the accused had no diploma and the accused would not answer. He was asked if it were not true that such a diploma as he might have been issued in the name of a man who is now dead and whose name was the same as that of the accused and again there was no answer.

The accused stated that he was a student of a law college 20 years ago and Mr. Bryan pointed out that the college in question suspended business 20 years ago to which the accused agreed. He further stated that the diploma was a present to him and Mr. Bryan brought out that the accused had never practiced in any other court and had waited 17 years before registering in the Mixed Court and characterizing such procedure as "funny" but was interrupted in further questioning by the lawyers for the accused appealing to the Judge. The hearing was remanded.

DISCIPLINING OF A LAWYERS

Mr. Zurtin Zao, a member of the Chinese Bar of Shanghai, on April 4 appeared in the Shanghai Provisional Court, before Judge Kao and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, to show cause why he should not be disciplined for a breach of legal etiquette in connection with the case of Frazar & Co. v. Foong Tai Hong, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$20, which sum the Court ordered to be contributed to the Poor Box.

After the Court had assembled, Judge Kao said that after the case in which Frazar & Co. had sued the Foong Tai Hong had been concluded, no further questions should have been brought up but, at the last hearing of the case, the Court, at the request of Mr. Zao, summoned the editor of the Commercial Press to appear to give evidence as a witness and, according to a statement made by this man, remarked the Judge, "I found you guilty of negligence. A witness should not be an interested party in any action but I found that there were some arrangements between you and the witness in this connection. Therefore, based on that view, your negligence must be dealt with."

No Ulterior Purpose

Mr. Zao replied that, at the last hearing of the case, the opposing counsel had asked the witness if he (Mr. Zao) had called on him, whereupon he (Mr. Zao) stood up and immediately answered in the affirmative. "I said that I had called on him in January at the request of my client and that I had written a letter to him. For this I have very properly been summoned and I readily admit my fault in the matter."

Judge Kao:—We know you did not do this intentionally or for any ulterior purpose but nevertheless there is some suspicion against you as a result of the statement made by the witness I have referred to. As you had no ulterior purpose, we do not propose to do so. **severely**

Mr. Zao, then, stated that he had been practicing law in the courts for many years and this was the first time he had committed any offence and he hoped the Court would overlook the matter this time and excuse him and withdraw their punishment as he had no bad purpose. He would promise hereafter to be more careful. He had no wish to interfere with the administration of justice.

The Judge:—We realize that there was a misunderstanding and that you did not act intentionally with a view of defeating the ends of justice. However, you have made the mistake and must assume responsibility.

Mr. Zao again asked for leniency, whereupon Mr. Whitmore said that he wished to say a few words on the general question of lawyers in the conduct of their cases.

Duty of Members of Bar

Righteous administration of justice, said Mr. Whitmore, is one of the first essentials to any well-ordered government, but no court can dispense absolutely impartial justice unless it is assisted by members of the Bar. For this reason, lawyers who are improper means in the conduct of cases are doing

harm to the cause of justice and, in consequence, they are damaging their government and country. "I would urge upon members of the Bar of this Court," Mr. Whitmore concluded, "that, while it is their bounden duty to use their utmost efforts on behalf of their clients, the use of improper means is a disservice to themselves, the Court and to China."

Mr. Zao then explained his position in English for the benefit of Mr. Whitmore, who remarked that he understood perfectly well what counsel had said to the learned Judge, whereupon Mr. Zao said that he would remember always the wise words of the learned Judge and Deputy.

A fine of \$20 was then imposed, the Judge remarking that the Court was dealing with the matter very lightly.

Mr. Whitmore:—I am pleased and glad to learn that the learned Judge has seen fit to impose a nominal penalty in this case. The reason why proceedings were taken in this case was not to punish you personally, Mr. Zao, but to show that the Court does wish that lawyers should act always in accordance with legal ethics. It is a lesson to the Bar and I am sorry that you are the person thus to be fined.

An order was then made, at the request of Insp. N. White, that the money should be contributed to the Poor Box.

LOCAL ACCOUNTANTS AND THEIR FEES

A sequel to the charges of "dishonesty, embezzlement, and contempt of court," which were made against Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure by the American Consular Official, Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, at the hearing of the claim for Tls. 50,000 salary and commission heard on September 20 and brought by O. B. Gainsborough, former chief inspector of branches of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation, occurred in the Provisional Court when a further hearing of claims against the liquidators of the company came before Judge Kao and the same consular official on April 4. Mr. J. Schuhl represented Mr. Gainsborough, and H. D. Rodger, Zurtin Zao, and K. F. Tsiang the bondholders, while the chief liquidators, Wong Tsze-kong and two others, were represented by Wong Ding-chi and Tai Ching-zung.

Before proceedings commenced Mr. A. M. Preston requested permission to make a statement on behalf of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, chartered accountants who had been appointed joint-liquidators, and who had come in for severe criticism from the American Consular Official sitting on the bench, Mr. Meinhardt. Permission having been granted, Mr. Preston said:

"I wish to take this opportunity of making a public statement on behalf of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, the chartered accountants. They were dismissed from their appointment as joint-liquidators at the hearing on September 20, for the reason that they had insisted upon retaining in a separate and special account in the Chartered Bank a sum of \$15,000 to protect their fees, a figure which is justified in reports before the court.

They were not then legally represented and have since been advised that their action was incorrect and that they have no lien upon the monies in their hands as liquidators for their fees. They had not the slightest intention, however, of drawing upon this account until the question of their remuneration had been decided, and in the belief that they were legally entitled so to do, they were only anxious to ensure that the sum in question should not be included in the distribution.

"I am asking the court to accept as a fact that my clients acted upon a misconception of their legal rights and have always striven to maintain the high standard of morality of the profession of chartered accountants. The circumstances under which the decision of the court was read require an explanation and I have made it as briefly as I can. The whole sum of \$15,000 has been transferred to the liquidation account which should

justify to prove the sincerity of the apology of my clients on behalf of their action which was characterised as a contempt of this court."

After a consultation between the Judge and Mr. Meinhardt, the latter accepted the explanation and apology, after Mr. Preston and Mr. Wong, the joint-liquidator, had assured the Judge that all the funds were now accounted for and that the amount approximated to Tls. 50,000. Mr. Meinhardt accepted the statement as a sincere one from Mr. Preston's clients. He did not doubt that they had come to see that the position taken by them formerly was unsound, and could not be justified.

The statements at the beginning of Mr. Preston's remark, however, might be misunderstood by any person unfamiliar with all the facts and phases of the case, namely those referring to the reasons for the dismissal—that they had insisted upon retaining in a separate and special account in the Chartered Bank a sum of \$15,000 to protect their fees, a figure which was

justified in reports before the court.

"As you are aware," said Mr. Meinhardt, "the reason for their dismissal was that your clients refused to obey the order of the court regarding funds of which they were properly in possession as liquidators, after their appointment by this court on the understanding that they would respect the court's wishes and not flout them as they have done."

Here Mr. Preston interpolated that his clients could put that right.

No Court Record

Mr. Meinhardt continued to say that the accountants had had the opportunity to control all the funds. It was no concern of the court whether the money was kept in the Chartered Bank or not; the Court did not care whether the accountants kept it in their right hand pocket or their left. There might be considerable question as to whether the figures before the court were justified. He doubted whether the court

were prepared to go into the figures in detail at that hearing, and it was possible, he said, that there would have to be a special hearing for that purpose. He remarked that there were established liquidator's fees, which might have to be divided up between the joint-liquidators in proportion to the value of their services.

Mr. Preston explained that the word "justified" meant that each item on their fees was accounted for. It was for the court to allow them or refuse them as it saw fit. His object had been to apologize for a contempt of court, where no contempt was intended. Mr. Schuhl rose to suggest that the explanation be embodied in the records of the court, while Mr. Preston requested, after the explanation and apology had been received, that any reference to dishonesty on the part of his clients should be removed from the court records.

The Judge: There is no reference in the court records.

The court then proceeded to deal with the case before them, the

question of priority of claim between the bondholders and Mr. O. B. Gainsborough's claim for Tls. 50,000 salary and commission. The lawyers for the bondholders objected strenuously to any priority of claim, and the judge seemed inclined to think that no priority had been established. Mr. Schuhl pointed out that evidence of his client's claim had been given to the court and proceeded to question the standing of the lawyers for the bondholders.

"I understand that, according to law, the receiver represents all the creditors," remarked Mr. Schuhl.

Mr. Meinhardt pointed out that there were a number of complications in this case, which had arisen from an action in another court. Other liquidators had been appointed. Mr. Schuhl hastened to say that he had no objection to the representation of the other liquidators. After some legal argument, the case was adjourned for one week, on the request of Mr. Wong, the chief liquidator. Mr. Wong suggested that some compromise could be reached before the next hearing.

Agreed!



THEY'VE MADE THEIR WAY!
BY THE WAY THEY'RE MADE.

SMOKE

CAPSTAN

EB-660

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TO INDIA

Description of the Route Opened by the Inaugural Flight:
Quicker Mail to the Far East

London, Mar. 30. An Armstrong-Siddeley air-liner, inaugurating the Imperial Airways service to India, left Croydon at 10 o'clock this morning en route to Basle, Switzerland, on the first stage of a 5,000-mile flight. The pilot is Captain A. S. Wilcockson.

There was a complete absence of fuss when the first air-liner to India departed to the scheduled minute. The Minister of Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, his secretary, Major Bullock, Air Vice-Marshal Sir A. W. Vyvyan and one of the Air Ministry's directors on the board of Imperial Airways were the only passengers.

Three hundred and sixty-four pounds of mail are being carried on board the plane.—Reuter.

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Mar. 30.

With an itinerary reading like a chapter of exploits with the Magic Carpet of Arabian Nights lore, a 20-seater Imperial Airways liner started for Basle, Switzerland, at 5.45 this morning on the first leg of a flight to India.

Simultaneously with its departure, the long-heralded London-Karachi imperial air route was formally proclaimed open and in operation on a fixed weekly programme of six days and 51 hours for the 5,000 mile journey between the two points. The distance is to be covered by a combination of aeroplane, train and flying-boat transportation. The only part of the trip to be made by train, however, will be the journey through the Alps from Basle, to Genoa, which will be made at night.

Arriving at Genoa, the passengers and mail will be transferred to one of a fleet of new all-metal flying boats especially built for the over-water flight from Genoa to Alexandria harbour. There the travellers will again ascend in land planes and sweep at 100 miles an hour over lands familiar to the narrator of the Arabian Nights, for the programme of the flight from Alexandria eastwards calls for halts at Gaza, Rathah Wells, Baghdad, Basrah, Jash and Gwadar.

One Flight Each Way

Gwadar is the last intermediate stopping place of the flight before the final hop is made from Gwadar to Karachi on the morning of the sixth day after leaving London. The timetable calls for departure from Gwadar at 6:05 a.m. Friday morning and arrival at Karachi at 12:00 a.m. (G.M.T.) According to present plans there will be

only one flight each way per starting every Saturday morning at 5.45 a.m. from Croydon aerodrome, near London, and arriving the following Friday morning and Karachi at 10.30 (G.M.T.) and the other starting from Karachi on Monday and arriving in London on the following Sunday morning. Except for the 150 mile rail trip from Basle to Genoa, and a short trip by motor-car from Alexandria harbour to Aboukir aerodrome, near Alexandria, the entire journey will be made by air. The actual flying time in the air is only 52 hours.

During the first year of operation no part of the route will be flown at night, but much of the country from Alexandria eastward, it is said, lends itself to safe night flying if properly laid out with searchlights and beacons such as are used on the night air-mail routes in the United States. There is a probability that, in 1930, night flying will be tried out experimentally, at least over a considerable section of this route. It is believed when such flying is properly organized the trip from London to Karachi can be cut to four or even three and-a-half days.

Quicker Mails for China

Although passengers will be carried on the new route it is primarily intended for the speeding up of mail services. It will enable mail services to be greatly accelerated not only to India, but also to Iraq, Palestine, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

In detailed form the traveller's itinerary on the new route is as follows:

First day.—London-Basle. Distance 485 miles. Armstrong-Siddeley "Argosy" aircraft with three engines. Night express train through the Alps to Genoa. 150 miles.

Second day.—Genoa to Syracuse. Distance, 700 miles. Short "Calcutta" flying-boats with three Bristol-Jupiter air-cooled engines. Intermediate stop at Rome.

Third day.—Syracuse to Tobruk in Italian Libya. Distance 750 miles. Intermediate stop at Navarino, Greece. Emergency airport for refueling if strong headwinds at Suda Bay, Greece.

Fourth day.—Tobruk to Alexandria. Distance 350 miles. Half day's flying. At Alexandria passengers and mails transfer again to land aeroplanes, and journey resumed by air to Gaza. Distance 280 miles. Three-engined de Havilland Hercules airplane.

Fifth day.—Gaza to Basrah. Distance 912 miles. Stops at Rathah and Baghdad.

Sixth day.—Basrah to Jash. Distance 300 miles. Intermediate stops at Bushrah and Lurich.

Seventh day.—Jash to Karachi. Distance 600 miles. Intermediate stop at Gwadar.—United Press.

NEW SENATOR FOR KANSAS

Henry J. Allen to Succeed New Vice-President

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 29.

Following a conference with President Hoover, Mr. Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, to-day appointed Henry J. Allen to the United States senate to complete the unexpired term of the Vice-President, Mr. Charles Curtis.

The new Senator is a former governor of the state of Kansas and is widely known as the publisher of the Wichita (Kan) "Beacon" and other journals. He was in the Far East in 1927 as the head of the journalistic department of the "Floating University" aboard the str. Ryndam.

The unexpired term which Senator Allen fills is that left vacant when Vice-President Curtis resigned to become the running mate of President Hoover on the Republican ticket. His appointment continues until 1933.—United Press.

SEVERE TORNADO IN UNITED STATES

Communications Damaged But No Loss of Life

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Poplar Bluff, Mo. Apr. 1.

Damaged communications to-day hampered newspapers and press associations from rapidly obtaining the details of a tornado which swept northern Arkansas and the counties of south-eastern Missouri late on Sunday.

Meagre reports, part of them coming by radio, say that about 22 persons were injured. No deaths had been reported up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Many buildings were destroyed.—United Press.

GENEVA, Mar. 27.—The Secretariat of the League of Nations has received a notification from the Soviet government that their delegation to the meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission on April 15 will be headed by Litvinoff and Lunatcharsky, accompanied by Mrs. Litvinoff and eight other assistants.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN AND LIQUOR

Dry Legislator Charged With Importing Intoxicants

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 30

Two officials of the Customs service in New York submitted an official report to-day charging Mr. William M. Morgan, Republican of Newark, Ohio, with bringing four bottles of liquor into the United States illegally.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the House of Representatives and has been noted as a leader of "dry" forces in the Congress.

The Customs report says he arrived last Sunday from Panama and that the four bottles of liquor were found in his baggage. Customs agents attempted to confiscate it, in accordance with the law, but said that Mr. Morgan threatened them with official action and that they returned it to him. Mr. Morgan denies the charge, asserting he never drank in his life.

The affair has created a sensation in prohibition circles and "dry" Congressmen have announced that they will investigate the extent to which the "privileges" granted members of Congress in ports of entry are abused. It is stated there is no law which exempts congressmen from the Customs search.—United Press.

To Investigate Allegations

New York, Mar. 31.

The United States Attorney, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, announced to-day that he was initiating a rigid investigation into reports that members of the recent Congressional "junker" to Panama smuggled liquor into the country on their return.

The announcement followed charges by custom officials that Representative William M. Morgan, of Ohio, brought four bottles of intoxicants into the United States when he returned from Central America.—United Press.

Representative's Surrender

Chicago, Apr. 1.

Congressional Representative Mr. M. A. Michaelson, of Illinois, surrendered to-day to Federal authorities to answer charges of smuggling liquor into the country on his return from the official "junker" to Panama.

Representative Michaelson had previously been listed as a fugitive from law because he failed to appear before Customs authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., as ordered.—United Press.

Representation Morgan Cleared

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 2.

The question of alleged violation of the liquor laws by government officials, members of congress and persons high in society and financial circles, continued to receive widespread attention in the press to-day.

Following a preliminary examination of the reports rendered in the case, the United States Attorney, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, announced that no liquor was found in the baggage of Representative William M. Morgan, Republican of Newark, Ohio, when he arrived recently from a congressional "junker" in Panama. The United States Attorney said that the representative's baggage was passed through the Customs without being opened and that customs officers admitted they could not back up their charges that Mr. Morgan threatened inspectors with dismissal, through his government influence, if liquor confiscated from him were not returned. This apparently disposed of the Morgan case.

The newspapers also reported that Customs officials admitted making an ineffective raid on the yacht of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, the widely known millionaire, which was anchored in the Hudson River near the statue of Liberty. The raid was made after reports had been received that a yacht in the harbour was transferring liquor ashore. Nothing was found on the yacht and Mr. Fish has registered an indignant protest, declaring shots were fired at his vessel.

Reports that there will be a congressional investigation of liquor violations by high personages are

denied in Washington, where passage of the new Jones law, providing drastic penalties for habitual violators of the liquor law, has frightened many persons.

Intention of Jones Law

In view of the widespread criticism of the Jones law, Senator Jones, its author, gave the United Press a statement in explanation of the measure and its intentions.

The law, which provides heavy fines, and long prison terms for habitual liquor violators, is intended to be applied only in "maximum cases," the Senator said. "It is not intended for the man who takes an occasional drink."

"The law cannot be applied to persons charged with 'possession of liquor in violation of the statutes' and other minor infractions of the general prohibition laws," Senator Jones said. "Its maximum penalties are intended only for maximum violators. It is intended primarily for use against the manufacturers of poison liquors and persons extensively engaged in the illegal sale and transport of liquors—the so-called 'liquor rings.' It is not intended to be invoked except in cases like that of the \$5,000,000 bootlegging syndicate recently uncovered in Chicago."

With the Presidential investigation of means to enforce the laws and to increase respect for them now under way a section of the press sees public opinion as crystallizing against the drastic measures for enforcement of prohibition.—United Press.

Mr. Fish's Story

New York, Apr. 2.

Another deed of "frightfulness" by Dry agents has caused a stir in the newspapers.

A yacht owned by Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, who comes from one of the oldest families in New York, was boarded inside the harbour, near the Statue of Liberty, by Dry agents who, Mr. Fish alleges, covered him, his wife, their two sons and the crew with pistols during a search, in the course of which "my wife was compelled to hear much profanity." No liquor was found on board.

Mr. Fish alleges that the agents declared the Fish family lucky not to have a machine-gun turned on them.

Admiral Billard, Commander of the United States Coastguard, is investigating the affair.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish is a cousin of Mr. Hamilton Fish, a member of the House of Representatives, who has loudly criticized the master of the British schooner "Im Alone", which was recently sunk by the gun-fire of the Coastguard cutter Dexter off the coast of Louisiana.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, whose new yacht, Restless was entering the harbour here for the first time, has complained to the authorities in Washington that, on account of driving rain, he was not aware that the coastguards were trying to signal him to stop until he heard pistol shots. Then the yacht hove to.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER OWNER AS AVIATOR

Van Lear Black Granted Permit to Fly Over Russia

London, Apr. 3.

Mr. Van Lear Black, the American newspaper magnate, is due at Croydon to-morrow after an eventful journey from Broken Hill, in Northern Rhodesia. He will remain in London for a fortnight, during which time he will have his machine overhauled.

Afterwards he will leave for Tokyo via Karachi, Rangoon and Shanghai, returning via Vladivostok and Moscow.

Permission to fly over Soviet territory was only obtained yesterday after prolonged negotiation, due to the international character of the flight and of the personnel.

On the return journey Mr. Van Lear Black will follow the Trans-Siberian Railway from Vladivostok. Arrangements have been made for stops at Harbin, Chita, Barabinsk, Omsk, Moscow and Berlin.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 27.—The House of Lords has adjourned to April 16 and the House of Commons to April 15.—Reuter.

NARCOTICS ALSO ON THE 'IM ALONE'

Suggestion to Send Divers Down to Investigate

N.C.B.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 28.

Stephen G. Porter, Representative Republican, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the chairman on the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives, announced to-night that he had requested the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. William G. Mitchell, to start an investigation to determine whether or not the British ship "Im Alone", which was sunk by coast guard cutters this week as a smuggler, carried any narcotics in its cargo.

Mr. Porter intimated he has evidence that the alleged smuggler carried narcotics as well as liquors in its cargo, and that these narcotics were designed to be smuggled into the United States. He said divers may be sent down to investigate the cargo of the sunken ship.

The State Department during the day submitted an official report on the sinking of the "Im Alone" to the Canadian Minister, but its contents were not made public and both the Canadian Legation and the Department refused to comment upon it.—United Press.

New York, Mar. 29.

The Coastguard authorities announce that responsible Government officials, after a thorough investigation of the circumstances, corroborate the view that the British run-running schooner "Im Alone", which was sunk by the gunfire of the Coastguard cutter "Dexter" off the coast of Louisiana, was unquestionably within the twelve-mile limit when she was sighted and a hot continuous and unbroken pursuit followed until she was sunk.—Reuter.

Conferences in Washington

Washington, Mar. 29.

It is authoritatively reported that, when the case against Captain Randall, the master of the schooner "Im Alone" comes up on Tuesday, the prosecution will be dropped for lack of evidence.

Apr. 1.

The Secretary of State, Col. Stimson, and the Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell, conferred to-day in an effort to determine the position of the government with regard to sinking of the British ship "Im Alone", which was fired on by coast-guard cutters as a smuggler last month.

Both the Secretary of State and the Attorney General declined to give any statement to the press, and Col. Stimson said he had forbidden any of the Government departments to talk for publication until the case has been settled. It was understood the investigation of the case has virtually been completed, the State Department furnishing its findings to the Canadian Legation.

The United Press learned that a special investigation of the case has been conducted by the Department of Justice, on orders from the Secretary of State, and that this tends to substantiate the claims of the Coastguard service which alleged that the "Im Alone" had a notorious reputation as a liquor runner and smuggler.—United Press.

Rum-Runner in the Movies

New York, Apr. 2.

Captain John Randall, the master of the run-running schooner "Im Alone", which was sunk by the gunfire of the Coastguard cutter Dexter off the coast of Louisiana has got a new ship.

According to the "Evening Post" he is "through forever with the liquor business." He will shortly command a floating movie studio with a company, not of able-bodied seamen, but of actors and actresses, which will operate along the Caribbean coasts of Central and South America.—Reuter.

FIVE KILLED IN A 'PLANE CRASH

Riverside, Cal., Mar. 31.

The petrol-tank of an aeroplane exploded to-day while the machine was flying over Beaumont. As the result of the explosion, the plane was set on fire and crashed to the ground. Its five occupants were killed.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATIONS WAR ENDED

Dramatic Business Battle Concluded by Huge Purchase

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Mar. 23.

"Definite negotiations are progressing in Europe between representatives of Thomas Lamont and Owen D. Young towards the sale of the subsidiary company of the Radio Corporation of America, (the Radio Communications Incorporated) to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company," the Dow Jones Financial News Agency said to-day.

Mr. Lamont is a senior partner of the big banking house of J. P. Morgan and Co., and Mr. Young, who has been in Paris attending the reparations conference, a widely known international financier and head of the General Electric Company.

"It is understood," the financial news agency says, "that the discussions are centering on a price between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000."

Rumours of these negotiations advanced the price of both Radio Corporation of America and International Telephone and Telegraph Co. sharply on the New York Stock Exchange to-day.

The R. C. A. announced the formation of its new subsidiary company to take over its communication work, except ship-to-shore communications, on March 17. Stock in the new company, it was stated, would be owned exclusively by the R. C. A. The concern was named R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and it was announced that it would operate trans-ocean communications services and general radio communications between points in the United States and foreign countries.

The company was designed to carry out the programme started by its parent organization to make "the United States the centre of a world wide system of radio communications."

The new company also announced that it would enter the domestic communications field handling messages between all points in the United States in competition with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Postal Telegraph Co., the old and established wire telegraph companies.

Mr. Sothenes Behn is the head of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company which recently has been active in the consolidation of communications systems in Latin America. The company long has operated telephone communications systems in many foreign countries. The negotiations for sale of R. C. A. Communications Inc., which was capitalized at about \$300,000,000, to the I. T. T., would be in line with a general programme which has been working out for more than a year to make I. T. T. the big American controlled international communications concern.

Mar. 23.

The International Telephone & Telegraph Co. has purchased Radio Communications, Inc.—the communications subsidiary company of the Radio Corporation of America—according to an apparently reliable report in Wall Street to-day.

The purchase was effected through an agreement signed in Paris by Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the R. C. A. and representatives of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Morgan interests are bankers for the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The consideration is reported to be about \$100,000,000.

Purchase of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., makes I. T. T. the largest communications system in the world under a single management, it is stated in Wall Street, and places the concern in a position to compete with the British radio-cable merger effected some months ago.

Formal announcement of the deal is expected next week, says the Dow Jones Agency and will mark the end of one of the most dramatic business battles in years—a fight between the I. T. T. and the Western

Union Telegraph Co., which also has been attempting to buy R. C. A. Communications.

In view of a government ruling which has been interpreted as prohibiting radio and wire communications amalgamations the purchase presents a problem for lawyers which may require two years completely to work out.

It also is reported that I. T. T. will take over the United States and Haiti Cable Co. on Monday.—United Press.

Protests Against Sale

Washington, Mar. 31.

A strenuous protest against the alleged merger of the International Telegraph Co. and Radio Corporation of America was voiced to-day by Oswald P. Schuette, secretary of the Radio Protective association. The association represents the independent radio industry.

The proposed combine is "a challenge to the Department of Justice and the Federal Radio Commission and will necessitate congressional action to probe it to its source," Mr. Schuette said.

"The merger would put the United States at the mercy of a \$5,000,000,000 communication trust," the association secretary said.—United Press.

SUBMARINE SAFETY APPLIANCES

Seven Hundred "Diver's Lungs" Ordered for U. S. Navy

New York, Apr. 1.

Seven hundred safety appliances have been ordered by the Navy Department, which proposes to equip all United States submarines with them.

The appliance, called the "diver's lung," resembles a gas-mask. Oxygen is breathed from a rubber bag strapped to the chest, the exhaled air being purified again and again by caustic soda. The appliance is buoyant enough to keep the wearer afloat indefinitely. It weighs only 23 lb.

Two naval officers using these appliances recently successfully tested the escape hatch fitted on the United States submarine S-4, managing to escape successfully from the vessel when she was lying at a depth of 120 ft.

The S-4, it may be recalled, sank a year ago with all her crew, but was subsequently raised and transformed into a testing-ship for trying out safety devices for use in the event of accidents.—Reuter.

FRENCH LINER IN COLLISION

Vessel Reported to be Sinking in the Bay of Biscay

London, Mar. 31.

The Chargeurs Réunis liner Ceylan (8,320 tons) is sinking in the Bay of Biscay.

The str. Ceylan collided with the British str. Cloedald (823 tons; Cloedald Shipping Co., Ltd.) and was holed near the stockhold. Her passengers have been taken on board the latter vessel.

The four tugs which responded to the S.O.S. are now towing the Ceylan, which is leaking badly, to Bordeaux.—Reuter.

Small Damage

Bordeaux, Apr. 3.

The Ceylan has been safely towed in here.

Divers have found that the hole in the hull of the Ceylan is only three feet long by four inches wide. Another steamer has been sent for to help keep the refrigerating machinery on the Ceylan in operation in order to prevent damage to her cargo of chilled meat.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL BRISTOL'S NEW POSITION

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 27.

The Navy Department to-day announced that Admiral Mark L. Bristol had been assigned to command the Twelfth Naval District with headquarters in San Francisco. He will be relieved in the Asiatic command by Admiral McVay.—United Press.

HOOVER PETROLEUM SCHEME

Opposition Against Conservation in Western States

Washington, Mar. 29.

The plan for the curtailment of the production of crude oil, which was approved by the directors of the American Petroleum Institute yesterday, has been referred by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, to the Attorney-General, Mr. William D. Witt Mitchell, for his opinion regarding its legality under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Clayton Act.

The plan provides for curtailing this year's production of crude-oil to the 1928 average. This means a cut of 170,000 barrels daily in the United States and a reduction of output in the Mexican, South American and Western Hemisphere fields controlled by the Royal Dutch Group.—Reuter.

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Denver, Colo. Mar. 30.

The western petroleum states to-night went on record in opposition to President Hoover's oil conservation programme.

Governors of three oil producing states and a dozen other officials, in conference here, announced their decision that the Presidential programme threatens to strike a body blow to prosperity in the western petroleum areas.

The Governor attending the conference were Mr. Frank C. Emerson, of Wyoming, Mr. George H. Dern of Utah and Mr. William H. Adams of Colorado. They declared that the prosperity of the western oil states will be hampered seriously in its development if the Hoover programme and the elaboration of it worked out by the big petroleum producers in their recent conference in New York is carried to its logical conclusion.

Refineries, which provide labour for thousands of workers in the western areas, will not be able to work to capacity under the conservation programme, the statement issued by the meeting here said, and unemployment will result. The petroleum producers, the statement said, are the only people who would gain from the plan to confine production to a figure eight per cent. below that of 1928, and there would be danger of increased prices for gasoline and other oil products.

Western prosperity, the statement continued, depends in no small measure on continued development of petroleum lands in those states which the conservation programme would stop—particularly in "public lands."—United Press.

Permits Already Cancelled

Washington, Mar. 30.

With regard to President Hoover's petroleum conservation programme the Department of the Interior to-night announced that it already has cancelled 749 permits granted to various individuals and corporations to prospect on government lands for oil and gas.

In addition, the Department statement said that 326 permit holders have been ordered to show cause why their permits should not be cancelled, and 941 pending applications for permits to prospect on government lands have been rejected.—United Press.

To Participate in Conference

New York, Mar. 27.

The oil magnate, Sir Henri Deterding, arrived here to-day to attend the Conference of the American Petroleum Institute on plans to curtail the production of crude oil in the United States, Mexico and northern South America.

Sir Henri Deterding said that the meeting was one of the fruits of a conference which he, Mr. Walter Teagle, of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and Sir John Cadman, the Chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., had in Scotland last summer, when it was agreed that the production of crude oil ought to be curtailed.

Sir Henri added that such curtailment must be so arranged that no one group should profit by the sacrifice made by another.

Later.

The directors of the American Petroleum Institute have unanimously approved the American oil in-

dustry's plan to curtail the production of crude oil to the 1928 average. This means a cut of 170,000 barrels daily in the United States and a reduction of output in the Mexican, South American and Eastern Hemisphere fields controlled by the Royal Dutch group.

The plan includes a recommendation for the formation of a permanent organization to study the seriousness of over-production throughout the world.

Simultaneously at a meeting of oil owners in California to-day it was decided to curtail the average production by at least 138,000 barrels daily.—Reuter.

Scheme to Avoid Waste

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 2.

President Hoover, to-day, replied to his critics in the western petroleum producing states, who have asserted that his oil conservation programme is a menace to prosperity in the oil areas and will cause unemployment.

The President told newspapermen in a general conference that he regards the problem of restriction of the nation's oil output as entirely under the individual states as far as legislation is concerned. It is not Mr. Hoover's intention to attempt to interfere with the recognized rights of the individual states to handle their own domestic problems. He realizes there is no authority for Federal legislation to control the drilling of new oil wells.

What is needed, Mr. Hoover said, and what he has in mind in his conservation programme, is a method which will afford the maximum efficient production of oil over a long period. His plan is designed to avoid waste due to overproduction and to conserve the resources of the nation for future generations.

Conflict with Existing Laws

Apr. 3.

A conference of members of President Hoover's cabinet and officials of the Petroleum Institute of America, to discuss the proposed curtailment in the production of crude oil in accordance with the President's oil conservation programme, met with difficulties to-day when the Attorney General, Mr. William D. Mitchell, declared the Government will be unable officially to sanction combined action between the government departments and the oil producing organizations to limit crude oil production.

Combined action would be in conflict with existing laws, the Attorney General said, although he indicated that, unofficially, the government departments could adopt an attitude which would not conflict with the welfare of the oil companies. This already has been done through cancellation of many permits to drill for oil on government lands.

Members of the Petroleum Institute indicated that there will be little chance for complete success of the proposed oil conservation without governmental co-operation with the oil producing companies.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S SURPLUS ON BUDGET

Eighteen Millions Available for Relief of Local Rates

London, Mar. 30.

The national financial year 1928-1929 closed with a surplus of over £18,000,000 which, added to last year's surplus of £1,239,124, has been carried to a suspensory fund for the relief of local rates. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, budgeted for a surplus of £14,500,000.

Expenditure of Great Britain for 1928-1929 amounted to £818,000,000 and the revenue to £856,000,000 as compared with £842,824,000 and £838,585,000 for the previous financial year and £198,243,000 and £197,493,000 in the pre-war financial year 1913-14.—Reuter.

TROTSKY SETTLING IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, Apr. 1.

Trotsky to-day left the hotel where he had been staying and took up residence in a private house. This appears to indicate that he has given up hope of soon obtaining authorization to proceed to Germany.—Reuter.

BUSY MONTH FOR THE LEAGUE

Coal and Sugar Crises to be Inquired Into

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, Mar. 10.

League of Nations activities for April include two meetings of major importance, it is announced by the Secretariat.

The first of these is an international conference for the suppression of counterfeiting and the second is the meeting of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

The programme for the month begins on April 4 with a meeting of experts which will inquire into the present crisis in the international sugar industry.

On April 8 the League's Permanent Economic Commission meets with a long agenda of which two of the most important items are those of official decision as to the advisability of international action under the auspices of the League to overcome the crises in both the coal and the sugar industries.

The International Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting beginning on the 9th will endeavour to launch an international convention on this subject. This will be followed on April 12, by a meeting of the League's Child Welfare Committee which amongst other things will draft an international convention on behalf of abandoned foreign children who are brought up at the expense of the state in which they are found.

The League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission meets on April 15, when it is hoped that sufficient agreement can be reached amongst the naval powers to permit of further progress later on the whole question of disarmament. The programme for the month closes with a meeting on the 19th of the League's White Slave Commission which plans a further investigation of the status of white slaves and the international traffic in women for immoral purposes.—United Press.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD COURT

Hiram Johnson to join Borah in Opposing Adherence

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 1.

Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican of California and noted as a leader of the so-called progressive element in the Party, announced his opposition to-day to the proposals agreed on by Mr. Elmhurst Root, former Secretary of State, for the adherence of this country to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations—the "World Court."

Senator Johnson said he will join Senator Borah, the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the upper house of the Congress, in an attempt to defeat the Senate resolution providing American adherence to the Court. He declared the proposal that the United States may withdraw from the Court after any controversy concerning an advisory opinion to be "delightfully artless," because, he said, "the opinion of the world which has been so persuasive with the American people in the past, and also the insistence of our own 'internationalists' will be certain to keep us in."—United Press.

DIRIGIBLE'S SEARCH FOR MISSING PLANE

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Lakehurst, N. J. Mar. 27.

The United States Navy dirigible airship Los Angeles departed this evening to aid in the search for the missing Sikorsky amphibian aeroplane of the Curtiss Aviation Company.

The plane, en route from Miami, Fla. to New York City, with a crew of three and one passenger, has been missing six days since it took off from Norfolk, Va., for Long Island.—United Press.

SOVIET EMBASSY OUT OF KABUL

Other Nationals and Turks Also Evacuated

Peshawar, Mar. 28.

The five Russian aeroplanes which arrived at Kabul on March 21 have now evacuated the three members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy, four Russian and three Turkish nationals.

General Nadir Khan, former generalissimo of Afghanistan—who recently arrived from France, where he had been living in retirement for some years—with his brother has been actively enlisting the support of the Mullahs at Khost in favour of the ex-King Amanullah.

It is reliably reported that Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saqao) has not looted the houses belonging to General Nadir Khan, but that on the contrary he has locked and sealed them.

Mar. 29.

It is strongly rumoured that ex-King Amanullah is marching on Kabul.

Simultaneously it is reported that Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saqao) has ordered the confiscation of the property of the Royal Family and of the refugees in India unless they return to Kabul within a month.

Warfare between the tribes has broken out again.—Reuter.

Moscow, Mar. 28.

The reports that the Soviets have closed their frontier to Afghans are officially described as false. It is declared that Afghans are perfectly free to enter Soviet Russia under the existing long-standing regulations.

The reports of movements of Soviet troops along the Afghan border are characterized as mischievous inventions.—Reuter.

TROUBLE FEARED IN N. W. INDIA

Shiahs and Sunnis Bent on War in the Afridi Country

Calcutta, Apr. 1.

Trouble has broken out again in the North-West Frontier of India between the Sunni and Shiah Mohammedan sects in the Tirah, in the Afridi country, the dangerous aspect of which is the likelihood that it will spread to other tribes and start a general upset along the Indian frontier.

The Shiahs, for a long time, have been building native forts along the border of the "guaranteed area," north of the Kohat-Thal Pass, territory which the British gave them in 1917 after the Sunnis had expelled them from their own lands, which they are now apparently bent on regaining. Meanwhile the eyes of the Sunnis have not been shut and they have also built forts and, helped by Afridi tribesmen, doing their utmost to stem the advance of the Shiahs.

It is feared that the Sunnis and Afridis will launch a big counter-drive and invade British territory, which will necessitate British intervention. The Kohat column is standing to while aeroplanes are constantly reconnoitring the frontier.—Reuter.

BUS ACCIDENT IN PHILIPPINES

Ten Killed in Plunge Down Embankment

Manila, Apr. 2.

Ten persons were killed when a passenger motor truck plunged 100 ft. down an embankment into the Sabang river in Batangas Province, according to messages here to-day. The truck slipped off the road while climbing a zig-zag trail. There were five survivors.—United Press.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—Mr. Martin Jensen, widely known aviator, started a solo endurance flight this morning flying a Bellanca monoplane in which he hopes to break the world solo endurance record. He was still flying late this evening.—United Press.

THE BRITISH G. E. C. DISPUTE

Scheme to Prevent Speculation in Shares

London, Mar. 28.

In consequence of the protests made by the American shareholders in the British General Electric Co. concerning the special resolution recently passed to increase the capital of the Company by the creation of 1,000,000 new £1 "British ordinary" shares which were untransferable to foreigners, the Chairman of the Company, Sir Hugo Hirst, has formulated a fresh scheme for the issue of the new shares which he unfolded to-day at a meeting of the shareholders.

The main feature of the scheme was to offer the British shares to shareholders irrespective of their nationality or place of residence. The issue, he said, would be accompanied by letters of renunciation which would be marketable on the Stock Exchange if shareholders desired or if for reasons of their nationality, they required to dispose of their rights. The financial house making the issue would also offer to repurchase the shares from unqualified shareholders.

Sir Hugo Hirst informed the meeting that the scheme had been cabled on the 26th to the members of the committee of American shareholders in the company who were on their way across the Atlantic to England. He said, however, that no reply had been received up to the present.

Sir Hugo Hirst warmly defended the policy of the Board of Directors of the British General Electric Co. He said that he would not yield one iota in his belief that British control of the Company was essential. He had been called a super-patriot (Sir Hugo Hirst was born in Germany) but the action of the Board was dictated by sound business principles.

The Interests of the Company

Mar. 29.

Mr. Thomas Chadbourne, a New York lawyer, and Mr. Herbert Swope, the editor of the New York "World," who are the representatives of the American shareholders of the British General Electric Co. will arrive in England to-morrow.

They have sent a wireless message from their ship to Sir Hugo Hirst, the Chairman of the company, strongly protesting against the discourtesy shown by the board in holding a shareholders' meeting while representatives of the American stockholders are still on their way to London to have a conference with the directors, and the persistence of the latter in proceeding with plans which do a serious injustice to a large group of stockholders.

The protest declares that the plans mentioned work to deprive the American stockholders of important property rights, violate the general conception of British fair play and are not calculated to make foreign investors in English securities feel that complete confidence which, heretofore, has always existed.

Sir Hugo Hirst has sent a wireless message in reply saying "I am sorry that you persist in misunderstanding and mistrusting our actions. The meeting held yesterday was purely formal. It did not discuss and did not approve the plan mentioned at that meeting."

Sir Hugo Hirst emphasizes that a large body of British shareholders is essential to the welfare of the company. He adds "If you are prepared to agree that the welfare of the company is identical with the interests of the shareholders you represent, I am sure we can come to an amicable understanding but if you wish the interests of the company to be subordinated to the temporary operations of speculators I am afraid we shall differ."—Reuter.

STEAMER GUTTED IN MANILA

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Mar. 31.

Fire late to-night gutted the inter-island steamship *Negros* while it was lying at anchor in the Pasig River here. Two persons were injured. The damage is estimated at G\$50,000.—United Press.

BRITISH DELEGATES IN RUSSIA

Official Welcome of Mission to Study Trade Openings

Moscow, Mar. 28.

The British Commercial Delegation to Russia, which is to study conditions here and investigate openings for British trade, arrived to-day. The delegates were met at the frontier by the Chairman of the Reception Committee appointed by the Soviet Government, and were welcomed here by leading members of the commercial body and of the Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The members of the Delegation are being accommodated at the three best hotels in Moscow. This evening they will attend a reception given in their honour.—Reuter.

Moscow, Mar. 30.

A statement issued to the Soviet press on behalf of the visiting British trade delegation declares that the visit already promises to bear fruit, for the enormous potential resources of Russia, when brought into proper co-operation with Britain's industrial and financial resources, can only give results of great magnitude.

Mr. Ernest Remnant, the organizer of the delegation, declared to-day that favourable factors definitely existed for the solution of conditions under which commercial transactions could be concluded.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 1.

An order from Soviet Russia for cotton-mill machinery to the value of £100,000 is stated to have been secured by representatives of Messrs. Platt Brothers, Oldham, who are members of the British industrial delegation now visiting Russia.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP'S OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

King's First Official Ceremony Since His Illness

London, Mar. 27.

To-day the King took part in the first official ceremony in which he has participated since his illness, receiving at Craigweil House the recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop of York, who took the oath of allegiance.

The King descended in a lift from his bedroom and walked into a room on the ground floor where the two Archbishops, in their glittering robes of ceremony, awaited him. The Premier, Mr. Baldwin, read the oath, after which the prelates knelt on crimson cushions and kissed the hand of His Majesty, who remained standing throughout the ceremony.

Afterwards Mr. Baldwin and the two Archbishops had lunch with the Queen.

Before he returned to London the Premier had a long talk with the King in his bedroom.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE SCHEME TO CROSS POLE

Two Thousand Mile Voyage Under Arctic Ice

New York, Mar. 29.

Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins fore-shadows the possibility of crossing the North Pole by submarine inside a month. The actual Arctic voyage, he says, will be 2,000 miles, of which one-fifth will be on the surface, as cracks in the ice about every 25 miles will be available for cruising.

The average depth of the ice, he continues, is between 10 and 15 ft., while the maximum depth is 120 ft.

The New York "World" says that Sir Hubert Wilkins will use a submarine now being fitted out at the Simon Lake Submarine Works at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The vessel, which is 98 ft. long, is equipped with extraordinary devices for protecting the crew of twelve.—Reuter.

ROME, Mar. 30.—All the candidates on the Government list have been proclaimed as being duly elected.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PLANE MISSING

Unheard of Since Forced Landing near Wyndham

Sydney, Mar. 30.

Captain Kingsford-Smith and Mr. Ulm, who were the first and only airmen to fly across the Pacific from California to Australia, started to-day on a non-stop flight to Wyndham, in north-west Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles across the continent. From Wyndham they will hop off for Singapore on their way to England.

Mar. 31.

Capt. Kingsford-Smith and Mr. Ulm made a forced landing near Wyndham due to the lack of petrol. The crew of four, including a navigator and a wireless operator, are all well.

Apr. 3.

Nothing has been heard of the aeroplane Southern Cross, piloted by Captain Kingsford-Smith and Mr. Ulm, since it made a forced landing near Wyndham, in Western Australia, on March 31, after a flight of 2,000 miles from this city.

An aeroplane, which will search for the missing plane, has left Carnarvon, on Shark Bay, flying north-east across country to Derby, on King Sound. It will fly over the Prince Regent River area.

Two other aeroplanes at Canberra and Widgeon detailed to join in the search, have been held up owing to torrential rains in New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory, which have flooded the aerodromes, making it impossible for the machines to take off.

Telegraphic communication between Derby and Wyndham has been interrupted.

Native runners are searching for the missing plane and Kingsford Smith and Ulm in the sparsely populated country in the neighbourhood of Wyndham.

Apr. 4.

So far the search for the aeroplane Southern Cross, Captain Kingsford Smith and Ulm has proved fruitless. A second aeroplane has left Derby, in West Australia, to scour the vicinity of the Fort George Mission and the Regent River.

A fund has been opened to defray the extensive search which is being made for the missing aviators. £2,000 was subscribed immediately.—Reuter.

OPIMUM SENSATION IN MANILA

Operations of Gang Smuggling from Macao

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Apr. 3.

Police and the judiciary believe that they are about to uncover operations of a gang which for some time has been suspected of smuggling opium into the Philippines from Macao, the Manila "Times" says this afternoon.

The newspaper asserts that although Salvador Manudd, a postal clerk, to-day pleaded not guilty to charges of importation of opium in violation of the law, and of bribing officials, it is understood that man intends to withdraw this plea and act as a witness for the prosecution against several Bureau of Posts employees who are involved in the smuggling ring.

Manudd, the newspaper indicates, merely has been a tool in the hands of influential men engaged in the opium trade.—United Press.

FRAUDULENT MARRIAGES IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, Mar. 28.

The more restrictive marriage law which became effective a year ago has led to many fraudulent marriages in the Philippines. A report made recently to the Registrar of priests and ministers, by municipal secretaries, showed that more than 200 fraudulent marriages have been performed by fake clergymen in the central provinces of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippines. A fake priest at Arayat, Pampanga, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment after he had fraudulently married more than 100 couples.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH'S SCANTY FORCE

Nadir Khan Endeavouring to Avoid Actual Fighting

New Delhi, Apr. 2.

A message from Chaman states that ex-King Amanullah's forces are estimated at 9,700 only. Their value is of a very uncertain quality, but the same applies to the followers of Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saqao). Actual fighting may be averted if success crowns the efforts of Nadir Khan and his brother to effect a pacific settlement. These two, with a force of tribal lashkars, are endeavouring to reach Kabul in good time when Nadir Khan will convene a constituent assembly to decide which candidate to the Throne is more deserving of election and generally more acceptable to the country.—Reuter.

Shiahs Beaten Off

Calcutta, Apr. 3.

As forecast on April 1, in connection with the quarrel between the Sunni and Shiah Mohammedans in the Afridi country, on the Afghan border, the Shiah sect recently invaded the Sunni territory but, with the help of the Afridi tribesmen, were repulsed. The Shiahs have now retired to their own native forts to prepare for further onslaughts, but a large force of Afridi tribesmen is due to leave the region of the Khyber Pass to-morrow to attack them. If this force succeeds in pushing back the Shiahs beyond certain limits, the intervention of the British forces guarding the North-west Frontier will become necessary.—Reuter.

FRENCH EX-SOLDIERS AT WESTMINSTER

Nine Hundred at Unknown Soldier's Grave

London, Mar. 31.

Very impressive scenes were witnessed to-day at Westminster on the occasion of the visit of 900 French ex-service men, headed by General Gouraud, the Governor of Paris, who were officially received at Westminster Hall by representatives of the Government, the Admiralty and the Air Council, Admiral Earl Jellicoe, the President of the British Legion, Lady Haig and several Generals.

After this ceremony the 900 French ex-service men marched to Westminster Abbey where General Gouraud placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and then to the Cenotaph, where General Gouraud, who has lost his right arm, saluted with his left, made a brief speech and then placed a wreath at the base of the Memorial. A French band played "God Save the King" and the band of the Welsh Guards responded with "The Marseillaise."—Reuter.

SACRED COLLEGE VACANCIES

Nine Red Hats at Disposal of the Pope

Rome, Mar. 31.

The death of Cardinal Evariste Lucidi has reduced the Sacred College to only 59 members, of which 26 are Italian and 33 of other nationality.

As the quorum or plenum of the Sacred College is fixed at 70 Cardinals—although it is customary to have one or two places vacant—the Pope now has eight or nine Red Hats at his disposal, which is a record since the time of Leo XIII.—Reuter.

***On Nov. 29, 1895, Pope Leo XII created nine new cardinals and 24 new bishops.—E.D.

OPERATION PERFORMED ON COL. HOUSE

New York, Apr. 2.

Col. Edward Mandell House, an adviser to the late President Woodrow Wilson and personal representative of President Wilson to the European Governments in 1914, 1915 and 1916, underwent a serious operation to-day to remove an internal growth. His physician states that his condition is excellent.—Reuter.

STIMSON INDUCTED INTO OFFICE

New Secretary of State Duly Sworn in

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 28.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson was sworn in as Secretary of State in President Hoover's Cabinet to-day by Mr. W. H. Taft, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The retiring Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Mrs. Taft and relatives of Colonel Stimson attended the ceremony.

March 29.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, new Secretary of State, got down to work to-day.

Well informed observers are speculating on the possibility that a move may be made to bring up the question of Russian relations with a view to obtaining normal diplomatic exchanges with that country. Although no announcement has been made there is a widespread belief that President Hoover has made up his mind on the Russian question and favours diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. This view is based on the fact that Mr. Hoover, before his inauguration, on various occasions intimated that he visualizes the Russian situation as much in the light of economics as of politics.

Important Changes Pending

The United Press to-day confirmed reports that important changes are impending in the diplomatic representation of this country in foreign capitals. No action will be taken, however, until Col. Stimson has studied the problem.

It is indicated that Mr. Charles MacVeagh will not return to Tokyo but there has been no decision as to who will succeed him. Mr. Houghton has already sailed for home from London.

Col. Stimson announced to-day that Mr. William Black will be retained as assistant to the Secretary of State.

The new Secretary during the day telegraphed a message of farewell to the retiring Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, who is sailing for Europe on vacation.

"I congratulate you on your record achievement and your brilliant success in the conduct of the affairs of the State Department," Colonel Stimson said.—United Press.

NEW TRANS-PACIFIC ATTEMPT

Lieut. Bromley to Fly Monoplane from Tacoma to Tokyo

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tacoma, Wash., Apr. 3.

Lieut. Harold Bromley announced to-night that he will attempt a non-stop aeroplane flight from Tacoma to Tokyo, Japan, as soon as weather conditions are favourable.

Lieut. Bromley will follow the great circle route, skirting the Aleutian and the Kurile Islands. He expects to reach Tokyo in about 30 hours. He will fly a monoplane originally intended for the Arctic Expedition of Captain H. Wilkins.—United Press.

ST. LOUIS MEDAL FOR GUGGENHEIM

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 3.

The American Association of Mechanical Engineers to-day announced that it is awarding its first medal, the Spirit of St. Louis, to Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the mining millionaire, on May 27 for his work in contribution to the welfare of aviation.

Mr. Guggenheim is the donor of the \$2,500,000 fund for promotion of aviation, established in 1926. It is known as the Daniel Guggenheim Fund.

The medal is named after the aeroplane in which Colonel C. Lindbergh made his flight from New York to Paris.—United Press.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD FLEET

Third of Vessels Laid Up to be Scrapped

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 3.

It was announced to-day that the United States Shipping Board is planning to scrap 150 of 450 of its vessels which are laid up.

Mr. Edward J. Plummer, vice-chairman of the board and a trustee of its Emergency Fleet Corporation, said that the board does not wish to scrap the remainder of the ships until they have been replaced by modern tonnage, because most of the vessels might be needed at any time. He recalled that in 1927 100 of the Board's idle vessels were called into temporary service.

The expense of the vessels laid up is not \$2,000,000 per annum, as the transportation committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce reported, Mr. Plummer said, but actually only one-tenth of that figure.

Two years ago, the vice-chairman said, many of the laid up ships had to be called into duty to help transport the northwestern wheat crop.—United Press.

COMING ELECTION PROSPECTS

Premier to Make Statement of Policy After Budget

London, Mar. 29.

The Premier, Mr. Baldwin, will announce the election programme of the present Ministry at a gathering of Conservative members of Parliament, election candidates and political leaders which will be held in London shortly after Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on April 15.

The Budget will contain proposals which will subsequently form an important part of the Government's programme for the elections.

In Conservative circles, on which reliance can be placed, it is forecast that the Party programme will include measures for assisting the recovery of trade, the extension of the safeguarding of industries policy, Empire settlement and development, proposals for the benefit of agriculture, and a scheme providing for the clearance of slums areas in the cities.

Considerable changes are expected to take place in the Government after the General Election if the Conservative Party is returned to Power. One of the most interesting of such rumours is that Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will, anyhow, leave that post.—Reuter.

KILLING COMRADE AND COCAINE

Polish Police Murdered by Soviet Trade Delegate

Warsaw, Apr. 3.

Ivan Apanasewicz, a member of the Soviet Trade Delegation at Berlin, was arrested to-day at the frontier station Baranowicz, of which he is a native, owing to his being in possession of an inadequate passport.

Apanasewicz shot dead a Polish police official and seriously injured another, after which he attempted to commit suicide, slightly injuring his own head.

The police authorities allege that Apanasewicz was drugged, as cocaine was found on him.—Reuter.

MT. MAYON AGAIN IN ERUPTION

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Apr. 2.

A fresh eruption of the Mayon volcano was reported to-day, messages in Manila stating the glow of molten lava and smoke from the cone of the crater were visible throughout Albay Province. The alarm thus far is slight, the message said.—United Press.

SCHEME TO CONTROL WORLD'S WHEAT

Pools to Hold Corn and Release Slowly at Profit

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 2.

Prof. J. W. Brinton of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, to-day offered the committee on agriculture of the Senate a plan for controlling world wheat prices under the co-operative marketing bill proposed by Senator Charles McNary, Republican of Salem, Ore.

Testifying before the committee during its hearings on the proposed Farm Relief Bill to be adopted by the Special Session of the Congress this month, Prof. Brinton outlined his plan as a panacea for the relief of wheat growers in this and other countries.

The Professor's scheme calls for United States and Canadian wheat pools, or combines, which would be allied, controlling 60 per cent. of the world output. The two pools would hold wheat according to an elaborate scheme and release supplies on the world market slowly and in regular order at price levels which would assure a reasonable profit for the growers. The pools would use the money provided in the revolving fund envisaged in the McNary co-operative scheme, plus money they could borrow from banks.

Prof. Brinton said his plan was not in the nature of a valorization scheme and honestly applied should not raise the level of prices on a average, to the ultimate consumer.

Philippines and Tariff

Doctor J. L. Coulter, president of the College of Agriculture of the state of North Dakota, testifying before the committee of agriculture of the House of Representatives, opposed the suggestion tariff on agricultural products from the Philippines.

Asked whether the tariffs should be extended to the Islands, Dr. Coulter replied: "When the Philippines have qualified for independence and only then. When the Filipinos have qualified for independence the only principle applicable to them would be a preferential tariff similar to that applied to Cuba."—United Press.

ITALO-BRITISH ENTENTE

Chamberlain and Mussolini in Long Discussions

Florence, Apr. 2.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is spending a holiday here, to-day met Signor Mussolini, the Italian Premier, at the villa on the outskirts of the city where Sir Austen is residing.

A semi-official *communiqué* says that, in the course of a long discussion which was characterized by that cordial personal friendship uniting the two statesmen, Signor Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain again affirmed the warmth of the friendship between Britain and Italy and placed on record the harmony of the views of both Governments on important political questions which are of interest to both countries.

Later Il Duce gave a private luncheon to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lady Chamberlain at the Castle of Montalbano.—Reuter.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS EXPLORATION

Expected Success of Appeal for Funds in America

New York, April 1.

Subscriptions to the Roy Chapman Andrews fund for continued exploration in Mongolia now total Gold \$20,000, it was announced to-day by the Museum of Natural History.

Gold \$100,000 is necessary to complete the work of Mr. Andrews on the Asiatic continent, the committee said. Solicitation of funds is continuing and the success of the campaign is expected.—United Press.

THE REBELLION IN MEXICO

Brilliant Victory for the Nationalists

New York, Apr. 1.

According to reports received from the Mexican border, the rebels there have gained a sensational victory over the Federal forces near Escalon, in Chihuahua. It is stated that 400 Federals have been killed and 1,500 captured. Rebel aeroplanes mowed down the Federal troops practically without interference.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 2.

The Mexican revolutionary movement has failed, in the opinion of American observers, State Department officials said to-day, and the Federal Government in Mexico City under President Gil gradually is restoring its authority in all parts of the country.

The State Department had no confirmation of reports that bombs dropped on the American side of the border by Mexican rebel aviators had wounded an American citizen.—United Press.

Naco, Ariz., Apr. 2.

The United States is expected to take stringent measures to prevent incidents similar to that which happened to-day, when a Mexican rebel aeroplane, apparently accidentally, dropped two bombs here, wounding an American citizen, shattering the windows of several houses, and sending the populace scuttling to their cellars.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, Apr. 3.

Mexican Federal troops are proceeding with their task of clearing up the remaining rebel forces in the north, says to-day's official *communiqué*.

President Gil has been advised by telegraph by the War Minister who is in command of the punitive expedition, that the rebel forces have evacuated Jimenez, retreating to the hills after a bloody battle in which the rebel casualties in killed, wounded and captured are placed at 2,000.

Both sides used aeroplanes freely during the struggle for Jimenez, the *communiqué* says, adding that federal superiority was clearly demonstrated.

"Our planes bombed the rebels as they retreated, inflicting heavy casualties," the *communiqué* states.—United Press.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 3.

It was announced to-day that Mexican federal troops which have been interned at Ford Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, following their defeat by rebel forces in Juarez, will be released at once.

At the direction of President Hoover, the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, to-day asked the War Department to arrange for the repatriation of the interned soldiers who will be delivered to the Mexican consul without arms. The consul has arranged for the return of the men to Mexican territory.—United Press.

AUSTRIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION

Country So Improved as to Take Big Step Forward

Vienna, Apr. 3.

The Cabinet under Dr. J. Seipel, the Federal Chancellor, resigned to-day following a Cabinet meeting at which Dr. Seipel said that the situation in Australia had so improved that it was now possible to take a big step forward in the country's development, including house building, and the reform of judicial and police methods.

He added that as he was, personally, regarded as a hindrance to such a policy he would resign. The other Ministers shared Dr. Seipel's views and followed his example.

Dr. Seipel recently encountered much opposition from the Social Democrats, who feared that he was aiming at a dictatorship in consequence of his proposal to Party leaders that the term of the President's office be extended with a view to altering the Constitution so as to enable the people to choose a president directly.—Reuter.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. MACMURRAY?

Tokyo Post Reported for Him if He Wishes

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 31.

The question of pending diplomatic appointments continued to interest the capital to-day and many reports of "probabilities" were circulated, particularly with regard to the posts in London, Paris and Tokyo.

Mr. Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War, Colonel William Donovan, widely known Republican politician and former assistant attorney general, and Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, present ambassador to Rome, all are mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Herriek who died in Paris.

The United Press learns authoritatively that the former vice-president, Mr. Charles Dawes, has been offered the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James by President Hoover but has not yet accepted it.

Mr. J. Van A. MacMurray, the present minister in Peking, continues to be most prominently mentioned as the likely successor of Mr. MacVeagh in Tokyo. Mr. MacVeagh is in the United States on leave and will not return to Japan. The feeling here is that Mr. MacMurray can have the Tokyo post if he wants it, but there is no indication as to who will succeed him as Minister to China.

President Hoover will hold additional conferences with the Secretary of State, Colonel Stimson, next week regarding the appointments and it is possible announcements may be made shortly.

The unexpected death of Mr. Herriek in Paris may cause some changes in the tentative plans as it is known Mr. Hoover considers the Paris post of the utmost importance.—United Press.

A DICTATORSHIP IN MONACO

Director of Monte Carlo Casino in Power

Nice, Mar. 23.

A new dictator has arisen in Europe, namely, René Léon, director of the Casino at Monte Carlo, who has become absolute dictator of the tiny principality of Monaco as the result of Prince Louis of Monaco deciding to disband the special commission appointed to enquire into the dispute between the Casino and the public authorities over the management of the watering-place.

The Monegasques (inhabitants of Monaco) have decided to call on France for assistance.—Reuter.

Dispute Settled

Monaco, Apr. 2.

The constitutional dispute in the Principality of Monaco as the result of the postponement of the General Elections was virtually settled to-day at a meeting between Prince Louis and the members of the ducal National Council, at which the Prince yielded his agreement to a number of vital points, notably the appointment of a conference of jurists to amend the Constitution.

It will be recalled that the trouble originally arose following a dispute between the Casino and the public authorities over the management of the watering-place, as the result of which the National and Municipal Councils resigned.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF FINED FOR LIBEL

Berlin, Mar. 27.

General Ludendorff, who is spending his declining days in fighting free masonry and Judaism and propagating the worship of the old German gods, was to-day sentenced at Hamburg to a fine of £10, or alternatively to sixteen days' imprisonment, for libelling an army photographer whom he described as a "Frenchman" in an article entitled "The Immorality of Freemasons."—Reuter.

SPINAL MENINGITIS ON PACIFIC SHIPS

Twelve Hundred Filipinos Held in West Coast Cities

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Seattle, Mar. 28.

Steamship companies are undecided as to what course they will take to meet an order by Mr. E. T. Handley, the city health commissioner, to the effect that vessels carrying Asiatic steerage passengers will be barred from the Seattle docks, to be effective immediately.

The order, promulgated early today, caused consternation in shipping circles and was the result of cases of spinal meningitis and other diseases found among steerage passengers on steamers arriving recently from the Philippines, China and Japan.

The City Council of Seattle announced that it was planning to appropriate \$25,000 immediately to enlarge the quarantine facilities for steerage passengers arriving on trans-Pacific ships. The committee on public health urged this action.

In Washington, Senator Shortridge conferred with the federal public health officials regarding the situation, after Mr. Stanley Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship interests, had complained that large numbers of steerage passengers were being impounded in Seattle and San Francisco. He said that 1,250 Filipinos are held in the coast cities.

The mayor of Tacoma ordered police in that city to establish a guard to keep out all Orientals, declaring his fear that the entrance of Filipinos suffering from spinal meningitis would spread the disease among citizens.

It was reported that 202 Filipinos, who recently arrived as steerage passengers were released during the day, in Seattle, and that an investigation has proved there are no cases of meningitis in Tacoma at present.—United Press.

Seattle, Mar. 29.

An emergency appropriation of \$25,000 to provide quarantine facilities for steerage passengers arriving from the Orient has been approved by the City Council to halt the flow of meningitis victims among Seattle residents.—Reuter.

First Case in Manila

Manila, Apr. 2.

The first case of meningitis in Manila broke out to-night. The patient has been isolated in the San Lazaro Hospital.

The health authorities do not expect an epidemic of the disease but measures of the utmost precaution are being taken to prevent it spreading.

It is learned that the Philippine health authorities have no serum to spare for shipment to China, although it is possible that the druggists may have some they can furnish.

There is no quarantine of incoming Chinese but the forces inspecting arrivals have been doubled.—Reuter.

Two Deaths in Hawaii

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, Apr. 1.

Two additional Filipino steerage passengers among Filipino workers arriving here recently from Manila died today.

The health service announced there have been 10 cases of spinal meningitis in the island of Hawaii in the last two months, two of which have resulted fatally. The health service statement said steerage passengers arriving on the str. President Cleveland, President Grant and President Jackson had been found infected with meningitis as well as those who arrived recently on the President Pierce.—United Press.

HOMELESS THROUGH FIRES IN PHILIPPINES

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, Apr. 1.

More than 1,000 people are homeless as a result of fires which destroyed many small houses and some shops in the towns of Angeles, province of Pampanga, and Marikina, province of Rizal, according to reports here today. The damage in the two towns is estimated at about \$350,000.—United Press.

THOSE HOLD-OVER APPOINTMENTS

Action Expected Over Mr. Mellon's Continuance

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 31.

Leaders of the Democratic opposition in the Congress to-night announced that they plan to push the resolution offered by Senator Kenneth I. McKellar, Democrat, of Memphis, Tenn., which would demand Senatorial approval of hold-over appointments by the President.

The resolution is aimed at the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, who was reappointed by President Hoover after serving in the Coolidge Cabinet. Mr. Mellon's name was not submitted the Senate for its approval with the list of new Cabinet members when Mr. Hoover assumed office, the President asserting that a hold-over secretary had been approved once and that his name need not be submitted a second time.

A number of Progressive and Independent Republicans will join forces with the opposition party in criticizing the President's action and will support the McKellar resolution. These include Senator George Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, who may lead the fight for adoption of the resolution.

The fight will be opened when the special session of the Congress is inaugurated on April 15, Senator Norris indicated to-night.

Critics of the Administration admitted that the chances for the adoption of the McKellar resolution by the upper house are very slight since the majority upon which President Hoover can depend is considerably larger than that mustered by Mr. Coolidge. It also was pointed out that Mr. Mellon has deprived the Administration critics of one of their chief arguments against him by coming out in favour of full publicity for tax refund proceedings, which he previously had opposed.—United Press.

THE KING AND EASTER HOLIDAY CROWD

Roundly Cheered by People at Craigwell House

London, Mar. 30.

The magnificent summerlike weather enveloping the country during the Eastern holidays enabled the King to-day to spend much time, outdoors, listening to the Kneller Hall Band playing on the lawn of Craigwell House.

His Majesty instructed the police to allow the crowds on the beach to come to the edge of the promenade to hear the music. The King sat in an armchair in full view of the holiday-makers. He walked across to the crowd at the conclusion of the concert and said quietly: "I hope you all enjoyed the music," at which cheers burst out which the King acknowledged by raising his hat three times, saying "Thank you." The applause continued while His Majesty slowly walked to the house.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR "WETS" IN WISCONSIN

Big Majority Claimed in Referendum on Home Brewing

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 3.

Wet elements to-day claimed to have won an overwhelming victory over the dries in the election held yesterday to determine the attitude of the voters on certain phases of prohibition.

On the basis of incomplete returns the wets claimed they have won the referendum to decide whether there shall be a repeal of the state enforcement laws to remove the penalties for home brewing. The wets claimed to have a majority of 125,000 with only a pair of the votes counted and said that this majority is mounting with every new precinct heard from.—United Press.

OBITUARY

The Rev. F. B. Meyer

London, Mar. 28.

The death is announced of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., D.D., at the age of 82.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer was president of the Baptist Union in 1906.—Reuter.

The Hon Sir Lomer Gouin

Quebec, Mar. 29.

The death has occurred, at the age of 68, of the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

He was proceeding to prorogue Parliament when death overtook him.—Reuter.

Dowager Marchioness of Cambridge

London, Mar. 26.

The death has occurred of the Dowager Marchioness of Cambridge.—Reuter.

Mr. Myron T. Herrick

Paris, Mar. 31.

The death has occurred, at the age of 74, of Mr. Myron H. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France.

Mr. Herrick succumbed as the result of a heart attack. His health had been very grave for some time.

He intended to attend Marshal Foch's funeral, but was prevented from doing so by a heart attack the day before.

Mr. Herrick was born at Huntington, Ohio, in 1854 and educated at Oberlin College and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practised at Cleveland 1878-86. He was chairman of the board of the Union Carbide & Carbon Co., a director of the New York Life Insurance Co., and, again, since 1921 and the organizer of a number of war relief measures during the War.

Mr. Herrick was a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and chairman of the American Commission for Devastated France.

He was the recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

The Ambassador's Wish

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 1.

President Hoover, the Secretary of State Col. Stimson and other members of the Government have sent their condolences to the son of Mr. Myron Herrick, the United States Ambassador to France, who died in Paris as a result of heart disease.

Friends of the Ambassador here recalled that he had said he wished to die at his post.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh, who was a close personal friend of the Ambassador, issued a statement at Santa Barbara, Cal., recalling Mr. Herrick's kindness to him when he landed in Paris after his non-stop flight from New York to the French capital.

"I am deeply grieved to hear of Ambassador Herrick's death," the aviator said. "I do not believe any individual ever commanded greater love and respect from the peoples of two countries than did the Ambassador."—United Press.

Mr. J. Brander Matthews

New York, 31.

James Brander Matthews, author and playwright, died here to-day at the age of 77.

Mr. Matthews held degrees from Columbia, University of the South, Miami University, and Yale University. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 but turned immediately to the field of literature. The Legion of Honour was conferred upon him by the French Government in 1907, and in 1922 he was made an officer of the Legion.—United Press.

Dr. Karl Benz

Berlin, Apr. 4.

The death is announced of Dr. Karl Benz, a pioneer motor-car manufacturer, at the age of 81.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S FARM RELIEF BILL

Little Response to Invitations for Opinions

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, March 28.

The effort of the committee on agriculture of the Senate to get the opinions of the leading industrial and financial figures of the nation on the farm relief bill, which will be adopted by the special session of the Congress opening April 15, appeared to be meeting with little response to-day.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., head of the Standard Oil interests, has telegraphed the committee that he is not sufficiently informed on farm problems to offer it any valuable suggestions and that he will have to decline its invitation to testify. Mr. Rockefeller said that he had never made any study of the problems of marketing, cooperative selling and other matters on which the committee suggested he might offer advice.

Mr. Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric interests, through his secretary, also declined the committee's invitation, explaining that he could not return from Europe, where he has been attending the sessions of the reparations conference.

Mr. Charles Schwab, head of Bethlehem Steel and other companies, said that he had other engagements which made it impossible for him to come to Washington.—United Press.

Imports from Philippines

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Sacramento, Cal., Apr. 1.

The California state legislature, to-day, adopted a resolution urging President Hoover and Congress to support the action started by various agricultural organizations to secure tariff protection for all American farm products.

The Legislature supported the farm organizations, particularly the western sugar-beet growers, in demanding that the national government should restore the tariff duties on agricultural products from the Orient, including the Philippine Islands.

The importation of agricultural products from the Orient, particularly from the Philippines, which sends large quantities of sugar into the United States duty-free, is menacing the position of the American farmers, the resolution asserted.

The resolution called attention to the fact that a Filipino mission will soon arrive in Washington to fight the proposed tariff barriers against Filipino sugar, copra, etc.—United Press.

FLIGHT ENDURANCE RECORD EQUALLED

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Roosevelt Field, Long Island, Mar. 28.

Martin Jensen, a noted aviator who took off yesterday in an effort to break the solo endurance flight record of the world, landed to-day after he had equalled the record but failed to break it. A full extra hour is required to establish a new record and Jensen was forced to land his Bellanca monoplane because of a shortage of gasoline before he had established the new mark.

There was intense interest as Jensen flew on hour after hour and it was believed he would make a new record. Hope faded, however, after the flyer had been in the air 24 hours and dropped a note indicating that he was in trouble.

"I have only enough gasoline for about five hours longer," the note said, "and I am unable to throttle down my engine."

The flyer alighted some hours later.—United Press.

PARIS, Mar. 30.—Parliament went into recess to-day until May 23. The Supplementary Credits were passed before the adjournment.—Reuter.

OTTAWA, Apr. 2.—Mr. C. H. Carroll, vice-Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission and one-time Solicitor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in succession to the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., who died on March 29.—Reuter.

MR. STIMSON AND THE PHILIPPINES

In Favour of Free Trade with America

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 3.

Mr. Pedro Guevara, the resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands, had an informal conversation with the Secretary of State to-day, talking about conditions in the Islands and the state of Filipino-American relations.

On leaving the Secretary's office Mr. Guevara told the United Press that Mr. Stimson spoke most cordially of the Philippines and their leaders, and recalled with pleasure his administration as governor-general in Manila.

The United Press understands Mr. Stimson still adheres to the principle of free trade between the Philippines and this country, and will use his influence in opposition to the Timberlake Bill and other measures designed to subject Philippine products imported into the United States to a high duty. He assured Mr. Guevara of his personal aid in maintaining the present policy of the government towards the Philippines, particularly in matters of the tariff, holding that to subject the Philippines to a tariff barrier would be equivalent to treating them as a foreign nation instead of as an American dependency.

It also was understood, the Secretary of State told Mr. Guevara, that no decision has been reached by President Hoover with regard to the appointment of a new governor general for the Philippines to succeed Mr. Stimson. The President feels there is no great hurry in this matter as the administration of the Islands is being handled ably by the Vice-Governor and Acting Governor-General, Mr. Eugene Gilmore. Several names still are under consideration for the post and a selection may be made shortly.—United Press.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

Vice-President's Protest to the State Department

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 3.

The Vice-President, Mr. Charles Curtis, has protested to Secretary of State Stimson regarding an old ruling of the State Department whereby the social status of the Vice-President's sister, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, is ranked after the wife of an ambassador instead of identically as would be the wife of the vice-president. It was learned to-day.

The Vice-President is a widower and his sister is his hostess.

In his protest to the State Department Mr. Curtis says he does not feel bound by the decision as to ranking, which was made during the administration of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg in the secretaryship of state. He requests that his sister be given full recognition as the vice-presidential hostess.—United Press.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S PLATFORM

Old Age Pensions to be Raised to Induce Retirement

London, Apr. 4.

The election programme of the Labour Party was partly unveiled by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labour M. P. for Darby, in a speech made at Plymouth last night. He indicated that their platform would include extension of the age for leaving school by a year and additional pensions at the age of 67, which would enable 350,000 workers to retire. These measures, he said, would provide jobs for 600,000 workers.

In reply to a question asked regarding the resolution passed by the Independent Labour Party at Carlisle on War Credits, Mr. Thomas said, "We are not fools. Disarmament can only be effected by establishing confidence in the world and getting nations to fall in line."—Reuter.

MR. COOLIDGE AND A BIG NAVY

Remarkable Article in "Ladies' Home Journal"

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Philadelphia, Mar. 28.

The military forces of the United States must "be large enough so that there will be great peril to any nation or group of nations attacking us," Mr. Calvin Coolidge, who retired as president of the United States on March 4, declared in the first of his articles on "Peace" published in the Curtis magazine, "The Ladies' Home Journal," to-day.

America's forces, the ex-president continued, should be large enough also so that this country need feel itself in no peril if it is forced to attack another power. The army, Mr. Coolidge said, can be small "because we are a peaceful people, far removed from attack on land and because our army can be assembled quickly."

"Our Navy," Mr. Coolidge continued, "must be more extensive, because our shore lines are of great length, because our commerce with our distant possessions must be protected, and because it takes many years to build a warship."

A resume of the former president's article was released to the United Press simultaneously with its publication in the "Ladies' Home Journal" through the courtesy of the Curtis Publishing Co.—United Press.

Tenders for Two Cruisers

Washington, Mar. 28.

The Navy Department announced to-day that it has called for bids on two of the five 10,000 ton cruisers, to be constructed under the new cruiser programme, to be submitted to it before May 25. The two cruisers will be built in private shipyards in this country. Construction of the three other cruisers of the 1929 programme will be started in U. S. Navy shipyards.—United Press.

U. S. AMBASSADORSHIP TO FRANCE

Speculation as to Successor of Late Mr. Herrick

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 1.

Col. Stimson, new Secretary of State, to-day refused to discuss probable successors to the post of American Ambassador to France, left vacant by the death, on March 30, of Mr. Myron T. Herrick.

Unofficial circles had it that Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, present Ambassador to Italy, Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, John J. Pershing, former Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, Charles G. Dawes, ex-Vice-President, and Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War, were all prominent candidates for the position.—United Press.

THE NAVY'S RIGHT TO APPEAL

Ruling Following the Royal Oak Court Martial

London, Apr. 1.

In consequence of the Royal Oak Court Martial new rules governing naval discipline have been issued to the Fleet, in which very man, irrespective of rank, is given the right to appeal to the Admiralty as a final resort in case of his having a grievance.

The rules, after laying down the proper hierarchy through which the complaint must go, add that the complainant would be justified in appealing to a superior authority only when the authority to which the first request has been made has neglected or refused to forward the complaint. Each individual must make his own complaint. Joint complaints are forbidden.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.—Treasury officials estimate that there will be a surplus of over \$100,000 at the end of the present fiscal year as compared with an estimated deficit, as on July 1 last, of \$94,000,000.—Reuter.

NO REDUCTION IN U.S. TAXATION

To Await Improvement in Domestic Finances

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 3.

There is little prospect of additional reductions in taxation through legislation during the special session of the Congress to open April 15, the United Press was informed to-day.

Despite the fact that the treasury surplus now has grown to a considerable figure the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, is represented as feeling that additional reductions cannot be carried out until the domestic financial situation is improved.

Senator Reed Smoot, Republican of Utah, said that the improved tax collections of the quarter ended last month were largely the result of the tremendous profits made by operators in the New York Stock Exchange during the weeks which preceded President Hoover's inauguration, and to increased collections brought about by greater efficiency in the collections department. The recession in stock and bond prices is likely to mean decreased tax payments for the next quarter, he said.

The naval programme and other legislation for which big appropriations have been authorized also mean an increase in government expenditure which must be met by the taxation returns. Appropriations already authorized by this Congress are enough to eat up nearly the entire surplus, Senator Smoot said.—United Press.

REPARATIONS STILL HANGING FIRE

French Press Impatient at Slow Progress of Experts

Paris, Mar. 28.

The Conference of Experts on Reparations, which met here on the 10th, continues to drag on and is no nearer reaching an agreement on the amount which Germany should pay to the Allied Powers in settlement of Reparations payments.

It is understood that the gap between the offer made by the German delegates and the demands of the various creditor Powers is as wide as ever.

The Conference held a plenary session to-day but, in view of the holidays and the unsatisfactory position of the negotiations, it then adjourned for a week.

The press is displaying impatience in connection with the delay shown by the Conference in reaching a settlement.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Paris, Mar. 21.

The journalist, Pertinax, who usually is well informed, says that the prospects for success of the committee of experts considering the reparations tangle are not favourable. In unofficial conversations Herr Schacht of the German Reichsbank has proved unwilling even to consider more than 37 fixed annual payments of 1,800,000,000 marks each. On such a basis an agreement is impossible. Unless President Hoover of the United States intervenes energetically the committee may fail.—United Press.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN LITHUANIA

Hundred Apprehended at Secret Meeting

Berlin, Apr. 3.

A message from Kovno, in Lithuania, states that the police there have arrested over 100 persons, nearly all of them leaders of the Social-Democrat Party, who were attending a secret meeting in a newspaper office. The headquarters of the Labour Federation have also been searched, and several prominent leaders taken into custody, while a quantity of documents were seized. The arrests were made after the arrival of an emissary, with letters and newspapers from Lithuanians, who are in exile.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

A NICE POINT IN DISCOVERY

Interesting Questions Arising Out of Commander Byrd's Discoveries

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 4.

The American Antarctic exploration expedition headed by Commander E. E. Byrd has created a diplomatic situation involving British and American sovereignty in the Antarctic regions, the United Press learned to-night.

The British Foreign Office has sent a note to the State Department implying that British claims sovereignty over virtually all of Antarctica because of previous exploration by British nationals.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, is giving the matter his personal attention, it is understood, and personally will edit the answer of the State Department which will soon be despatched to London.

It is understood the United States may utilize the Monroe Doctrine, pointing out that a part of the Antarctic continent lies in the Western Hemisphere.

The British Government, according to the information obtained by the United Press, has indicated its friendly feeling towards the American exploration party and has informed this country that the American aviators of the Byrd expedition are at liberty to land at any place they may desire in the territories claimed by Britain and that every assistance will be given them. The United States, however, probably will not reply to this as a reply would be tantamount to admitting the British claims.

The American reply to the British memorandum probably will be based largely upon two points:

1. Much of the territory claimed by the British Government was discovered in the name of the United States.

2. Commander Byrd, on his present expedition, has discovered large areas of land heretofore unknown, all of which are claimed for America.

In reply to the British note the United States also will probably make counter claims to Wilkes Land and the Falkland Islands which Britain claims, although, since Wilkes Land is near Australia a compromise is possible, Britain taking Wilkes-land and the United States the Falklands.—United Press.

Potentialities in Question

Washington, Apr. 5.

The potentialities of the Antarctic Continent for aviation bases, the existence of coal, mica and other mineral resources, and also the fact that the surrounding waters contain practically all the world's supply of whales are stated to be the principal factors in the new diplomatic controversy which has started between Britain and the United States.

The "Herald-Tribune" states that, through the usual diplomatic channels, Great Britain has drawn the attention of the United States Government to the fact that Commander Richard Byrd's recent explorations in the South Polar regions were made over British territory. The paper says that the British Note virtually claimed sovereignty over the entire South Polar region, pointing out that part of it is already administered by the Governor-General of Australia.

The "Herald-Tribune" asserts that the State Department has prepared a Note disputing the claims made by Great Britain.

It is pointed out that when Mr. Charles E. Hughes was Secretary of State in 1924 he expressed reluctance to assert the right of the United States to sovereignty over Wilkes Land, in the Antarctic. The recent reversal by the State Department of this attitude is ascribed to the realization of the importance of the mountain-caps at the Poles from an aerial point of view as they offer the shortest routes between the land masses on either side.—Reuter.

NEW DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

American Delegation Sails for the Preparatory Commission at Geneva

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 4.

The American delegation to the meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations which convenes in Geneva, on April 15, will sail from New York for Europe on Saturday, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, United States ambassador to Belgium, Admiral Hilary P. Jones, naval expert, and Commander Train—the three members of the delegation, called on President Hoover to receive farewell instructions this morning. No statement was given out following the conversation, but it was understood that Mr. Hoover expressed his general desire that the delegates work towards a situation which will permit calling of a general world disarmament conference during the present year. The President, it was understood, believes that little but routine work can be accomplished at the coming Geneva meeting and that the question of a world conference must wait until after the British general elections this summer.

What Sir Esme Said

Mr. Gibson was chief of the American delegation at the abortive Three Power Naval Conference called by President Coolidge in Geneva in 1927 and has acted as principal advisor to the State Department on Disarmament questions since that time. Admiral Jones was the chief technical expert at the Three Power Conference and has been chief naval advisor on disarmament questions for the last three years.

Officialdom here realizes that the naval construction programme of the United States, which provides for 15 new cruisers, will exert a considerable influence on the Geneva meeting and hope that it will tend to speed up an eventual world disarmament agreement, rather than retard it.—United Press.

THE SINKING OF THE 'I'M ALONE'

Canada To Make Formal Representations to Washington

Ottawa, Apr. 4.

At the opening session of the Canadian House of Commons after the Eastern recess, replying to a question asked by the leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Bennett, the Premier, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King, stated that there had been an extensive correspondence between Washington and Ottawa during the past week in regard to the sinking of the Canadian-registered schooner "I'm Alone," in which connection, he added, the Canadian Government was making formal representations to the American Government.—Reuter.

MISSOURI SCHOOLS AND THE BIBLE

Measure for Compulsory Reading Defeated

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Jefferson City, Mo., Apr. 4.

The lower house of the State Legislature to-day voted down a bill which would have made the reading of the Bible in Missouri state schools compulsory.—United Press.

COL. HOUSE PROGRESSING

New York, Apr. 4.

Colonel House, who was operated on the other day, is progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT AND ETIQUETTE

Question of Precedence Concerning Mr. Charles Curtis's Sister

Washington, Apr. 4.

As far as is known, no decision has yet been given in connection with the representations which have been made by the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Charles Curtis, to reverse a certain ruling on a question of social precedence given by Mr. F. B. Kellogg, when he was Secretary of State, which now affects the social position of the Vice-President's sister, Mrs. Dolly Gann.

The matter is causing quite an agitation in the official world here. The facts of the case are as follows: The Vice-President, who is a widower, when he assumed office gave the name of his sister, Mrs. Gann, as his hostess, and she and her husband, Mr. Edward Everett Gann, were authorized to receive invitations to social functions along with Mr. Curtis.

However, at the homes of the social elite Mr. and Mrs. Gann have found themselves separated from Mr. Curtis and placed at table below foreign diplomats and their wives. This custom is in accordance with the ruling which Mr. Frank Kellogg gave when he was Secretary of State, and to reverse which Mr. Curtis has now appealed to Colonel Stimson, the present Secretary of State.

It is learned from a source in close touch with Mr. Kellogg that his former decision as to precedence was not so much a question of American as of international custom. In this connection it is pointed out that the Prince of Wales, when last in Washington, was placed at table below the British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, the reason being that the latter officially represented King George.

The New York "World" alleges that a small but powerful feminine clique is responsible for the attempted prescription of Mrs. Gann.—Reuter.

FILM CENSORSHIP FOR COLONIES

Committee on Arrangements Appointed by Mr. Amery

London, Apr. 5.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. L. S. Amery, has appointed a committee to consider how arrangements for the supply and censorship of cinematograph films for exhibition in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories could be improved, with special reference to the following points: first, the desirability of developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education (in the widest sense); and, secondly, the desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the exhibition of British films.

Captain William Brass, Conservative M.P. for the Clitheroe division of Lancashire, is chairman of the committee, which includes Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Charles O'Brien, Major U. F. Ruxton and representatives of the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade and the Federation of British Industries.—Reuter.

HOW CAN IT BE SAID?

John McCormack to Sing for the "Talkies"

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 4.

John McCormack admitted to-day that he may soon appear in sound motion pictures.

In reply to reports that he may enter the "talkies" the widely known tenor said: "I have been approached by several different sound motion picture producers and I must admit the high salaries they offer are very tempting. I may decide to appear in the 'talkies' soon, but for the present I have not signed any contracts."—United Press.

HAND SHAKING TO BE LIMITED

Pres. Hoover's Swollen Wrist
After Greeting Seventeen
Hundred Callers

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 4.
President Herbert Hoover to-day declared a ban on presidential hand-shaking.

Suffering from a painfully swollen wrist as the result of shaking hands with 1,750 persons at the semi-weekly presidential reception on Wednesday, Mr. Hoover announced that he intends to request members of the Congress to limit their letters of introduction for the receptions to 10 each, as a maximum. Senior Copeland, of New York, bent 180 persons with letters of introduction to the President to Wednesday's reception.

Mr. Hoover could write only with difficulty to-day, his secretary said, and would have to keep his hand-shaking down to a point where it will not interfere with his work, in future.—United Press.

SIMON COMMISSION'S WORK ENDED

Canadian Constitution as a
Possible Model for
India

New Delhi, Apr. 4.

The Simon Commission concluded its work in India to-day.

Addressing the Provincial Committees, Sir John Simon, in the course of a guarded review of his impressions, hinted that the Canadian Constitution might serve as a model for a constitution for India in certain respects. At the same time he warned his audience that conditions in the various provinces of India were in no way on the same footing as in Canada, and, therefore, at present, they could not be bound together on the same federal basis as in that Dominion. He intimated, however, that the constitution for the provinces might be made elastic, with automatic provision for growth to full autonomy within a reasonable period.—Reuter.

THE REPARATIONS IMPASSE

Committee Now Discussing Two
Memoranda

Paris, Apr. 4.

The Reparations Experts Committee met again after the Easter holidays and discussed two memoranda. The first was a composite suggestion made by the Allies enumerating the minimum demands of the different creditor countries, and the second a personal suggestion drawn up by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Owen Young, a well-known American banker, covering the same ground from an impartial and presidential angle.

Two suggestions are described as the "ceiling" and the "floor." It was apparently hoped that the German delegation would build a platform between the two suggestions, but so far they have made no step in that direction.—Reuter.

THE GARTER MISSION TO JAPAN

Duke of Gloucester Leaves Suez
Cairo, Apr. 4.

The Duke of Gloucester and the other members of the Garter Mission sailed this morning from Suez on their way to Japan.—Reuter.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER

Washington, Apr. 4.

General Smedley D. Butler, who commanded the United States Marine Corps in China, has been appointed to command the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia.—Reuter.

PHILIPPINES AND COASTWISE LAW

Concern Felt at Reports of
Agitation for Extension
to Islands

Manila, Apr. 5.

Reports that the agitation for the extension of the American coastwise shipping law to the Philippines has been renewed in the United States has caused concern here among the members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

Application of the American law to the islands would mean that foreign ships could no longer carry Philippine products from port to port in the Philippines or from the islands to the United States. It is feared that this would lead to a material increase in rates.

A resolution opposing the extension of the American shipping law to the islands has been adopted by the committee of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and sent to the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Pedro Guevara, at Washington.—Reuter.

HOME TALKIES FOR THE MILLION

Important Development by an
Inventor in Britain

London, Apr. 4.

Home "Talkies" within the reach of all is the prospect held out by an invention of the wireless expert, Mr. G. V. Dowding. This consists of an electric attachment which enables an ordinary gramophone and a portable cinema-projector to synchronize. It will enable people to make their own records at a cost of a few shillings each or to hire synchronized films and records.

The broadcasting authorities have agreed to send out test transmissions which, by adaption of the home "talkie," called a radioscope, will enable the programme broadcast by a wireless station to be synchronized on the home projector.—Reuter.

REBELLION ENDS IN WELTER OF BLOOD

Bandits' Prisoners Released

Mexico City, Apr. 4.

The most desperate and bloodiest battle in Mexican revolutionary annals has marked the end of the revolution and has left the Federal forces in possession of La Refoma and Jimenez.

The Federal troops found 800 dead, piled in three heaps, beside the railway line, while 1,000 men were lying wounded on the ground.

The two mining engineers, a British subject named Reid and an American named Hanson, who were kidnapped by bandits on March 2 from the offices of the San Nicholas Mining Co. at Vocas, in the State of Durango, where Hanson was resident manager, have been released. A ransom of P. 24,000 was demanded, but it is not known what was paid.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Senor Joao Franco

Lisbon, Apr. 4.

The death has occurred of Senor Joao Franco, who was Prime Minister when King Carlos and Crown Prince Louis Philippe were assassinated in 1908.—Reuter.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tacoma, Wash., Apr. 4.

Lieut. Harold Bromley is proceeding to Burbank on Friday to obtain the Lockheed-Vega monoplane in which he will attempt his non-stop flight from this city to Tokyo. He has declined an offer from Seattle business men to depart from that city on his trans-Pacific attempt.—United Press.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The Welcome Coming of Spring: A Deadly Winter: Fine
Summer Forecast: Exciting Glasgow Street Accident:
Retirement of Mr. Robert Smillie

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Glasgow, Mar. 5

This last week-end certainly has seen a welcome change in the weather. The days since Saturday have been most springlike and the sunshine each day has witnessed large numbers of women and children out in the numerous parks of the city. People are profoundly thankful for the passing of the winter, which was one of the very worst in the history of Glasgow. It will always be remembered for the terrible epidemic of "flu," followed by an abnormally large number of fatal cases of pneumonia. "Flu" patients still complain of weakness, but in all probability the coming of the warmer days will do what is necessary for the rebuilding of the wasted or weakened tissues.

Already the weather prophets are forecasting a warm summer. Residents in the west of Scotland only hope the prognostications will come true. There was no summer in the whole of Scotland last year to write home about. The sun rarely appeared; what there was everywhere, was rain day after day and the only satisfaction, if satisfaction can be derived from it, was the realization that it was universal in Great Britain and certainly all over Scotland. Thus, to hear in these days that the summer is to be hot gives one hope and people now are talking of where they are going to spend their summer holidays. Housewives are complaining of their maids giving notice in order to secure much more lucrative posts at the seaside resorts. These generally are opened just before Easter, and maids are offering themselves for employment. Of course they can get better wages, while apparently quite considerable sums are made out of tips, but they find when the season is over that they are amongst the unemployed. Alas, in these days that does not bring the shame it ought.

Alarming Street Accident

What might have proved a much more serious accident than actually it was, occurred yesterday evening when the driver of a motor bus, in trying to overtake a tramcar, got his vehicle sandwiched between the car and another tramcar approaching from the opposite direction. The motor bus was proceeding eastwards in Gallowgate about half-past six and, when approaching the junction of Crownpoint Street, the driver passed a Shettleston-bound car on the off-side. A city-bound car had just started to move away from the stopping place on the far side of the Crownpoint Street and the distance between the two tramcars appeared to the driver to be sufficient for his purpose of getting in front of the Shettleston car. The bus and the city-bound car, however, met in collision, and the Shettleston car, continuing on its way, crashed into the near-side of the bus, ripping the vehicle open from the tail lamp to the radiator.

Something like thirteen of the passengers were injured, but only one of them was detained last night. All the others were able to go home after receiving treatment. The marvel of the accident was that it was not very much more serious than it turned out to be. So great was the actual impact between the Shettleston car and the bus that the car, which was one of the recently re-conditioned ones, was thrown completely off the rails. It careered to the edge of the pavement and struck a tramway standard before it came to a standstill. Although badly twisted and bent, the standard retained an upright position and this probably accounted for the heavy vehicle not mounting the pavement and crushing into the dwelling-houses. The bus, of course, was completely wrecked and its uprooted seats lay in a tangled mass. For a while traffic was blocked, but a break-

down gang from the tramway offices soon arrived on the scene for the purpose of removing the car, which was standing at the edge of the pavement. The amazing thing about Glasgow to-day, with its numerous motor buses travelling at a great speed, is that accidents are so few and far between. It would not be surprising if there were more of them.

Listening to America

Yesterday, Glasgow listeners had the unique experience of hearing for a short period something of the proceedings taking place at Washington when President Hoover was taking the oath on becoming America's 31st President. It was not altogether a great success, for it was not possible to hear very clearly what was going on across the Atlantic, but the nasal tones of the American announcer could be heard amidst the buzzing, which to some extent resembled the noise of breakers on a beach.

Mixed Politics

The North Lanark by-election is at the present time something like a play without Hamlet. Lord Scone, the Unionist candidate, succumbed last week to an attack of "flu." For several days now he has been *hors de combat* and, while his supporters have rallied round him and good speakers have been doing duty for him, the contest lacks spice, as he is not yet able to address meetings. He has two opponents, both ladies and both excellent speakers, but until Lord Scone himself appears the fight will not be the interesting affair it ought to prove. Miss Lee, the Socialist candidate, last night devoted her addresses to a most trenchant attack upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Liberal candidates a few nights ago. She practically accused the Liberal leader of stealing the Labour Party's ammunition in order to propound his scheme for the employment of the large numbers now out of work in this country.

It is rumoured that Mr. Lloyd George is to be invited to come and take a part in the by-election. If he does, he can be sure of a great welcome. The Liberal leader still is the greatest drawing card in the political arena of Great Britain, but, as far as one has been able to ascertain, there are a large number of Liberals who intend to vote Conservative in order to keep the Labourites out and because, too, they do not consider the Liberals have a sporting chance of securing anything like a working majority.

Mr. Robert Smillie Retiring

Mr. Robert Smillie, a former President of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, has intimated that he will not seek re-election at the forthcoming General Election. He gives as his reasons advancing age (he is 72) and physical infirmity. Mr. Smillie has had an interesting, if not a romantic career. He came to Scotland as a boy and, after working his way in Clyde shipyards, found the road to the Lanarkshire coalfields. He settled at Larkhall, where he still resides and became a miner. First he became leader of the workers' movement and identified himself with Trade Unionism, filling various offices until he reached the presidency of the Scottish Mineworkers Union in 1894 and in 1912 of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. He was head of the British Miners Federation for nine years and today is the chairman of the Scottish miners. He lives very simply and is greatly respected in Larkhall.

Football Notes

The redoubtable Rangers found it more difficult to defeat Dundee United than had been anticipated. Fifty thousand spectators saw a very good game, with the champions

having to extend themselves in order to prevent their Second Division opponents from precluding their entry into the semi-final of the Scottish Cup. The other big game in the competition was declared off, owing to the condition of the ground at Parkhead, but it is to be played to-morrow, when Celtic will find Motherwell a difficult proposition. Kilmarnock, playing at Kirkcaldy, beat Raith Rovers after a good struggle and this afternoon, at Paisley, the other postponed match in the cup fight was played to a finish, St. Mirren, the home eleven, defeating Aberdeen by the odd goal in seven. There was a record attendance of spectators for a mid-week game and, as the score indicates, a close contest was witnessed.

As there were not wanting critics who thought that Aberdeen—after defeating the celebrated amateurs, Queen's Park—would be seen in the final tie, the hopes of the Paisley team's supporters that their favourites will lift the cup again are not without foundation, but there is every indication that the celebrated Rangers will be found at the close of the present football season in Scotland, not only at the head of the League but also in possession of the cup both for the second year in succession. There is not a football team in Scotland to-day which can touch the Rangers when the latter are in form and they always seem to be in it.

Missionaries from China

Last Sunday, no fewer than four former missionaries in China were occupying pulpits in city churches. Dr. Duncan Main, late of Hangchow, was the special speaker at St. George's Cross Tabernacle. Dr. and Mrs. Main now are permanently residing in Edinburgh, where he is in frequent demand as a speaker. The Rev. J. A. Simmon, of Hovan, is living in Glasgow and at present is supporting the claims of the Hill Murray Institute for Blind at Peking. Mr. James Murray, of the National Bible Society of Scotland, is to-day a director of the Society. While in China for nearly twenty years, as an agent of the Society, he travelled through seventeen of the eighteen provinces and interest in the country is as keen as ever. The Rev. Arthur Taylor, who is now the C. I. M. Scottish Secretary, has his headquarters in Glasgow, but his work for the Society takes him to all parts of the country. He is in great demand, not only as a preacher, but also as a speaker at various gatherings of a religious nature and last night was the principal speaker at a large gathering in the Renfield Street U. F. Church (the City Temple of Glasgow) when presentations were made to the Minister and his wife to mark the commemoration of his eight years public ministry in the church. At the meeting, a letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, to the Minister, the Rev. W. Erskine Blackburn, was read, saying with what gratification the Lord Provost had learned of the news of the refusal of Mr. Blackburn to accept a call to one of North America's leading churches.

CARRYING westward a host of very pleasant memories and several cases laden with Japanese art treasures, M. Robert de Billy, French Ambassador to Japan for the past two years, will bid *adieu* to Tokyo at the end of April. His departure, however, may be definitive, as it is probable that M. de Billy will be transferred to another post during his stay in France, the "Japan Times" learns on excellent authority.

INFLUENZA has claimed another Kowloon victim in Mrs. A. E. (Anne) Abraham, a resident 80 years of age, who died at No. 8 Torres Building. She had been in good health until a few days before. Much sympathy will be felt with her family; her three sons being Mr. Ezra Abraham and Mr. Reuben Abraham (of Messrs. Tester & Abraham, stock-brokers) and Mr. Joe Abraham; and her daughters being Mrs. E. Sayer, who lives in Hongkong, and Mrs. W. G. Pitearn, whose husband is on the Yangtze and who lives in England. There are three grandchildren in Hongkong, and two at Home.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Cold and Unhealthy Winter: Political Campaigning Seriously Affected: Ireland's Demands for Money: London Turns to Skating: P. & O.'s New All-Electric Liner

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Feb. 21.

We shall all of us be unfeignedly thankful when the present winter ends. In the point of cold and sickness it has broken all records, and we have now had substantially 40 days of really hard winter. We have had two separate epidemics of influenza, and it is said that the second is worse than the first. If we had more winters of this nature, we should have to go in for central heating, like other nations of the world.

The cold has given a great boom to the mining industry, which very badly needed it, but all depends upon whether our traders can hold the new markets they are acquiring through the failure of many Continental nations to work their mines at all owing to the weather. Of course, as is always the case, there is some hitch in any trade boom of this nature. It is impossible to buy coal in London, except at the rate of 50s. per ton for kitchen coal, as against 25s. delivered in the colliery districts. The reason would seem to be that the coal merchants are unable to handle the stocks delivered at the railway sidings, which are full up with loaded trucks. Already many collieries are complaining that they cannot get trucks to carry the supplies which have been ordered.

London still is being visited by the bursting of water and gas mains, and it is remarkable what a large number of people have lost their lives by being accidentally gassed. A family of five were wiped out at Eastbourne, and in other places there have been instances where two and three people have succumbed. No one knows why these mains burst or why the gas escapes, and we shall undoubtedly have to make an inquiry into what is a rather ominous aspect of modern life.

Bad for Politics

This is not good weather for political campaigning, since open-air gatherings are impossible, but everybody is getting ready for the election. The Labour Party still professes very great confidence, though they are basing it greatly on Liberal intervention in a large number of constituencies, where the appearance of a third candidate will just mean the defeat of the anti-Socialist candidate. On the other hand, much depends upon the Budget, though it should not be forgotten that the present Ministry has a particularly bad Press. Practically all the popular journals oppose it, including the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express." Lord Rothermere now designates himself a Liberal.

The Ministry made a bad mistake this week over the Southern Irish loyalists. These people, who suffered during the Irish rebellion, have always thought that the British Government has not treated them sufficiently generously. We are bound to recompense them under the Treaty. Dissatisfied with their treatment, they induced a large number of Conservatives to champion their cause in the House and the Government would have been defeated on a vote had not Mr. Baldwin thrown over both the Colonial Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, very much to the latter's annoyance. Now we probably shall have to find some more money, which cuts across the popular Budget which Mr. Churchill is supposed to be preparing.

It is really remarkable how everybody in Ireland seems to look to us for money and to ignore their own Government. The Sinn Féin Government tried to avoid any payment under the Wigg-Coehran case, which affected the financial treatment of transferred British Civil Servants; they are now making some sort of grudging payment under pressure. The Civil ex-Servants in Ireland are now coming over to Great Britain to suggest that, as they are so badly paid in their own country, they ought to be employed here, on the ground that their services merit equal treatment with our own ex-service men.

London on Skates

It is not often that Londoners are able to enjoy skating in the parks,

but so crowded were many of the ponds and lakes near London on Sunday that skating was only made possible by adapting the one-way traffic system to the situation. Some of the most thrilling and daring skating tricks were done by people who could not have spent many hours of their lives on real ice. Where did they learn it? Where did the man in a railway porter's uniform acquire the art of pirouetting on one skate, this girl of 15 who has hired cheap skates on the bank practise crouching and gliding along on one foot, this middle-aged man who arrived on a rusty bicycle learn how to waltz on skates?

Skating was forbidden on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, but it was allowed on the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, and hundreds of people went on the ice there. One grey-haired man, in top hat and frock coat returning from church, passed his hat and Prayer Book to the woman accompanying him, sat down in front of a man hiring out skates, and a moment or so later appeared on the ice with his coat-tails flying.

The All-Electric Liner

Successful speed trials were carried out on the Firth of Clyde by the new P. & O. mail steamer Viceroy of India, Britain's first all-electric liner. The Viceroy of India, launched last September by Lady Irwin, wife of the Viceroy, has a speed of 19 knots. She is propelled by twin electric motors of 18,000 horse-power and turbo-electric generators. Compared with a geared turbine there is an absence of noise, no propeller racing in a heavy sea, and fewer and smaller steam pipes. There is also an absence of vibration, all the machinery being of the rotary type.

There are cabins for 415 saloon passengers, each having his own private cabin; and room for 258 second passengers. The tonnage of the ship is over 19,000. The ship is "electric all over"—propulsion, heating, cooling, and cooking. They have nicknamed her the "electric hare."

Astrakhan Collars

Astrakhan collars, once very fashionable, became for years the monopoly of company promoters and retired actors, but now they are likely to come back into popularity with a rush. Not only the Prince of Wales, but also Prince George was seen to be wearing an overcoat adorned with one when they paid a visit with the Queen to the British Industries Fair at the White City. The Prince of Wales's example in wearing a Fair Isle jumper on the golf links some years ago meant thousands of pounds to this industry.

American writers on men's clothes, who always scan every photograph of him for new fashions, will now probably have cabled thousands of words to New York on astrakhan collars. It is a safe prediction that within ten days Fifth Avenue will be sprouting with them. Londoners who can afford such things probably will follow suit in due course.

Women Election Candidates

At present 54 women have been adopted as candidates at the General Election, to be held in May or June, but it is not unlikely that many more will come forward as prospective Members of Parliament and the figure is expected to be near 100. In political circles it is thought that one-third of the women candidates will be elected, thus trebling the existing number of women members.

The 54 women who are seeking to enter Parliament are in the following Party strength:—Liberal, 19, Labour, 27; Conservative, 8. At the last election there were 22 Labour women candidates, of whom only Miss Ellen Wilkinson was returned; 12 Conservatives, of whom Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, and Mrs. Hilton Phillipson were successful; six Liberals and one Independent. Five more women candidates have been successful at by-elections during the present Parlia-

ment, bringing their total up to nine, as follows:—Liberal: Mrs. Runciman. Labour: Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Mrs. Dalton. Conservative: Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, and Lady Iveagh.

England Swept by Heath Fires

Mar. 14.

We are certainly having some extraordinary weather and England will soon lose her character as a very wet country. London was officially declared to have entered into a state of drought on Tuesday night, though immediately after we had a slight drizzle which, however, soon ceased. The weather experts stated that for 14 consecutive days not more than 1/100th of an inch of rain fell on any one day. There has now been a partial drought for 40 days. Since the beginning of the year only 11 inches of rain has fallen at Kew instead of the average amount of 5 inches. Thus, London has had less rain this year than at any time since 1815.

All Round London

We are always prepared for any sort of weather and anything connected with it but the latest development—a result of the drought—has been quite unexpected. This has taken the form of heath and grass fires and has caused much damage. At the beginning of the week they were reported in a score of places, and occurred even around the outskirts of London. At one place at Hendon about four and a half acres of grass were destroyed and 350 feet of tree and hedging damaged; the flames shot up 14 feet in places. Outside London, Sussex suffered, the Fire Hills, one of the most popular resorts near Hastings, was swept by a furious gorse fire which burned fiercely throughout the day. An area of ten square miles of beautiful down land at the top of Fairlight Cliffs, dotted with bungalows, is now a blackened and smoking waste. A great cloud of smoke hung over Hastings and firemen, coastguards and police fought the fire all day. The occupants of the bungalows had thrilling experiences and in the path of the oncoming fire they removed what belongings they could and then ran for safety.

Water Gives Out

There were also serious fires in Essex and one village was in direct peril from a great common fire, which had already destroyed about 20 acres of bush and grassland and spread to a number of old buildings. From every corner people rushed to help but they were handicapped through a shortage of water. Wells in gardens were pumped dry and eventually the cottages were saved.

Around Walton-on-Thames the Fire Brigade received no less than four calls in four hours and such was the pressure in rushing men and hose to different points that even a motor ambulance was requisitioned. Bedford Fire Brigade was called out to deal with an extensive field fire near the L.M.S. main lines.

Three distinct fires occurred on the cliffs at Bineleaves, Weymouth, overlooking Portland Harbour, and blazed right up to the garden fences of bungalows, gates and railings being destroyed. Fires also threatened Sandsfoot Castle, the old Tudor ruin which stands on the edge of the cliff.

A Vast Beacon

Coventry's Fire Brigade was called out six times in quick succession and around the Peak district of Derbyshire on Sunday night four fires at once illuminated the hills for 20 miles around. More than five miles of blazing bracken also transformed the Mendip Hills into a vast beacon and it is described as the worst Mendip moorland fire in living memory. We are evidently not alone in our fires since France also suffered, and much damage resulted. Some of the fires broke out again the next day, but most of the danger is now past.

The weather seems to have become more reasonable although there are no signs of any break in the drought. The influenza epidemic seems to be abating although we still have reports of deaths of well known elderly people. There are, however, many indications that we shall have a lovely spring, and as for many years passed we seem to have missed this season, it will be very much welcomed.

NEW YORK AFTER MANY YEARS

Contrasts with Central American Life: Comment on Progress:

A Philosophical Angle of U. S. Life: "The Wonder City of the World"

FROM OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENT

New York, Feb. 26.

After an absence of ten years New York appeals more than ever to this writer as the Wonder City of the world. Wherever one goes he finds change on a scale so colossal as to place many parts of this city out of recognition. During the past five weeks I have been wandering about from port to port in Central America, en route to New York through the Panama Canal. Down there—in Mexico, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia—that which most impressed one was the lure of old and enduring and apparently unchanging things. *Mayanana*, the magic Spanish word coinciding with "maskee" in pidgin English, *puh iao jin* in Chinese, *Teda apa* in Malay, seems to rule the thought of the people. There is no hurry. What is not done to-day will perhaps be done to-morrow, and if not—then, there is plenty of time. In many sections of Central America that I visited native life has not changed for centuries, and there were many similarities of thought between the happy-go-lucky people and the Chinese, despite considerable differences in climate (generally speaking).

While there are signs of progress at San Salvador, the capital of the republic of that name, and certain evidence that foreign shipping and commerce are slowly bringing changed conditions, one realized that he was among a section of the human race that had few cares. To-day with them is the day—and why worry about the to-morrow that never comes?

But when one steamed at daylight through the first lock of the great Panama Canal, where the great red danger lights shone out like immense rubies among a sea of diamonds through millions of white electric bulbs that lit up the way, then one realized that he was feeling the influence of quite another race of people. To steam through the Panama Canal is to be convinced as one cannot be in any other manner that engineering is the forte of the sons of the United States.

On to Havana and New York

And then on to Havana and New York. I had not visited Havana since, as a very small and highly misinformed English boy, I ran away to sea from Avonmouth and was so terrifically seasick that I took no further interest in the material universe until we tied up alongside rather rickety wharves at Havana. In those days—thirty years ago, alas—Havana was a very respectable dump. To-day, mainly through American enterprise and the circumstance of sugar, Havana is a progressive, clean and most prosperous port, bearing all the earmarks of America civilization and in many ways the debtor of the United States.

So, on the trip that I took, one was gradually initiated, so to speak, into the virile life of North America, which culminated at New York.

To begin to make comparisons of one's impressions to-day with those of ten years ago would fill many columns of the "North China." There is only one word for New York—it is just a wonderful place, where anyone given to reflection may realize the truth that life is one succession of changes. Here in New York, however, the changes come with such force. Buildings, massive affairs which take on up-to-the-minute details in all that science can devise, embrace all the self-expression of man that he is capable of putting into them, and in short order point upwards pleadingly to the mountain of man's hope. All is speed, action, motion—much in control, much again entirely out of control. New York constantly takes a chance. New Yorkers are human sponges for ideas, and will try anything once; if the idea is good, the reward may be a million or many millions—if not, then they forget.

One morning I found it necessary to go down to the subway at the rush time, and as I saw human beings herded together in those ex-

press trains, most of them engaged in earning just enough to procure for them the conventional wherewithal to live, I thought, "Well, New York is a marvellous city, but San Francisco or some city out in the West for me." What one thinks of New York depends, naturally, upon the point of view.

A City of Extremes

It is true that in New York one can get almost anything he wishes to get. It is a city of extremes. The weather, for example: I had come from the tropics to find New York covered with eight inches of snow and quite cold. Within a few hours the streets in most busy sections were clear not only of snow, but had had such a wash-up that, to say the least, they were an object lesson to Shanghai! But extremes are everywhere. Here the highest wealth and the direst poverty meet, and mostly pass, though another writer may say that New York's heart is as big as the great outdoors and full of charity—and he will be right. From casual observation, one is not of course able to make a definite assertion, but it strikes the newcomer that New Yorkers are an automatically living people. By that I mean that this city, through its maze of system in everything, produces a style of life from which it is difficult to depart. The mobs swaying to and fro on a holiday down the Great White Way strike one as being a legion of human automatons; yet the New Yorker will tell you that they are not. New Yorkers at all, for the New Yorker divides his time between his office and his home. You will retort that there is no home life in New York, for all the people seem to live in apartment houses that tower away up out of sight into the sky, yet nowhere in the world will you find greater hospitality than in the homes of New Yorkers of every class. Given just one letter of introduction in New York, and you may find that the city is yours, so great is the spontaneity of New York friendliness; yet, on the other hand, New York to many is the most unfriendly and lonely wilderness on the face of the earth.

I asked a New Yorker, in the quiet of his home at night as I was dining with him, "Well, the material New York is absolutely marvellous. What about the spiritual New York?" He smiled. "Well," he proudly replied, "I daresay that New York is as spiritual a place as any other city. But you wait till we have built up the material, then—we'll show you!"

Interest in World Events
One hopeful sign that I at once noticed is that New York is taking a much more intelligent interest in the outside world than was its wont before its manufacturers entered the export field. Fifteen years ago, New York manufacturers did not even know anything about geography. But they do to-day. Newspapers, similarly, which in the old days devoted practically no space to foreign news, now print dispatches from all over the world. For example, the Associated Press supplied yesterday more than fifteen hundred words about the fighting in Chefoo, and it was excellently edited to give an intelligible résumé of what was taking place. Europe naturally gets more space than Asia, and I noticed in this morning's edition of one New York paper no less than sixteen columns of news on all sorts of European subjects.

At the present moment, New York is more than usually "full." I do not refer to the more classic meaning of the word when applied to the effect caused by strong alcoholic liquor—though there are said to be 5,000 "speakeasies" in the city—but more to the rush which the forthcoming inauguration of Mr. Herbert Hoover to the Presidency is causing.

The United States is expecting that the world will stop still when Inauguration Day arrives—and perhaps it will, for it is a stupendous function. So far as New York is concerned, whatever it does may be relied upon customarily to eclipse all else.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Breaking of Drought Brings Floods: Duel in Public Street: Prime Minister Faced with Defeat: Trade Union to be Prosecuted

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Feb. 18.

While Europe is snow-bound, Australia, especially the northern section of New South Wales, is suffering from the severest floods in its history. During the last six months, the mid-north coast section of New South Wales has been enduring a severe drought. The country was parched, hardly a blade of grass being visible, while its creeks were empty. Then, like a bolt from the blue, the rain came. And such rain! Preceded by a severe clap of thunder, the storm developed to such intensity that balls of lightning rolled along the streets and stabbing savage darts from the heavens struck houses and trees. Then the rain fell as if spilled from a huge tank. Towns were flooded and miles of country devastated. The rain gauges began to measure feet, not inches. Maize crops were destroyed and large tracts of ploughed country washed of every inch of fertile soil, leaving barren clay paddocks for their unfortunate owners to till in the future years. Cattle, sheep, and pigs were drowned, besides the loss of at least six human beings.

In the rich Manning area Tarce Estate, one of the best sections of the district was inundated to a depth of 12 feet. At Wauchope, the Hastings River overflowed and the farmers in its neighbourhood were only rescued after extreme difficulty, the houses of the rescued families disappearing under the swirling waters. In Kempsey, in the valley of the Macleay river, 26 inches fell; in the mountains at the back of Kempsey, it is estimated that over 40 inches fell. The town of Kempsey was quickly under water, the flood reaching to the top of the verandah posts. At the hospital, the patients had to be taken to a place of safety by means of rowing boats. The greater part of Cundillo Plains was submerged by the water and Jones's Island was completely submerged. A faint idea of the damage can be imagined by the following list of a few of the places affected. Glenrock Plains, £10,000; Pola Creek, and East Fredrickton, £20,000; Fromgore and Austral Glen, £60,000; Smithtown, £50,000; Kinchela and Jerseyville, £20,000; Fredricktown, Seven Oaks and Clybucca, £40,000; Gladstone and Summer Island, £20,000. These losses are only for the towns bordering the Macleay area. In the other districts, the losses have not yet been compiled.

Storms in the South

The visitation of Victoria by the electric storm which had devastated New South Wales had not such disastrous results as in the northern State, being, in fact, more localised. Two boys who were out rabbiting at Werribee, half-way between Melbourne and Geelong, were caught by the storm. A fierce stroke of lightning from the sky killed one boy instantly and struck the other one unconscious. Alec Ritchie, the lad who was injured, valiantly attempted to drag his friend, Edward Cosstock, 14 years of age, so as to obtain help for him. After traversing a hundred yards he found the dead boy too much for him, so hastened for the doctor and police. In South Melbourne, the Town Hall Hotel was struck by lightning, the bricks tumbling down around the inhabitants. Luckily no one was hurt, although forty men were in the front bar at the time, all being severely shaken. Across Bank Street, the residence of Mr. E. Broderick, directly opposite the Town Hall Hotel, was struck, a huge mirror being completely destroyed and ornaments and wall damaged. Eye witnesses assert that the same ball of fire which hit the hotel travelled between two men who were walking in the street and then direct to Mr. Broderick's house.

At Colac, a returned soldier, Robert Benson, had been to the Post Office for his mail. Returning in the company of Mr. Alex. Cameron, a ball of fire struck him, killing

him instantly, his clothes being burnt to shreds and his boots destroyed. Mr. Cameron received only a slight concussion, but is suffering severely from shock. When the storm swept over Gardiner's Creek, near Tooronga, a boy of 13 years, Albert George Beaumont, fell into the flood waters and was drowned. Up-to-date the body has not been found. It is rather extraordinary that the heavy rains experienced around the coast have not ventured very far inland, where the great tracks of wheat-lands are crying out for rain. Some rain, of course, has traversed much of the south-western part of New South Wales, but not nearly enough to prove beneficial. In the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Settlement, where a considerable number of the farmers are producing wine grapes, the earliest bearing grapes have been practically destroyed by two heavy showers of rain, which split the variety in question, and the distilleries having not yet opened the season for receiving the crops, practically a total loss is possible.

Ship on the Rocks

The most serious shipwreck on the Australian coast for some time took place last Friday night, when the A. U. S. N. steamer Kanowna was driven by a storm on to the rocks off Cleff Island, near to Wilson's Promontory. The swift response of the steamer Mackarra to the S. O. S. messages from the stricken vessel was responsible for the saving of all the passengers. The passenger steamer Canberra and the cargo steamer Uulooloo also picked up the message and hastened to the assistance of the Kanowna. But the credit of the rescue remains solely with the Mackarra. The first message of the disaster was received at 8.50 p.m., which simply gave the position of the ship and the fact that it was leaking badly. The second message arrived at 9.45 p.m., stating that the passengers were being transferred to the Mackarra, and that the Kanowna was making water in its engine-room. A later message stated that all the passengers had been saved, but the crew were remaining with the vessel. This report relieved the minds of the relatives and friends of the passengers on the Kanowna, who from the very first message were consumed with anxiety.

It is not yet reported as to whether the Kanowna can be safely towed off the rocks, although the Canberra and the Uulooloo are making the attempt. The foundering of the Annie M. Miller, a cargo vessel of small tonnage and a crew of twelve, outside the Sydney Heads, a week ago, when only six of the crew was rescued, is again in the limelight, part of the wreckage being washed up on the shore on the south suburban beaches in Sydney. The bodies of the six men have not been found.

All for a Woman

Darlinghurst, a suburb of Sydney, had an exciting time in the early hours of yesterday morning, when revolver shots were discharged in the street. John Hardy, a pastrycook, was wounded and five men were arrested. Hardy is not expected to live. It appears that Hardy quarrelled with another man about a woman. The two came to blows and, after being separated, decided that their honour could only be satisfied in the old-fashioned method of fighting a duel. So, armed with revolvers, they ventured forth in the early hours of the morning—presumably with seconds, considering the number of people arrested—and commenced their duel. Hardy fell with the first shot. According to the witness who drove Hardy to the hospital, two men came to him immediately after the shooting, carrying a third, and asked him to drive to St. Vincent's hospital. Two other men then appeared, and with the four men clinging to the footboard, and the victim inside the car, they proceeded to the hospital. Evidently

by not wishing to be recognised, the four men disappeared just as the car came adjacent to the hospital. When the police raided Hardy's flat they arrested a man and a woman, and a loaded revolver with one empty shell in it was discovered. Upon raiding another house, they discovered a criminal who had broken custody at the Central railway station but a few days before.

Federal Ministry Attacked

For the first time since the Bruce-Page Ministry has been in power, the government narrowly escaped defeat and was only saved by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The battle royal arose owing to the government's determination not to agree to an allowance being granted to public servants in Canberra. Certain claims by four unions had been placed before the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, Mr. Atlee Hunt, and that gentleman had forwarded to the government recommendations for an allowance similar to that asked for by the unions, if such allowance would be in compliance with the Public Service Act. The Attorney-General, Mr. Latham, decided that it would not, and the government therefore felt in duty bound to disapprove of the allowance. This did not suit the Labour Party and an attempt was made to pass an amendment approving the allowance.

To the astonishment of the Nationalist party, their old leader, Mr. W. M. Hughes, voted with the Labour Party, while Messrs. Stewart, Mann and McWilliams, members of the Country Party, also voted with the Labour Party. The result was the voting was equal, and the Speaker had to record his vote. Several members of the Nationalist Party were absent, the most notable one being the ex-acting Prime Minister and ex-Speaker of the House, Mr. Watt. This gentleman was urgently wired for, but calmly replied that he would only go to Canberra if he was really required. He has not yet gone to Canberra. During the last twelve months, Mr. Watt has only attended fourteen sittings in the House out of over 100. Mr. Theodore, who has been promoted to deputy leader of the Labour Party, some little time ago prophesied that Mr. Watt would be the next Prime Minister of Australia. Mr. Bruce has threatened to resign unless he is assured of absolute loyalty within his party. This he is hardly likely to get and a change of ministry looks a foregone conclusion. Whether the old leader of the Nationalists, Mr. W. M. Hughes, is about to make a complete turn, and, with some renegades from the Nationalist Party, and the help of the Labour Party, again secure office, as some people believe, remains to be seen. Such a position has in the past a precedent in the action of the late Mr. Alfred Deakin.

Sharks Attack Bathers

The disastrous attacks by sharks upon the bathers in Sydney's famous surfing resorts claimed another victim this afternoon. Two men during the last few weeks had lost their lives—Colin Stewart and John Gibson. In this instance, although the victim, Allan Butcher, who received a terrible gash from hip to knee, is in a very serious condition, a slight hope is held out for his recovery. The astonishing thing about these shark attacks is the exceptional bravery of other bathers in the vicinity of the man attacked. In all instances men have swum directly at the shark, with nothing but their bare hands with which to attack it.

Butcher was seventy yards from the shore when he was attacked, there being over seventy other people bathing and more than two hundred upon the shore. William Harrison and Harry Clay did not hesitate a moment, but swam straight at the shark. The fortitude of the stricken man when brought ashore was remarkable. Although in fearful agony from his wound, he informed the people around him that he had attempted to fight the shark but the shark was too good for him. He then said that he thought his wound would keep him from swimming for a few weeks. This is the first attack by a shark upon bathers on the Melbourne sea-

front, the other attacks being made at Manly and Coogee.

In the Strike Grip Again

With unemployment rife and the lesson of the wharf labourers strike fresh in their minds, the timber workers of Sydney and Melbourne have refused to work the 48-hour week as demanded by the Arbitration Court, and have therefore automatically dismissed themselves. Over 5,000 men are affected in Melbourne and an equal number in Sydney. Strike picketing has been the fashion, and now the employers have decided to use volunteer labour. The Timber Union wish all material to be declared black and the Australian Workers Union refuses at the moment to have anything to do with the strike, owing to the timber men deliberately opposing the Arbitration Court.

The Federal Attorney General, Mr. Latham intends prosecuting the union and also the leading spirits in the strike. In the coal industry in New South Wales—principally at Newcastle—almost a replica of the timber trouble is taking place. The socialistic leaders in Australia are furiously attacking the unions concerned on what they term a suicidal policy, inasmuch as the large numbers of unemployed do not give the unions a chance to win, volunteer labour being too easily obtained.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Dead Bandit and His Lady Love's Vengeance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Feb. 28.

Quite a strong flavour of the Middle Ages pervades the atmosphere of a murder trial which has just been concluded at the Bastia assizes. Among its numerous features are a celebrated bandit who ran a milk farm, a vendetta between two branches of the same family, a jealous woman, hired bravos—in fact, numerous elements of a blood-and-thunder novel of the kind that was popular forty years ago.

In the village of Lava in Corsica, were the Marcus Aurelius Mancini and the Antony Mancini families, the latter prosperous and the former the reverse. A young woman named Madeleine, a daughter of Marcus Aurelius, was particularly bitter, and when a celebrated bandit called Romanetti took fancy to her, she utilised him to gratify her dislike of her uncle and cousins. At her instigation, Romanetti levied blackmail on the Antony Mancini family. On Christmas Eve 1925, for instance, Romanetti and three or four of his men invited themselves to supper at Antony Mancini's house and presented a little bill for 2,040 francs for damage alleged to have been done by Mancini's cattle. A week later came a demand for 4,000 francs under an equally futile pretext. Antony Mancini and his two sons had thus the strongest possible motive for getting rid of Romanetti.

What they did is not known with any certainty. Perhaps they gave useful information to the gendarmerie who were on the look-out for the bandit; perhaps they "operated" themselves. In any case Romanetti was shot one night while riding home. The official version was that he encountered a party of gendarmes, refused to surrender, started shooting and was killed, but the whole countryside was convinced that one of the Mancinis had simply lain in wait for him by the roadside and "potted" him. Romanetti was quite illiterate and could hardly even sign his name. Madeleine Mancini was not only his mistress but his secretary, if we can imagine a Corsican bandit with a secretary; she kept his accounts and did what little writing was necessary in connection with the milk-farm of which she was nominally part owner.

Madeleine's Last Revenge

Her prosperity of course came to an end with the death of Romanetti, and she determined to be revenged on her uncle and cousins. She first applied to a man named Faggianelli, who thought the job too dangerous and declined. She then found another ruffian named Perfettini, who accepted and enlisted

the services of two others named Santoni and Bartoli. On May 28 these three worthies held a consultation with Madeleine Mancini, who gave them her final instructions, and on the following night they attacked Antony Mancini's house and, according to the evidence for the prosecution, deliberately butchered him and his two sons. In addition to the three bravos, Marcus Aurelius Mancini and his son were placed in the dock, and also, of course, his daughter Madeleine, who appears to be the prime mover in the whole tragedy.

Another prisoner was a mysterious person named Giuseppe, who acted as a sort of recruiting agent for bravos, and is alleged to have put Madeleine Mancini in touch with Perfettini. The jury acquitted the last-named, believing him to have been entirely under the influence of Giuseppe, who was given seven years' penal servitude. Madeleine Mancini and Santoni were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Women Murderers

The President of the Republic has undoubtedly considered the general feeling of the country, which does not like the idea of a shrieking, hysterical creature in petticoats being dragged to the scaffold by men—the kind of scene that occurred at the last execution of a woman some forty years ago. In one case, however, the President delayed his decision to such an unusual extent that the prisoner's counsel became uneasy and went to the prison at Versailles to satisfy himself that no preparations were being made to guillotine his client next morning. The lady in question was convicted of killing her husband by turning on the gas while he was asleep. She paid visits to the room to see that all was going on nicely, and when she was satisfied that he was dead she aired the room and lay down by his side. It was such a cold-blooded crime that many people thought M. Doumergue intended to depart from the usual practice and allow the offender to suffer the full penalty, but apparently he came to the conclusion that even in this case it was preferable to avoid an execution.

The unusual suspense does not seem to have had effect on the culprit. When her counsel informed her of the reprieve she said she was never in any doubt about the result of her appeal, because women were never guillotined in France nowadays. She added that she would now be able to take the job of head washerwoman at the prison, which would give her congenial employment until she was let out. The legal gentleman had not the heart to tell her that she would have to spend the rest of her life in gaol, so he wished her good luck and went back to his office.

Frs. 200,000 for a Leg

The case in which a young woman sued a surgeon for half a million francs damages for the loss of a leg has resulted in her favour. As I mentioned last week, she was dissatisfied with the shape of her legs, and as she was engaged to be married, she determined to make a great sacrifice in the cause of beauty. She consulted a surgeon, who, she says, assured her that he could cut away portions of the leg without danger. The result was that gangrene set in and the limb had to be amputated to save her life. The doctor's version is that he performed the operation reluctantly, his patient having asserted that if he did not undertake it she would commit suicide. He also offered to prove that he took all possible precautions and that it was not his fault if the operation did not succeed. The Court, however, declined to consider this aspect of the matter, and decided, on grounds of public policy, that a surgeon has no right to operate on a human being except with the object of relieving pain or curing disease and that it was a serious professional error to endeavour to alter the shape of a healthy limb by means of the knife. The Court accordingly ordered the surgeon to pay 200,000 francs damages. The consequences of this judgment may be far-reaching. A surgeon cannot be expected to take risks if he has the fear of a civil action before his eyes should the operation fail, and he will also be tempted to remember that if he abstains from operating he runs no danger.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE ARMS EMBARGO
AND CHINABISHOP MOLONY ON
CHINAClog on Lending Naval Experts
to Help Rebuild NavyThe New Outbreak Deplored:
Belief in Nanking

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London March 7.

The arms embargo question in China has come to the front. Several questions have been asked on the subject in the House, and here is the first, by Sir Walter de Frece, and the official answer by Sir Austen Chamberlain:—

Sir Walter de Frece asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Great Britain had entered into any understanding prescribing an embargo on the importation of arms and munitions into China; whether he would state the Powers among which this embargo existed, and whether there had been any relaxation of its terms and conditions within the last few weeks.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that, by the Arms Embargo Agreement of May 5, 1919, Great Britain undertook to prevent the export of arms and munitions to and their import into China by British subjects. The other parties to this Agreement were Spain, Portugal, the United States of America, Brazil, France, Japan, Denmark, Belgium and Italy. Germany, though not a party to the Agreement, had recently passed legislation to stop the arms traffic with China. There had been no recent relaxation of the terms or conditions of the Agreement.

Question of Naval Advisers

Meantime, the "Daily Express" publishes the following, which is, I understand, correct:—

Commander W. T. Barr, an officer of the Chinese Navy, has been visiting London on a secret mission on behalf of the National Government at of China. The "Daily Express" understands that the object of Commander Barr's visit was to request the British Government to lend China the services of two or three carefully selected British naval officers for the purpose of reconstituting the Chinese fleet. Commander Barr's request was submitted through the Foreign Office, but the British Government were compelled to refuse under the terms of an agreement with France, Italy, Japan, and the United States, which places an embargo on the supply of arms to China. The existence of this agreement means that the Chinese Government will be forced to seek the aid of Germany in reconstituting her fleet unless the embargo is speedily lifted. This would probably mean that large orders for naval material would go to German dockyards and armament firms, with corresponding loss to British industry. The desire is being expressed in semi-official circles that an effort should be made to obtain the removal of the arms embargo. It is not possible to obtain any official pronouncement from the Foreign Office on the question, but it is understood that no obstacle would be placed in the way of removing the restriction if the other Powers who were party to the agreement raised no objection."

I have very good reason to believe that the Foreign Office will not be unwilling to waive the whole question of the abolition of the embargo, although I do not see why China should make the request, since if the Powers imposed it of their own volition they ought to take the initial steps to do away with it.

And Not A Life Lost

Last week I mentioned the return of the Scots Guards from Shanghai, and the King's message of welcome. I understand from the "Sunday Pictorial" that they went straight to Warley Barracks and will not come to London until after Easter. It points out that it must not be forgotten that they and the other eighteen battalions from home, Malta and Gibraltar, and India, saved £200 million worth of property in China without firing a shot or having a casualty, apart from illness or accident.

Not everyone may agree with the view expressed in the following interview, but the charm of Bishop Molony's utterances and his faith in China must have a wide appeal.

London, Mar. 14.

Dr. H. J. Molony, who has just arrived in England on his retirement from twenty years service for the C. M. S. in China as Bishop in Chekiang, is a strong believer in the Nanking Government and of what it may accomplish for China, if it can maintain unity. He is therefore disturbed by the new clash which has arisen with the faction in Kuangsi.

"This new outbreak" he told me, "seems to be connected with the great convention of representatives from all the provinces which has been summoned to meet in Nanking on March 15. This will take place in connection with the reburial there of the body of Sun Yat-sen, which is being removed from Peking to be placed in a wonderful mausoleum that has been built. It is reached by way of a great road, 120 feet wide driven through the city and constructed without any compensation to owners of property, a fact which has caused a good deal of discontent. The Kwangsi party is jealous of Nanking, and if they are successful, others may begin to show their displeasure. The general at Tientsin is supposed to be disloyal to Gen. Feng and might particularly cause trouble."

Good Influences in Nanking

"I should particularly regret the fall of the party at Nanking which contains a large number of men, who, although much of the bloom of the Christian principles in which they have been reared and which many still sincerely profess has been rubbed off by the exigencies of military and political life, still exhibit in their higher principles and enthusiasms the effect Christianity has had on the lives. Mr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister and the cleverest politician in China, has been a sincere Christian, and Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, and Mr. C. C. Woo come from Christian families. The head of the administration, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has married a Christian, and Feng's lieutenant Chang Tsi-kiang is a welcome speaker at Christian gatherings. The Christianity of General Feng and his family has undoubtedly been complicated by the influence of his second wife, who lost her Christianity after her visit to Moscow, but I do not feel that Feng himself has really abjured his Christian faith. From the political point of view he has become a more sensible and better instructed man, and he is definitely becoming the power behind the throne. He will become more powerful, and he might even become President."

The Dread of Communism

On the other hand Bishop Molony anticipates that the new Government will be faced by a good many crises, and he says that if Nanking falls Communism will again make a bid for power. "The Communists have been vigorously suppressed, but this very fact has embittered many powerful families, in which there have been sons and daughters who have been executed because of the Communist tenets. Some of the present Government too are semi-Communists, and Communist agents have been getting at the workers in the factories and at the agriculturalists. If there is chaos in China, Communism will again raise its head. Many of my own pastors have told me privately that they do not think the Nanking régime will last because of the natural jealousy of the Chinese of those who have gained wealth and power, and because of the dissatisfaction caused by increased taxation and such measures as city improvements without compensation. The Government is therefore not

out of the wood by any means, but my own feeling is that they are likely to pull through, for they are not only capable men, and, as I have said, actuated to a large extent by high principles, and unconscious Christian outlook, but also because their strong geographical position gives them great power. The evils such as military rivalry and opium will gradually be eliminated, I am sanguine enough to say."

Friendship for Britain

Britain's attitude to China had greatly assisted China to regain her self-respect, said the Bishop, and the appointment of Sir Frederick Whyte as Government adviser was a most hopeful sign, which could not have been imagined two years ago. "To-day Britain and China are the best of friends" he said, "and this is due to the attitude of Sir Austen Chamberlain, and to the reaction after the coquetting with Russia. The professions of America are somewhat distrusted but the British are felt to be reliable and stable."

Church Outlook in China

Bishop Molony, who went to China in 1908 after eighteen years in the Central Provinces of India, says that in the past twenty years the Christian Church in China has probably doubled. "To-day in Christian work there is rapidly increasing equality and co-operation between the missionaries and the Chinese Christians. Chinese financial support is steadily increasing but help from overseas will be required for some time to come" he said. "There are now three Chinese assistant bishops, and two more will be consecrated this summer, and it is worth noting that my successor, Dr. Curtis, is Bishop of Chekiang, instead of just Bishop in Chekiang as I was, for he has been chosen and consecrated in China. I believe Christianity will develop in a stable and sensible form, and will make for an organised Christianity rather than a fluid one, for every Chinese likes to be in an organised society."

Bishop Molony, who was born in Dublin in 1865 and was a curate at St. Stephen's, Newcastle on Tyne, before going to India, anticipates, after having a long rest, that he will be taking a charge in this country.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR
APRIL 1929

BY CANOPS

1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3 a.m. 8. 4° 26' N.
2. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 9 p.m. M. 1° 18' S.
3. Saturn stationary in the heavens, 3 p.m.
4. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 11 p.m. U. 3° 16' N.
5. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3 a.m. M. 1° 18' S.
6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6 p.m. V. 9° 33' N.
7. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4 p.m. J. 0° 20' S.
8. Neptune at Regulus in conjunction, N. 0° 04' N.
9. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8 p.m. M. 2° 13' S.
10. Mercury in Superior conjunction with the Sun, 4 p.m.
11. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 7 a.m. M. 7° 33' S.
12. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 8 p.m. N. 4° 55' S.
13. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 9 a.m.
14. Sun enters the sign Taurus, 11.11 p.m.
15. Mercury in Perihelion, 6 p.m.
16. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 2 p.m. M. 2° 12' N.
17. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3 p.m. S. 4° 33' N.

Constellations at 9 p.m.—Ursa Major is above Polaris, passing the meridian. Ursa Minor and Draco are east. Perseus is west. In the East, Hercules and Serpens are rising. Corona and Bootes (Arcturus) are well up. Along the Ecliptic, Leo is just rising, Virgo (Spica) is midway Leo (Regulus) and Neptune is on the meridian. Cancer is past, next Gemini and lastly Taurus just setting. In the South, stretching east and west of the meridian, is Hydra with Crater and Corvus a little east. In the Southwest, Canis Major (Sirius) and Canis Minor (Procyon), while Orion is setting in the west. North of the Ecliptic, in Venetia, Coma Berenices and Camelopardalis, in the Northwest, Auriga (Capella).

The Milky Way crosses the sky nearly parallel to the meridian, midway between the latter and the horizon. The Zodiacal Light may be observed in the northwestern sky the moon being absent, but its summit will disappear in the Milky Way.

PHASES OF THE MOON	
1. Last Quarter	3.29 p.m.
2. New Moon	4.43 a.m.
3. First Quarter	10.09 p.m.
4. Full Moon	5.47 a.m.

1. Moon in Apogee	9.12 a.m.
13. Moon in Perigee	5.05 a.m.
29. Moon in Apogee	3.00 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON			
Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.	0.00 a.m.	5.03 a.m.	10.01 a.m.
7.	4.34 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	5.43 p.m.
14.	8.43 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	11.31 p.m.
21.	4.06 p.m.	10.24 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
28.	10.49 p.m.	2.56 a.m.	7.55 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN			
Day	Rises	Equ. of time	Sets
1.	5.50 add. 4 min.	6 sec.	6.18
7.	5.43 + 2 "	20 "	6.21
14.	5.35 + 0 "	27 "	6.25
21.	5.27 subtr. 1 "	11 "	6.30
28.	5.20 - 2 "	29 "	6.35

In this month the mornings increase 33 minutes (63 at Greenwich), and the afternoons increase 19 minutes (52 at Greenwich): total 52 min. (2 hours at Greenwich).

SIDEREAL TIME AT MEAN NOON			
	0h	36m	7s
1.	11h	15m	33s
21.	1h	64m	58s

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—An early morning star in Pisces, to near the Sun for naked-eye observation. In Superior conjunction with the Sun, on 17th, it becomes an evening star in Aries. On 7th in conjunction with Uranus, on 18th in conjunction with Venus and on 28th with Jupiter. On 25th in Perihelion, shortest distance to the Sun.

Rises on 1st at 5.16 a.m.; on 16th at 6.32 a.m.; on 30th sets at 7.59 p.m.

VENUS.—An evening star moving retrograde in Aries and Pisces. The planet approaches very rapidly the Sun and will be in Inferior conjunction with the Sun, on 20th. Although at nearest distance to the Earth, its brightness will decrease very rapidly from -1.1 to -3.0, because it shows us its unilluminated face. It becomes a morning star at the end of the month.

Sets on 1st at 8.31 p.m.; on 16th at 6.54 p.m.; rises on 30th at 4.20 a.m.

MARS.—Remains in the constellation Gemini during this month. It passes on 18th near Delta, and is on 25th in conjunction with Castor and on 30th with Pollux. Its brightness decreases from 1.0 to 1.4.

Rises on 1st at 1.14 a.m.; on 16th at 0.45 a.m.; on 30th at 0.15 a.m.

JUPITER.—Is visible but one hour after the close of the twilight in Aries. Its brightness is the faintest -1.6, that of Sirius, and its apparent diameter also the small at 33".

Sets on 1st at 8.47 p.m.; on 16th at 8.04 p.m.; on 30th at 7.25 p.m.

SATURN.—Moving in Sagittarius is stationary in the constellation. It is moving then retrograde from east to west. It begins to rise before midnight and can be observed during the second part of the night. Its brightness increases from 0.6 to 0.5.

Rises on 1st at 0.22 a.m.; on 16th at 11.19 p.m.; on 30th at 10.24 p.m.

URANUS.—In Aries moves slowly away from the Vernal point. On 7th in conjunction with Mercury, but to near the Sun for naked-eye observation.

Rises on 2nd at 5.41 a.m.; on 16th at 4.49 a.m.; on 30th at 3.52 a.m.

NEPTUNE.—Moves retrograde and approaches Regulus, which it will be in conjunction on 13th and 14th at the distance of only 4".

Sets on 3rd at 3.56 a.m.; on 17th at 3.00 a.m.; on 30th at 2.09 a.m.

CONSTELLATIONS NEAR THE MERIDIAN

MONOCEROS, the Unicorn, is a conspicuous constellation to the naked eye. It lies east of Orion and stretches itself in a brilliant part of the Milky Way between Canis Major and Canis Minor. It contains some bright stars, but none of which are of first magnitude. A line from Lambda to Alpha Orionis prolonged 1.1/3 times its own length stops just south of the star eight which is a golden yellow star with a lilac companion, 7th magnitude 13" distant in a spiral field 2' east of eight in a line to Betelgeuse is a coarse cluster of stars visible to the naked eye and very pleasing with a low power telescope. It contains one sixth magnitude star, and a dense mass of smaller ones. An other brilliant coarse cluster in a fine neighbourhood lies on the line between Procyon and Sirius, one third of the distance from the latter. It is a straggling cluster of stars from 8th to 13th magnitude. One of its stars is red.

East of Monoceros lies the head of Hydra, which is a good representation of that of a hissing snake. Its principal star, a 2nd magnitude, Alpha or Aspidochelone is also called Cor Hydrae, or the Heart of the snake. Epsilon the northernmost star in the head, near Cancer has a blue companion of the 8th magnitude. At a right ascension of 10h 20m, 2' south of Mu, is a bright planetary nebula which appears as large as Jupiter when the latter is in opposition. In RA 36 minutes east of this nebula, near Alpha Crater, the Cup, in the same field of view with a very low power telescope with the latter is R, a notable red star of the 8th magnitude. Sir William Herschel described it as "scarlet, almost blood-coloured; a most intense and curious colour."

An order has been issued by the Shanghai District Kuomintang calling for a cessation of all strikes and forbidding mass meetings and processions. Notice, the order says, must first be given before strikes are called and permission must be obtained before mass meetings and processions are held, otherwise those in charge will not be afforded proper protection.

CHINA INTERESTS IN
LONDONSeveral Former Residents Delve
Into Recollections

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, March 14.

On Tuesday the Chinese in London duly celebrated the fourth anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There was a special meeting at the Legation attended by about 100 Chinese from all over London, representing all classes of the community, and especially perhaps the East End of London. One of the main rooms at the Legation was turned into a meeting place and at the end there was the usual draped portrait of the famous Chinese patriot. No Europeans were invited, in accordance with usual practice. Dr. Chen, the Acting Minister and Consul General, delivered an address in which he laid special stress upon the Unequal Treaties and a few other short speeches were made by leading Chinese.

As is usual on occasions of this nature, the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was read, and the National Hymn played by an orchestra. It was not sung because at present, although the music is fairly well-known, there are very few Chinese in London who know the words of the new National Anthem.

At night the China Society gave a Conversazione at Caxton Hall, which was a very great success, the room being crowded. The programme included Tales of Ancient China by Mrs. Ayscough and Mr. M. F. Ma; an exhibition of Chinese boxing by Mr. H. S. Luke, and story telling by Miss E. G. Kemp. Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, Mr. H. Silcock and Sir James H. Stewart-Lockhart, Mrs. Ayscough dealt mostly with Ancient China. Mr. Bowra read a letter from his father describing a visit to the camp of General Gordon in 1863 during the Taiping Rebellion. Mr. Silcock told an amusing story of life in Szechuan, a province which he very highly eulogised, while Sir James Stewart-Lockhart related some amusing incidents showing that the subservience of man to woman is the same in China as elsewhere. Mrs. Ayscough also retold, with the aid of lantern slides, one of the famous Chinese love stories, while finally Mr. S. C. Shu, gave unaccompanied a couple of Chinese songs, a Lament and Battle-Song. I saw quite a number of well-known Chinese people present. The majority were ladies. They included Mr. W. P. Ker, who used to be Consul-General at Tientsin, Professor Burt, of the London School of Oriental Languages, who acted as Chairman, and Mr. and Mrs. Angier. Dr. Chen and Mrs. Chen were also present, as well as a number of Chinese residents in this country.

The Sino-British Treaty

To-morrow (Friday) afternoon there will be the exchange at the Foreign Office of the Ratifications of the new Commercial Treaty. Dr. Chen has received instructions to sign on behalf of the Nanking Government, and Sir Austen Chamberlain will sign on behalf of the British Government. The Chinese document is very much longer than the British, because it contains various notes and commentaries issued by the Foreign Minister, although the actual wording of the Treaty is the same. The British Government has prepared a very beautiful leather case, which is to contain the Treaty. This is of thick Morocco leather and inside is another case, also of leather, containing the Treaty itself. Evidently the Chinese Government hardly expected anything of the kind to be done, because its own Treaty is not contained in any special casket, or cover.

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THE BOOK PAGE

LEGENDE ON CHINA

One may well hesitate to add comment to what has already been written about by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, for, in spite of his long absence from China, he retains a grasp of essentials which continues to make him one of the safest guides now writing of the manifold problems afflicting this unhappy land. But actual reading of Dr. Legendre's notable book on "Modern Chinese Civilization" (Jonathan Cape, London, 12/6) tempts one irresistibly to "offer up a few appropriate remarks," the more so that the book does not seem yet to have got into the hands of "Young China." It is certain to do so and as certain to raise an outcry comparable to that caused by "Mother India," and something in advance, perhaps, to moderate these transports, may be advisable, even though it appear to come strangely from a paper which is so commonly (and falsely) accused of being anti-Chinese because it cannot tolerate the deceptions of those who talk so much of love for their country and do so little to prove it.

Dr. Legendre's book is the most ruthless exposure of the shortcomings of Chinese civilization we have ever read, the worse for the cold scientific style in which it is written. He lived for twenty years in West China, where Chinese life is still almost untouched by the veneer of Treaty port life; and undoubtedly knows his subject. His conclusions briefly put are that at some remote period the Chinese stopped short in matters of material and ethical development; that the wheelbarrow, the junk, the plan of their houses, the teaching of their ages, all these gave them sufficient satisfaction to discourage them from further exertion which, Dr. Legendre says, a Chinese hates more than anything. Their teachers have encouraged them in the belief that their civilization is superior to anything the world has produced; and from this combination of self-satisfaction and dwelling in the past, the Chinese brain has gradually atrophied, until his imagined superiority means only inability to realize how much he is behind all other peoples.

Now the general accuracy of Dr. Legendre's picture cannot be disputed as far as it goes. But it is only right to add that he has left out a great deal, perhaps deliberately so, both with a view to stinging China's leaders out of their fatal conceit, and (which is more important if it can possibly be done) to rouse Western Governments from their present criminal indifference to things as they are in China. Those who have had the training of Chinese artisans would not, we think, at all agree with Dr. Legendre as to their mental inferiority. On the contrary, we wonder how many western workers presented with tasks so utterly unfamiliar to their inherited notions as, say, the running of a typewriter, motor-car or cotton mill machinery are to Oriental understanding, would acquit themselves as dextrously as the Chinese do. The common experience is, we believe, that the Chinese brain has a natural aptitude for mechanism; and although he has not yet learned the necessity of taking care of his engine, simply because he has never been taught to take care of anything, this is a phase that can be overcome. In sweetness of temper, natural courtesy, good manners, patience and readiness to put up with things, the Chinese has no equal in the world. Unfortunately these very qualities have made him the prey of despots for endless generations and have brought his country to the terrible state in which it is today. The revolution of 1911, by a process of events clearly seen from the beginning by all who kept their heads, has put the power into the hands least fit to wield it. The old education, the old ethics have been thrown away, the old standards which have served China for thousands of years are derided, but the new men have put nothing in their place for the simple reason that they have nothing in themselves to offer and are too conceited to accept the tutelage by which

Japan and Siam made the great transition. And on this topic there will be wholehearted agreement with the following dictum of Dr. Legendre:

"If do not hesitate to declare that the problem of the re-establishment of order and peace, an indispensable condition of all economic transformation, is insoluble for the Chinaman unaided: he has neither the will, nor the capacity, nor the technical and financial means to set about it. Modern organization, political and economic, recently introduced, is manifestly too complex for a Chinese brain. It is a question of evolution which cannot be solved overnight."

Very unfortunately Dr. Legendre does not accept the logic of his own observations. He speaks of the West instructing China in the present crisis and contest between old ideas and new, and says somewhat vaguely that it is for America to give the word. But he does not say where and how the instruction is to be begun. The truth is that the West is chiefly responsible for the turmoil in China, not through the "unequal" treaties which indeed have given her the only secure and well governed spots that her people know and in which alone they can find safety and justice, but by the introduction of new ideas which could not be productive of aught but ferment and upheaval. This puts a moral responsibility upon the West which it has not yet accepted. The coming of the foreigners has brought new standards of living, new forms of employment, new prosperity to millions of Chinese, but it has also brought political and social discontent, born of jealousy for the foreigner's superior control over material affairs. The result is a desire to emulate, a lust for the fast things which foreigners regard as their birthright, hampered by inability to realize these desires and, beneath all, a conceit which forbids the admission of this inability. This is where the West is morally bound to help and, as once she forced the doors of China in her own interest, she will have to force them again in China's, and to rescue this afflicted people from the bog in which they helplessly founder.

OUT-OF-THE WAY YARNS

"THE SKIPPER"—By Vivian Gordon. London: William Blackwood & Welsh Ltd.

Here we have a volume of extraordinarily attractive stories, full of humour and adventure, written by one of ourselves—I mean a resident of Shanghai. To the uninitiated I ought to explain that the author, Vivian Gordon is really Mr. Vivian Gordon Bowden, Managing Director of Messrs. A. Cameron & Company (China) Limited. The tales have recently run through Blackwood's Magazine and have probably already been read by Shanghai clubmen and others.

The book contains nine yarns and an "Error". The first yarn introduces the "Skipper", a redoubtable Russian sea-dog, a thoroughly unscrupulous yet likeable fellow. Let me use the author's words to describe the "Skipper".

"Captain Morozoff, master of Borisovskiy & Company's refrigerated ship 'Vladimir', or Ivan Alexandrovich, as he was known amongst Russians—or to the author, in friendly brevity 'the skipper'—was a man of a little over forty years of age, six feet two in height, with a broadness of shoulder, an easy erectness of carriage, and a hint of authority in his eye that commanded immediate notice. Had his face been less weather-beaten and his chin more frequently shaven, he might have been called handsome. He wore high Russian boots, and a peaked cap that betokened his nautical calling, but otherwise his dress was that of an ordinary civilian. Even about his own ship, you could not see unbraided badges of rank on Captain Morozoff. 'If men don't need any gold braid to tell them I'm in command,' he once explained to the author. 'They know it all right.'"

One has to read only the first of these engaging yarns to realize that the "Skipper" was not boasting. Whether aboard his ship, or at the Kamehaka fishing station, which he managed during the summer months, the "Skipper" was undoubtedly, unmistakably in command. But a more brazenly unscrupulous commander it would be hard to find.

The "Skipper" was not an admirer of Socialists, it seems. One of his subordinates, a motor mechanic, nicknamed "Maxim Gorky," was credited with Socialist leanings, and is described by the "Skipper" in the following choice language: "A dam Socialist, dat's what he is. You wait till I catch him meddlin' wid my work, by Jingol! I'll teach him something what he can't find in dose books of his. He has books by Kropotkin, an' Karl Marx, an' your Englishman Owen, an' all 'd' dam fellers what teaches men dat dey don't need to work except when dey feel like it, an' dat dey ought to get all 'd' money in 'd' world for doin' it. Dat a workman's last job is to work, an' his first job is to kick."

There are other characters, depicted skilfully by Mr. Vivian Gordon, but there is no mistaking the fact that the favourite is the tall, lithe and muscular "Skipper." We heartily recommend the book.

G. S. F. K.

THE HOHENZOLLERN

"THE HOHENZOLLERN"—By Herbert Eulenberg. London: Allen & Unwin. Price, 18s. net.

The late rulers of Germany were not a very attractive clan; none of them had the personal charm of our Stuarts. The Hohenzollerns make out as good a case for them as possible but the author is by no means blind to their faults. He says in his foreword:—

"The chief reproach we as Germans have to bring against them is that most of them took very little interest in their people in either great matters or small. Few Hohenzollerns cared a straw for the intellectual and aesthetic history of the German race. Many were actually hostile to Teutonism, and professed a ludicrous Gloom even at a time when our literature had reached its fullest bloom."

With the exception of Frederick the Great the Hohenzollerns cultivated no Society, and were content with a Court which consisted of "a mere crowd of gossips, male and female, toadies and sycophants." They believed in their own unlimited absolutism.

Naturally the most interesting personality in this series of portraits is that of Frederick the Great. Napoleon is reported to have said to Murat: "How a genius ever found his way into that Hohenzollern family is, and remains, an eternally impenetrable mystery of creation!" Frederick's father was an insufferable autocrat; he told the military instructors of his seven-year-old son to "impose our son with a true love of the soldier's life, and to impress upon him that just as nothing in the world can bring a Prince such honour and renown as the sword, so he himself would become an object of scorn to all the world if he were not to love the same and to seek in it his sole glory."

He objected to his son's flute-playing, insisted that his curls should be cut off, and humiliated him in every possible way. Frederick wished to marry an English princess—which would have been good policy—but a little and unattractive German princess was forced upon him.

When the old King lay dying:—

The Crown Prince, summoned by courier, found him swollen with dropsy, seated in a wheeled chair in the garden of the Palace at Potsdam. The King had wound up his life's accounts with a final bequest of his stag-hounds to old Dessau, because, as he said in the letter he dictated to accompany them, he had hunted his last in this world, and his eldest son was no lover of the chase and never would be. The surly old man, however, was still in a state of some perturbation because he could not get from the attendant clergy a plain answer to his question as to whether there were any recruits to be had in Heaven!

His son arrived in full regimentals, and the old tyrant was reassured.

Frederick the Great, on his accession, immediately plunged into those wars which made him both famous and infamous. He hated everything German, and talked philosophy with Voltaire; he had no artistic appreciation, and little decency of feeling of any kind. But he was, in a sense, great, and towards the end developed a kind of lopped humanity. The concluding words of his will were:—

"Until my last breath my desires shall centre in the happiness of the State."—John O'Londor's Weekly.

THE "ST. JOHN'S ECHO"

"St. John's Echo."—Published semi-annually by the students of St. John's University, Shanghai.

A surprisingly well-edited and printed review is the "St. John's Echo," which first appeared in 1889; but the present issue is given a new and perhaps more suitable form. The "Echo" seeks to publish articles dealing with opinions but it demands, first of all, impartiality, an ideal almost unattainable, for human beings who think at all are seldom impartial. The "Echo" does not confine itself to China, for in this issue there is an article on Thomas Hardy and an essay on the "Statesmanship of Pericles," which are not as satisfying as the efforts at explaining China. The present issue is a composite of some ably written reviews and a few sophomore papers which should perhaps have been detained in the classroom, where they belong. Interspersed are the usual trivialities of the great, which lower the tone of the publication. It ought to be a rule among editors that if the great are too lazy to justify their greatness, white paper and printer's ink should at least be saved.

Easily the most important article in the present issue is "Financial and Economic Reconstruction," by Mr. Chen Ping-tsang. Mr. Chen here summarizes the work and policies of the Ministry of Finance during the term of Mr. T. V. Soong. He tells the story stage by stage from the National Economic Conference in June to the Financial Conference in July. At the National Economic Conference, public-spirited citizens drew up a programme of economic and financial reconstruction, which was supplemented by the July Conference of financial officials. The General Programme for the Ministry of Finance is given in full and it is followed by an account of Mr. Soong's efforts to have it implemented at the Fifth Plenary Session. Mr. Chen records only what the Ministry of Finance tried to do; he does not deal at all with the failure of the National Government and the Kuomintang to support the Ministry in its efforts.

Throughout the account, runs the thread of the Budget. At each meeting, on every possible occasion, Mr. Soong advocates the adoption of the Budget. But the Budget is not adopted. A committee is appointed, but it rarely meets. One cannot here reproduce Mr. Chen's article, but it can be recommended as the best summary of the financial situation and of the history of the present Ministry of Finance. It should be particularly useful for reference.

Mr. Ken Shen Weigh's article on "Nationalism v. Bolshevism" is naturally disappointing because it does not deal in facts; it is not historical; it is propaganda and apologetics. Mr. Weigh attempts to explain away the relations between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang, but either he does not know the facts or he chooses to write about them in a ridiculously loose manner. For instance, here as in his book, he omits the name of Borodin from the account. I suggest that he should read Mr. Tang Leangli's two volumes and learn something about how China's case might be stated by a scholar who deals with facts and knows that the facts never really harm. Mr. Weigh's curious paragraphs about the intellectuals in China will prove amusing to Dr. Hu Shih, Dr. V. K. Ting and even to Mr. Wu Chi-hui and Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei. The intelligentsia of China is not to be confused with school-boys in their teens, even though Mr. Weigh may not know the difference between them.—G.E.S.

Charlotte Mew, the poet who died last year, had less than justice done to her in her life. Her output was slender perhaps. But it made up in intensity of conception and expression what it lacked in quantity. And severe self-criticism destroyed and destroyed. The Poetry Bookshop have found some thirty unpublished poems among her papers, and these are to appear under their imprint, with the title of "The Rambling Sailor." Miss Alida Klementaski, who knows poetry and knew her, has edited the book and written a biographical note.

SIGRID UNDET'S NOVEL

"THE SNAKE PIT."—By Sigrid Undset. London: Alfred A. Knopf. Price, 12s. 6d.

Sigrid Undset was probably known by her trilogy of historical novels, "Kristin Lavransdatter," before the award of the Nobel Prize added further to the prestige of her name. The present volume is part of a second historical novel "The Master of Hestviken," although it makes in itself a story, understandable and not too incomplete. The Scandinavian languages are rich in their medieval literature, and Sigrid Undset has mastered that literature to interpret scene and motive in early medieval Norway. She has conquered her own country, but one is forced to recall that the Northern literatures have never acclimatized themselves easily in England: from Gray to William Morris those who have attempted to render them have gained but moderate success. Ilsen was acclaimed and abused rather for his studies of European problems; his historical plays are comparatively neglected.

Sigrid Undset's story is simple in its outline; it is presented allusively and welded into a firm background. Olav and Ingunn had been lovers from their youth, but when Olav became an outlaw Ingunn was captured by a temporary passion for another man and became the mother of a child. Olav, on his return, killed this lover and married Ingunn. The tragedy of this unconfessed, unrequited sin stains the mind of both man and wife, and Sigrid Undset reveals it with patient insistence. The mood throughout reminds one of Hardy's emphasis on the grimness of human circumstance. It is not the Immanent Will which pursues now, but man's interpretation of experience as the reflection of his own soul's condition. It is a strong picture, and yet one feels at times a certain morbidity in the cheerless religious values which dwell behind it. Christianity has softened pagan values, but it has implanted a miasma of moral scruple, unlit by joy.

Sigrid Undset, one feels, had a purpose within this novel: her characters are too conscious of it. But, like Hardy, she has a power of building up around her character a world in which we can believe. It is rather in this realistic picture of medieval life that her skill lies: the sour smells of cheese and fish, the smoke-filled rooms, the frozen fjord, the priest with frost-bitten fingers, the rain in the timbers. With this there is the crudeness of physical life and the sordidness of disease, and love distraught by misery. It is a strange journey for the modern reader, away from the easy moral scruples of contemporary fiction to the grey, sin-shattered world of Sigrid Undset's medieval Norway.—R.L.K. in "Manchester Guardian."

In Dr. Haden Guest's book on "The New British Empire," which Mr. Murray will publish shortly, the author discusses frankly the present-day problems and possibilities of the over seas Empire. The author, a distinguished surgeon who was also a Labour Member of Parliament until his disagreement on the China policy, has made a prolonged journey in order to study these questions at first-hand. His book is one of realities and responsibilities, some pleasant and some unpleasant.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE ARRIVAL OF SPRING

A Season Which Claims too Much Attention in Print

To-day is April 1, and, apart from any humorous connection about this date, one begins to feel that, however unnecessary, a little formal announcement (as it were) of the arrival of Spring would not be out of place on this page. A week ago did not the thermometer touch 35? And conscience (irrational as always but still clamorous) insists that something ought already to have been said about Spring being once more with us, etc.

Analysing this calmly, according to modern decree, one cannot but reach the conclusion that such feeling and/or state of conscience only goes to prove that the conventions of modern civilized life, although in many cases a boon, are at times a bane. For it is and can be, nothing else than convention that demands Spring should be formally announced each year.

Why should it? Is summer yearly fêted in print. Does winter annually for itself, receive any particular attention? Does autumn? Then why should spring—spring of all seasons of the year the one which comes upon us most obviously.

The shops windows cry it to us in the towns; in the country green buds are seen; cold weather vanishes to be replaced suddenly by an uncomfortable warmth of day which lasts not more than a week. Altogether there is nothing meek and gentle about spring as we have been told. It has not the slightest hesitation in announcing its own arrival. Why therefore should the fact be announced in print and then enlarged upon each year according to point of view?

"Because it is always done" is the only answer—an answer which should appear, in itself, sufficient to deter one from giving any further

publicity to the affair. For, it is reasonable to suppose, that if Spring has been annually announced for many years (and discussed at the same time) then everything interesting on the subject must surely have already been said, and, as a writer, one trusts read.

For who has not read, willingly or unwillingly, during the earlier months of one year or another, of the dreadful fever which was attacking all housewives, making their menfolk's lives a burden to them, as they create havoc in the house, room by room, until the poor men know not whither to turn their steps? Or of the directions of a young man's fancy at this time of year? Or of the strange unreasonableness which overtakes some, or again of the promising signs of vernal life which will surely be disastrously nipped by a late frost the day the poet's song is published.

Truly there is not an aspect of the matter which has not already been touched upon; and one can only be convinced that, in spite of the prickings of conscience, to attempt anything further would be folly indeed. One can only write: Ladies, This year, in defiance of convention, Spring will not be formally announced and discussed, and no publicity will be given the matter.—D.K.

ELUSIVE PERFECT PARTY

Always an "If Only—" Attached: We Never Hear What It Is

"It would have been a perfect party, my dear, if only—"

The speaker lowered her voice. At the end of a few inaudible words, her companion nodded vigorously.

"I know exactly. Just take the Smiths. On the way home I said to John their evening would have been perfect if—"

Again that tantalizing drop of the voice. Why, oh, why do your train and bus companions always mumble the most exciting bits? There was, of course, no mystery connected with this particular snatch of dialogue. Like the second lady, I "knew exactly." I've been to so many of those "perfect parties" myself, that is to say, if only—

It is astounding the number of trifles that mar perfection. A chilly dining-room that makes you itch to warm your benumbed fingers on the rim of your soup plate, to drape the lace table-runner round your shivering throat, to snatch the electric hotplate from the sideboard and plant your feet upon it. The over-anxiety of your hostess, an anxiety you've so often experienced yourself as to render you acutely sympathetic. The appearance in a really beautifully-appointed drawing-room of packs of playing cards so grubby that you shrink from handling them. The sudden and rather unaccountable disposition on the part of a member of a household to air a purely personal grievance. The persistent wailing of a dog shut up in another room because certain of the guests are known to dislike animals.

This last worries me dreadfully. The vision of poor Towser lying dejectedly, his nose on his paws, hearkening to the jollity, is a spectacle pathetic enough to ruin any party.

Children are quick to detect the "snags" in social gatherings. From a small boy I heard lately the sad tale of a Christmas party with a big tree, a conjuror and a wonderful tea; but there were lovely glistening crackers on the table and—

here was the rub—the lady who presided never said to anyone "pull." Not one of these glistening decorations was made to reveal its contents. Long after the conjuror and the Christmas tree are forgotten, my small friend will remember and hanker after those crackers he was never asked to draw.

In the long ago, a firm of caterers in the city used to provide as sideboard ornaments for juvenile parties certain dummy goods. There was a very decorative cake, for example, to which all eyes used instinctively to be drawn until some of the more knowing discovered the truth. There is, apparently, still a type of hostess who puts things on her table "for show." This is a dire source of discontent with the younger generation of party-goers.

Of course, it is harping and altogether horrid of us to cavil at any form of hospitality. But in spite of ourselves, these "if onlys" keep creeping in. Not long ago I was at a party in a country house where, so chary were they of electricity that the drawing room was a little oasis of gaiety in a desert of gloom. Unfortunately I had to return to the cloakroom to retrieve a handbag, and I nearly fell down a flight of unnoticed steps in the unlighted corridor while in the cloakroom itself I spent some time fumbling for the electric switch. I felt when I reached the drawingroom in safety a few minutes later as though I had survived a perilous journey through uncharted country, and I longed to call out "lights" as the "gods" do on a London first night when a misguided management, touting for applause, keeps the auditorium in darkness.

But it's easy to criticize. From everyone's point of view, there never will be a perfect party. Try as we may, we shall never give one. For, although we blaze every light in the place, pull all the crackers, provide brand-new playing cards, drape the household grumbler, let loose the dog, go away complaining that they hate a glare, or they wished to goodness we had suppressed that dog!

Yes, some one will go away saying, "a perfect party, my dear, if only—"

The trouble is, we never hear the last words.—ANN ADAIR in "Glasgow Herald."

THE VERY MODERN NURSERY

A Most Comfortable Place and Well Furnished

A famous physician was asked recently by a friend, the mother of several young children, what room he would advise her to choose in her new house for the nursery. The answer was "The best room." While many parents might admit the wisdom of such advice, few, I fancy, would really be inclined to act upon it—nor, in the opinion of even the most devoted mothers, would it be necessary, unless the family happened to be an unusually large one. Parents in these strenuous days require in their leisure times all the peace and pleasant surroundings their home affords, and oftentimes the few evening hours after the nursery inmates are settled for the night provide the only relaxation possible in busy lives. Their need for a leisure spent in an airy room amongst their books and treasures, shared sometimes by friends for the enjoyment of music or a game of bridge, is quite as clamorous as that of the children for a suitable nursery. While environment means much, a child unconsciously accepts it as it is, and if he is made happy and kept healthy in it the actual size, shape, and furniture of it is after all of secondary importance.

Hygiene and Happiness

As we are dealing for the moment with homes of restricted space and moderate size, a room such as might be likely to be available for the children's use would possibly be smallish and longer than broad, but by thoughtful and intelligent treatment even an awkwardly shaped apartment can be turned into a delightful nursery. A south-eastern aspect, a pleasant outlook, a good window, and fireplace, and a quiet environment are all factors towards making it an ideal one. The walls should be covered with a hard plain light-coloured paper, which may or may not have a pictorial frieze, and the floor covering should consist of a thick quality of cork linoleum. This last provision is of the greatest importance; it is neither noisy nor slippery, it puts no traps in the way of small unwary toes, nor creates dust for the little lungs, it retains no damp patches where accidental spillings occur, and it possesses a kindly warmth for the baby crawler. The window or windows should be fitted to open widely and easily, but they must be protected by suitably spaced metal rods screwed inside to keep the venturesome youngsters within the bounds of safety.

Furniture and Fittings

Not even in the young days of the parents of to-day was there any excuse for the large and unwieldy pieces of furniture which too often found their way into the nursery or schoolroom—old and useless pictures, faded upholstered chairs and sofas, and worn carpets—derelicts usually from the more important apartments. The furniture should be of the simplest but great care ought to be taken in the choosing of it. A strong deal trestle table with collapsible legs is highly to be recommended for use in the modern nursery for two reasons: it can be painted any desired colour to suit the general scheme of the room and it can instantly be made flat to lean against the wall when the small occupants want the floor cleared for a romp or a dance. Plain rush bottomed chairs with low seats and as few as is necessary should be provided with one comfortable "lounger" for mother or nurse. A small painted wooden stool, or even two, is advisable, and of course when there is no wall cupboard or even when there is, it is necessary to have a receptacle for toys. If possible, space should be found for a chest of drawers in which to store all nursery linen, curtains, pram covers etc., and an angle cupboard on the wall for the table crockery.

Pretty and Practical

The fire must be provided with an ample guard securely hooked to the wall, and it should never be used as a drying place for damp clothes—however handy and tempting it may be for the purpose. In winter the fire should be kept at a uniform heat—not too fierce—in summer it will seldom be required. Electric light is best, if possible with the switches well out of reach of little fingers.

THE SECRETS OF SEVRES

The Genius of Madame Pompadour

There are probably no, or at most only one or two, collectors of fine European porcelain out here in Shanghai, but nevertheless Sevres ware is so well known that this short history, written by Sir Curtis Lampson for "John o' London's Weekly," will be of interest.

Sevres porcelain probably holds the highest place among ceramics in the popular mind. Oriental productions are for those with a sense of leaning towards the uncommon; Meissen, or Dresden as it is called, is familiar to all, but little understood; but the very name Sevres calls to the vision of the man in the street the porcelain of princes, the last word of gorgeous decoration, vivid coloring, luxury, and display.

The history of Sevres porcelain may be conveniently divided into three periods. The first, from its birth in 1753, when the factory was housed in a dungeon beneath the Castle of Vincennes, and when only soft clay was used in the manufacture of the porcelain. The second, from 1753 to the dawn of the Revolution, when both soft and hard clay were used, and when all the most beautiful and valuable pieces were produced; and from 1800 to 1840, when the glories of Sevres departed. Nothing that was made after 1815 has any value as a work of art to the connoisseur.

Although, from the very beginning of the production of Sevres at Vincennes, France's triumph in ceramic art was achieved, the industry was continually faced with bankruptcy, and in 1759 Louis XV., having paid off the debts, assumed personal control. Henceforth, until the end of the second period, the qualifying adjective "Royal" was added to the products, and includes the most brilliant years of the Versailles regime, and the cultivated rule of the Court.

It is to Mme. de Pompadour that the world must offer its thanks for the gift of Sevres. She loved all things about her to be beautiful, and cherished the ambition to live in the minds of future generations the creator of artistic schools. It was she who sought out and employed such artists as Falconet, Boizot, Houdon, and Boucher to fashion and decorate the porcelain, the possession of which became the ambition of the great ones of the earth.

Mme de Pompadour devised every means to interest her Royal Master in the Sevres factory. At the small Chateau de Belleville, where everything was perfect—except man, perhaps—she erected a prodigious glass house or indoor garden, and the flowers, naturalistic to a degree, were scented each with its own perfume. Keenly awaiting the result of her labours, she watched the King pluck his favourite blossom, only to find that the flower-bed was formed of Sevres porcelain!

The Secret Formula

The real secret for the demand for Sevres lies in its first period, when the soft clay was used in place of hard clay. This "pâte tendre," a mixture of Fontainebleau sand, nitre, sea-salt, soda, alum, and gypsum, gave a most exquisite lustre to the colours. No such lustre has ever been obtained with hard clay, and all efforts in later years to produce this soft paste have proved unavailing.

It is, perhaps, with the successful production, in the earlier period, of the two historical ground colours, that we may associate the beginning of the great period of Sevres. The first to be discovered was the Rose-Pompadour (afterwards known as Rose-du-Barry), and pieces decorated with this colour are ex-

remely rare; only two examples, in each case, are to be found in the Louvre and Sevres Museums.

In 1755 the exquisite Turquoise-Blue was produced. This famous blue has never been equalled in purity and in depth of its rich dark tone. The vases decorated with these two ground colours are the highest achievement of the Sevres factory, and some of the most brilliant examples are to be seen at Hertford House, whose collection both for quality and for extent is unrivalled.

It was during the second period that Sevres reached the height of its prosperity, when kings and princes vied with one another for its possession. Empresses ordered Sevres—for example, the dinner service of Empress Catherine II. of Russia, which took three years to produce, and which cost, in those days, £13,250. The Duchess of Manchester, in 1783, during her husband's office as Ambassador to the Court of France, received, as a token of regard, a dinner service for which the Royal purse paid £10,000. King George IV. had a passion for Sevres, and when he was Prince of Wales he had among his household officials a man who made frequent journeys for the sole object of procuring specimens. For this reason there is to be seen to-day a magnificent collection of this porcelain at Windsor and Buckingham Palace.

No more fakes have been put on the porcelain market than those of Sevres. The monopoly which the King gave the works in the early days, and the immense prices paid for its productions, caused other potters to produce pieces that purported to be Sevres, and often passed as such. Again, in 1800, in order to raise funds to pay the workmen, whose wages were in arrears, a large stock of soft porcelain was disposed of at low prices. Falling into the hands of unscrupulous dealers, it was redecorated and falsely marked and dispersed among museums and collections as veritable Sevres. More than two-thirds of the so-called Sevres that is found in collections and in shop windows are forgeries and re-painted pieces, and are, indeed, remotely connected with the royal factory.

How to Test a "Fake"

It is easy, however, to distinguish this semisraudulent ware. There are two infallible tests. First, by the presence of chrome green in the decorations, which color was not discovered until 1805; secondly, the elaborate gilding of the old soft paste is dull, having been burnished with a small iron spike (such as a nail) instead of with the agate burnisher, which has been used since 1800. Thus, the gilding of the soft paste is distinctly scratched, the lines being sharp and well defined.

Lately there has been a revival in the industry. At the end of 1927 the factory, which was then State-owned, was taken over by a private company, who were given autonomous powers. Skilled artists are once more being employed, but whether the factory, which at one time was the scene of such artistic splendour, will ever again give the world such beautiful colours as Rose-Pompadour and Turquoise-Blue is, to say the least, doubtful.

SILVER CLEANING

Forks and spoons are easily kept in perfect order if the daily washing-up is well done. Silver washed in a lather of very hot soap flakes, rinsed, drained, and then thoroughly dried with a soft fresh cloth, should look as bright as new always. A wash leather, new and untouched by powder or polishing liquid will give that deep polish with only a very little labour. But once put away the silver in a "sneaky" condition, and only a complete fresh washing in hot soapy liquid will put things right. It is never wis-

to use spirits of wine or methylated spirit with plate powder when cleaning electro-plate. True, a quick polish is obtained, but at the cost of wearing off the plating or of smudging the clear-cut edges of solid silver. Very little polish of any kind is needed if the table silver is well managed at washing-up time.

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